

## Some Hat Queries Answered.

DO YOU WANT A HAT?  
OF COURSE YOU DO.

### What About a Stiff Hat?

We have them at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, Black and Colored.

### What About a Fedora?

The New Shape will become you, is comfortable and light, black or colors. \$3c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

### Are Caps Popular?

We would say, yes, judging by the number we are selling—100c. to 75c.

**FRED. T. WARD'S,**  
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.

## People's Bargain Store

The Place To Spend Your \$.

22 lbs. Coffee Sugar, \$1.00; by the barrel, \$4.10 per hundred.  
20 lbs. Granulated Sugar, \$1.00; by the barrel, \$4.90 per hundred.  
6 pails Bee Brand Syrup left, at \$1.05 per pail.  
Lemon Biscuit; Wine Biscuit; Ginger Snaps, 3 lbs. for 25c.  
Something special in Japan Tea, the "Wonder Brand," at 25c. lb. Don't be afraid to ask for the "Wonder Brand," best in town.

Men's Night Shirts, - - -	50c.	Ladies' Vests, - - -	5c.
" Overalls, - - -	50c.	" Blouses, - - -	45c.
" Top Shirts, - - -	45c.	" Spike Belts, - - -	25c.
" Socks, 4 pairs for - - -	25c.	" Undershirts, - - -	90c.
Boys' Caps, - - -	15c.	" Cashmere Hose, - - -	25c.
" Knickerbocker Pants, - - -	35c.	" Hair Retainers, pearl - - -	25c.

600 yds. PRINT, fast colors, 6c. yd. LINEN TOWELLINGS, 5c. yd.  
When wanting TABLE LINEN, come here to buy it.

MILLINERY.—The Leading Millinery Shop is C. F. STICKLE'S. All the Newest Styles and Patterns at lowest prices. Sailors in large quantities.

**C. F. STICKLE.**

## Engagement Rings.

You will find a very nice assortment at our store—the very latest designs in SAPPHIRE, AMETHYST, OPAL, TOPAZ, TURQUOISE, GARNET, RUBY and PEARL, set singly and in combinations—very low in price for the quality of the goods.

**W. H. CALDER,**  
JEWELER & OPTICIAN.

## The Mutual Life of Canada

Formerly THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE

A Company	AMOUNT OF NEW BUSINESS
OF POLICYHOLDERS	Paid for (taken) in 1900,
BY POLICYHOLDERS,	\$4,671,712.00, being the largest volume
FOR POLICYHOLDERS.	secured in the Dominion by any Canadian Life Company for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1901.

Beginning the New Century by LEADING ALL ITS COMPETITORS, old and young, among native Life Companies in NEW BUSINESS for the past year, is a record of which any Company might feel honestly proud.

**S. BURROWS,**

General Agent THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA.

## UNEQUAL EYES.

Do you see equally well with both eyes? If not both may become defective. We frequently have persons consult us, who were ignorant of the fact that they had only been able to see with one eye to any advantage and the strain frequently causes trouble in this one also. We test one eye at a time and give different glasses for each when necessary. We have the most up-to-date outfit for testing and fitting eyes between Toronto and Montreal, and equal to any in those cities. Consultation free.

ALEX. RAY,

334 Front St., Belleville.

## TREES! TREES!

—AT THE—

## Belleville Nurseries

I wish to notify my patrons and all others wanting Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, Roses, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Climbing Vines, etc., that I have a good stock of the best hardy varieties, guaranteed true to name, and there has never been any San Jose scale in my nursery. Stock is right, prices right. It will pay you to come and see stock and get prices at the Nursery, before placing your orders.

**W. C. REID,**

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

We are spending thousands to make Patti's Pills known. Our money proves our faith. A trial will secure yours.

## OPPOSITION

—IS THE—

## Life of Trade

—O—

COME AND SEE THE

NEW DRUG STORE

CRAIG BLOCK.

Try DR. HAMMOND HALL'S

ENGLISH TEETHING SYRUP

for Children. Guaranteed to contain no opiates.

DR. HAMMOND HALL'S

Baby Laxative Tablets.

TAIT'S WORM CANDY.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

N.B.—This is quite independent of any other house in the village.

**J. PARKER,**

DRUGGIST.

Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.

## A Few Hints Worth Noting.

Don't take a paper or periodical from the post office month after month and year after year, if you don't expect to pay for it.

Publishers, as a rule, will not discontinue sending papers until all arrears are paid.

Letters mailed to publishers cannot be used as a defense to an account for subscription in the absence of proof of their receipt by him.

Don't move from one place to another and leave the paper going to your old address. Either inform the publisher what your new address is or tell him to stop the paper, or you will doubtless be compelled to pay for it during years which you have not received it.

Don't forget that if you rent a house for one month, pay in advance for that one month, and live there for a year, notwithstanding the fact that you rented it for one month only, the landlord can compel you to pay for the year, or as long as you make use of it. Order a paper for one year, take it for five years, and the publisher is legally entitled to recover for the five years.

## American Rush.

The never-ending hurry of American mercantile life is described by Dr. Watson (Ian MacLaren) in a recent article on Americans.

'No man in New York,' he says, 'goes slow if he has the chance of going fast; no man stops to talk if he can talk walking; no man walks if he can ride in a trolley-car; no one goes in a trolley-car if he can get a convenient steam-car, and by-and-by no one will go in a steam-car if he can be shot through a pneumatic tube.'

'No one writes with his own hand if he can dictate to a stenographer; no one dictates if he can telegraph; no one telegraphs if he can telephone; and by-and-by, when the spirit of American invention has brought wireless telegraphy into thorough condition, a man will simply sit with his mouth at one hole and his ear at another, and do business with the ends of the earth in a few seconds, which the same machine will copy and preserve in letter-books and ledgers.'

'It is the American's regret that at present he can do nothing with his feet while he is listening at the telephone, but doubtless some employment will be found for them in the coming age.'

## A Sleep-Walker's Wonderful Feat.

An interesting case of somnambulism is reported by M. Badaire, director of the Normal School at Blois France. It is accredited by Doctor Dufay and printed in 'The Proceedings of the Society of Psychological Research,' writes Dr. R. Osgood Mason, in the May Ladies' Home Journal. 'Theophile Janicaud was a pupil at the Normal School, and in the month of July of his second year he commenced to walk in his sleep. On one occasion he got up in the night determined to go fishing. His brother-in-law, M. Simonet, decided to accompany him, but before starting he succeeded in inducing him to alter his plans and go and visit a relative instead. Accordingly this was done, Janicaud remaining fast asleep and undisturbed by the barking dogs or the fatigue of a long walk. Finally he was ready to return, and on the way, coming to a narrow and dangerous path close to the river, his brother-in-law cautioned him to go carefully in the darkness. Janicaud, with some scorn, declared that he could see the street, and he could see the match which Simonet had lit under his foot. Simonet felt under his foot, and sure enough there was the match. It was a dark night, and besides Janicaud was some thirty feet ahead of him and had his nightcap drawn closely over his face.'

## 121 Generations Since Adam's Time

Alfred Judson Fisher, the Chicago historian, has woven the highly interesting results of a genealogical investigation into "A Daughter of Adam," a short story which he has written for The Ladies' Home Journal. He traces the heroine of his romance (in real life a well-known Philadelphia woman) directly back to Adam, establishing with corroborative detail every link in the long genealogical chain. He brings to light the fact that there have been one hundred and twenty-one generations of the human family, beginning with Adam.

## A Bride is Never Nervous at the Altar.

The humorous and unusual experiences in the life of a metropolitan clergyman are told by the Rev. David M. Steele, of New York City, who has just written about "Some People I Have Married," for The Ladies' Home Journal. Mr. Steele declares that the prospective bride is always nervous until the time for the marriage ceremony, when she is calm and collected. The groom is exactly the reverse: always cool until he comes to face the clergyman, when his nerves invariably give way.

The London County Council has decided to build an automobile fire engine.

## Stirling Cheese Board.

A first meeting of the Stirling Cheese Board was held on May 1st, the following factories being represented: Central, Enterprise, Glen, Harold, Kingston, Monarch and Shamrock.

On motion of Mr. Belshaw, seconded by Mr. Tanner, Mr. W. T. Sine was re-appointed President.

Moved by Mr. Bird, seconded by Mr. Whitton, that the 1st and 2nd Vice-Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary be reappointed, the salaries to be the same as last year. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Belshaw, seconded by John Tanner, that the fees be the same as last year, \$1.00 Board fee, \$5.00 fee to Inspector. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Belshaw seconded by Mr. Whitton, that this Board adjourn, to meet again three weeks from to-day.

## Ivanhoe.

From Our Correspondent.

The school at Bethesda is closed this week owing to diphtheria breaking out in the neighborhood.

Miss T. A. Archibald and Miss A. Stout are visiting friends here for a few days. They purpose going to Rochester next week.

Miss May Timmerman, teacher at Hazard's Corners was home last week with an attack of la grippe, but was able to return to work on Monday.

Miss Gerie Timmerman has returned to Belleville, where she has been appointed organist of Bridge St. Methodist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stout of Arden, are visiting friends in town.

Miss Minchin and Miss Hendricks, teacher at Tuftsville, wheeled to Belleville on Friday evening last and spent Saturday visiting friends at Albert College.

Quarterly services will be held in Bethel Church on Sunday next, conducted by the pastor.

## Wellman's Corners.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Miss Bartlett, of Albert College, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. D. Linn.

A grand Sabbath School rally is to be held at Mount Pleasant, next Sabbath at 2 p.m. Several of our young people are thinking of attending it.

Mr. T. McCann and wife were the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Winton, last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Blake Totton have also a visitor, that came during the past week, intending to stay for some time.

'A dear little chick.' Our correspondent has overlooked the fact that there is another name to be added to the honor roll; Miss Lelia Totton being entitled to have her name added to the list, as she also has the mumps.

Our school teacher, Mr. McMillan has returned from his vacation and is cycling both north and south, enjoying the beauties of spring.

Some of the many excellent features of the May Ladies' Home Journal are: 'The Brilliant Social Reign of Harriet Lane,' 'When John C. Calhoun Went a-Wooing,' 'When the Animals Escape from the Zoo,' 'Some Remarkable Cases of Double Personality,' 'My First Colony of Bees,' and Clara Morris's 'Frank Sen,' the romance of a little Japanese girl acrobat. The admirable pictorial features include a page drawing, 'President Lincoln's Call to Volunteers,' by W. L. Taylor; 'In the Fold,' the first prize picture of the twenty-seven thousand photographs submitted in the Journal's recent contest; a page of Miss Gertrude Kasebier's photographs—the first of 'The Foremost Women Photographers of America' series—and two pages giving 'A Glimpse of Picturesque Canada.' There are three architectural articles, and seasonable contributions on gardens, flowers, lawns, cooking, and needle-work. There are also four pages from the Journal's fashion writers and artists. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

## Fought For His Life.

'My father and sister both died of Consumption,' writes A. T. Weatherax, of Wyandotte, Mich., 'and I was saved from the same frightful fate only by Dr. King's New Discovery. An attack of Pneumonia left an obstinate cough and very severe lung trouble, which an excellent doctor could not help, but a few months' use of this wonderful medicine made me as well as ever and I gained much in weight.' Infallible for Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung trouble. Trial bottles free. Guaranteed bottles 50c. and \$1.00 at all Druggists.

Lieut.-Col. Biggar will take a course in the army transport headquarters in England, and will then return to Canada to organize an army transport corps. He will assume duties as head of the new organization about July 1.

Mr. F. E. O'Flynn, barrister, of Belleville, is the defendant in a case in which \$10,000 is asked for slander. The plaintiff, a bailiff, alleges that the defendant slandered him, and asks the above amount as compensation. The case will be tried at the Pictou assizes.

The town of Lindsay is to have a Hospital through the generosity of Mr. Jas. Ross, president of the Montreal Street Railway. He has offered to build a hospital if the town would maintain it; and a site has been selected and approved, and the contract will be let at once.

Lieut.-Col. Folger, of Baden-Powell's Constabulary, writing home from Cape Verde, says that on the voyage on the steamer 'Montfort' the question of whether the canteen should be opened, and the men supplied with drink, was put to a vote, and of the twelve hundred on board, less than a hundred voted for the dispensing of fiery liquids.

## It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for four months with a frightful running sore on his leg; but writes that Buckle's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by all Druggists.

## Clothing Specialties.

With perfect confidence, you can come here for a Spring Suit. Reliability is our watchword, and the fit and style are unequalled.

\$4.00 buys a serviceable Navy Serge Suit for Men.

\$6.50 buys many spring effects in Light and Dark Tweeds, the wear and the worth of which are guaranteed.

\$7.50 to \$8.00 buys fine Tweeds, light and dark, new and effective designs.

\$10.00 buys fine fancy Worsteds, worth \$14.00 to \$15.00.

\$12.00 buys fine bright Worsteds, in black, blue, stripes and fancies, nothing better to be had at \$15.00 to \$18.00.

45c. buys a pair of our untearable, wearable Overalls.

**HATS.**—Our stock of Hard and Soft Hats is now complete in all the leading shades and qualities. Every purchase in this department means a saving to you.

**SHIRTS.**—Perfect fitting goods, in colored and white, sure to please you, at 50c. to \$1.25.

**CARPETS.**—10 per cent. off all Carpet purchases during May, on goods priced 50c. and upwards. Also, Bargains in Carpet Remnants.

**WATERPROOF COATS** for Men—3 only, \$3.00 coat with cape for \$2.25.

## LADIES' WEAR.

WRAPPER SPECIALS at 90c. \$1.25 and \$1.50.

BLOUSES—Light and airy in fabric and price.

MUSLINS and GINGHAMS, special new lines at 10c.

## GROCERIES.

3 lbs. Wine Biscuit for 25c.

4 lbs. Ginger Snaps for 25c.

'Sterling' Brand Teas in Japan and Ceylon Black and Green at 25c. per lb., are always reliable and guaranteed.

**CLUTE & MATHER.**



## Summer Shoes FOR LADIES.

We sell the EMPRESS SHOES, the finest shoes on Earth. They are splendid fitters. Then we have the Patent Kid Shoes for Ladies, warranted not to crack or go bad.

Shoes for Men and Boys, prices \$1 to \$4. Plenty of Plow Boots, the best, prices \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Then we don't forget the Children. Plenty of Boots for the little ones. Eggs taken in exchange.

**BROWN & McCUTCHEON.**

## Remember H. HADLEY

will repair your Watch, Clock or Jewellery in first-class order and at moderate price.

We have a good assortment of WALTHAM WATCHES on hand, which we are offering at special prices, and would be pleased to show you what we can do.

HERBERT HADLEY,  
Jeweller, Conley Block.

## AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction, at the Scott House, in the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, on

**Wednesday, the 8th day May,**

A.D. 1901, at 3 o'clock p.m., the property in the Scott House, Stirling, which passed to me under the assignment made by George W. Weese to me, for the general benefit of his creditors, consisting of household furniture, beds, bedding, crockery, stoves, etc., including all the housekeeping appliances for a hotel, and bar-room fixtures and appurtenances.

Terms of SALE.—Cash or approved security.

Dated the 1st day of May, A.D. 1901.

BYRON WAY,  
Wm. ROGERS, Auctioneer. Assignee.

For particulars apply on the premises or to

J. EARL HALLIWELL,  
Solicitor for Assignee.

## MOVING BUILDINGS.

Have now new trucks and all the necessary apparatus for moving buildings, and everything in this line promptly attended to, and on reasonable terms. Also, jacks to hire.

ALEX. CONLEY.

The Cooper Shop is in full operation again a little to the south of where the old shop stood. A good supply of coopers always on hand. Give me a call.

JEROME CONLEY.

## Prof. Barnard Johnston

the Celebrated Specialist and Expert Optician.

Has had fourteen years experience in treatment of the eyes. He makes a specialty of affected eyes that others have failed to benefit. Will be at the Stirling House parlors four times in the year. Those who have weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult him. Consultation free. Watch for dates.

## SEEDS!

RED CLOVER,  
ALSIKE,  
TIMOTHY and  
RAPE.

We have a well selected stock of each, and prices are right.

A car of first class Seed Corn expected soon.—Improved Leeming, White Cap Dent, and Mammoth Southern Sweet.

Flour and Salt always in stock.

**S. HOLDEN.**

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN the matter of the Estate of THOMAS SINE, late of the Village of Spring Brook, in the County of Hastings, gentleman, deceased. Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chapter 123, Section 38, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Sine, late of the Village of Spring Brook, in the County of Hastings, gentleman, deceased, who died on or about the 22nd day of March, A.D. 1901, a statement in writing of their names and addresses, and full particulars of their claims and demands proven by affidavit, and the nature of security (if any) held by them. And notice is further given that after the date mentioned the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto. And all persons indebted to the said estate are notified to hand the amount of their indebtedness to the said Executors, or their solicitor, G. G. THRASHER.

Dated at Stirling, this 8th day of April, A.D. 1901.

G. G. THRASHER,  
Solicitor for Executors.

## FRESH LIME.

The undersigned has any quantity of Fresh Lime for sale. Delivered, 20c. per bushel; or at the kiln, 17c. per bushel. All orders attended to promptly.

JAMES COUTTS,  
Lot, No. 14, Con. 4, Rawdon, Stue P.O.



## AN INGENUOUS BED.

Penny-in-the-slot machines provide beds for Sleepy Englishmen.

Penny-in-the-slot machines for sleepy people are being erected at railway stations, theatres, parks, and in various places in England where there is space. The machine is 6 feet 3 inches high, and a little larger in girth than an ordinary weighing machine. When a penny is dropped in the slot, a comfortable leather-covered couch comes out of the machine and falls into a horizontal position. It is provided with an adjustable wrap, so that the user can keep himself warm in cold weather. After the occupant gets off the couch it goes automatically into place and can only be brought down again by the insertion of another penny. It is believed the machine will be greatly appreciated at English railway stations, where passengers have to wait many hours for trains. Doctors believe that it will be a great benefit to the health of the community. Much has been written lately about the rush and restlessness of modern English life, and this will tend to relieve that course.

## FARMING IN GERMANY.

Recent reports indicate that farming is conducted in Germany on more improved and scientific principles than anywhere else in the world. The German farmers employ less machinery but more chemistry. They pay very close attention to the fertilization of the soil. Yet with all their efforts, and all the advantages of their advanced science, they are unable to fully supply the demand of the population of Germany for breadstuffs. They do supply seven-eighths of that demand, but the remaining one-eighth, which has to be imported from abroad, amounted in 1899 to more than 60,000,000 bushels of wheat alone.

## BLACK SNOW.

Of red know we all know something from books on the High Alps. Black snow, except when it is "manufactured" in cities, and consists of a fine blend of soot and slush is less well known. But it might have been seen some time ago in a corner of the Munster Valley where a "dark snow," which formed a thick layer almost black, on the ground, came down in a heavy shower. It-smelling it was and, what is worse, its colour represented an enormous host of tiny insects. A strong wind, we are told, brought them over from some distant part.

## ATLANTIC PIGEON POST.

The Atlantic pigeon post, which was suspended for the winter, will be resumed next month. Passengers on board Atlantic steamers can avail themselves of the birds to let their friends hear of the progress of the voyage or of their impending arrival. Of the hundreds of pigeons sent off at sea last year only two went astray. Some flew over 600 miles.

## CONCENTRATED FOOD.

A restaurant for concentrated food is to be started in Paris by an enterprising French chef. The happy diner will enjoy a menu of tabloids. From the hors d'oeuvres to dessert his entire meal will be presented to him in a few square inches. In this way a busy man will be able to eat his dinner in a few minutes, or carry it about with him in his waistcoat-pocket to swallow in spare moments.

## OCEAN SUNSHINE.

When the sun is pouring down its rays upon the ocean at noonday none of them penetrate to a depth of over 300 feet. Could a diver descend to that depth he would find himself shrouded in darkness as profound as though he were immersed in a sea of ink.

## HADN'T OCCURRED TO HER.

Mrs. Newed—There, I have just finished a letter to mamma, but I can't think of anything to put in the postscript.  
Mr. Newed—Then, my dear, there is no occasion to add one at all.  
Mrs. Newed—But I never would have thought of that.

## What Love Needs.

Love, that foundation stone of married happiness, without which no place can be called a home, must put itself to school to common sense and usefulness before a sweetheart can grow into a good and helpful wife. Without an enlightened principle of action and some real knowledge of how to rule over and administer her affairs as the steward of her husband the most devoted affection will fail to produce a happy home. Mere readiness to yield everything and give all does not make either a good or a useful helpmeet.

When you buy the very long bananas, you may congratulate yourself that you are getting a good deal of fruit for your money. The truth of the matter is, however, that these large bananas are only plantains. It is the short, fat banana that have the finer flavor and that cost the more. They are more like the red bananas in flavor.

An ingenious and satisfactory arrangement found in writing tables that have only the limited accommodations of small drawers is a deep bag of heavy silk or cretonne that hangs to a frame attached below the table. The bag is strong enough in its making and attachment to hold many letters and odds and ends.

For moist or perspiring hands a little March scented with any favorite perfume may be dusted over them occasionally, as it is very drying. Washing them in water in which a lump of soda is dissolved is also helpful, as the soda neutralizes the acid of the perspiration.

## SELF-CROWNED KINGS.

Colonies of People Who Have Followed Some New Belief.

One thousand miles north-west of Australia there is a little island which is entirely inhabited by vegetarians. The population consists of about one hundred people, who founded the little kingdom ten years ago. The king of the island is a Scotsman, who has been a vegetarian all his life, and started the little colony to prove his theory that people who live entirely on a vegetable diet are more healthy than those who eat meat.

In one of the two thousand small islands that form the Empire of Japan there is a little colony of optimists. The people live very simply, and a few hours' work in the morning is sufficient to gain them a living from the rich land, which is roughly cultivated.

An English mail officer who visited the island a few years ago, said that the excessive indulgence in the drug had a frightful effect upon the inhabitants, and the average length of life was only twenty-six years. Dotted about the world there are many little colonies of people who have followed some new religion. Twenty years ago a Lancashire man travelled about England preaching a religion of self-denial in all the affairs of life. His followers soon numbered nearly two hundred, and these eighty were chosen to found a new independent kingdom in an island near New Zealand. The followers of the new prophet were promised immortality and for a few years the colonists prospered. Then the leader died, and the disillusioned enthusiasts broke up the little colony.

## SOME GOOD RECIPES.

A New Salmon Salad.—Two cans salmon, two cans cabbage, chopped fine. Dressing: One-half teaspoon mustard, two eggs, one teaspoon salt, four tablespoons vinegar, one teaspoon sugar, four tablespoons butter. Separate eggs; beat yolks. Blend mustard, salt and sugar and add to yolks. Then add vinegar and butter. Cook in double boiler till thick, then cool. Beat whites stiff, add to mixture, cutting them in lightly. Mix salmon and cabbage well and add dressing, again mixing well. Set in cold place till ready to serve. All measurements level.

Valentine Cake.—Crush one lb. almonds with one lb. sugar, and three eggs. Mix these thoroughly and add twelve beaten eggs and half cup rich cream. Beat until perfectly light. Line a cake pan with very thin paste fill nearly full with the almond preparation and bake in a slow oven. When cool frost with a light frosting and strewn with finely cut almonds.

Orange Drops.—The rind and juice of one orange and a pinch of tartaric acid. Add confectioner's sugar until it is stiff enough to form into small balls the size of a small marble.

Ducks' Eggs. are better for pies than hens' eggs, making a firmer filling. Three eggs make a large pie. Beat thoroughly in a quart basin. Have one pint boiling milk ready, pour over the beaten eggs, then stir in a tiny teaspoon salt, and quarter cup sugar. Have a deep pie tin, prick slightly the bottom crust, pour the hot custard in, grate nutmeg over the foaming, beady surface, and bake in a hot oven. Heat and swiftness are always needed in cooking of eggs.

Pork Chowder.—Take one and a half quarts green corn, one quart potatoes sliced, and two onions. Fry half lb salt pork, take out the scraps and fry the onions in the fat. Put the corn and potatoes in the kettle with seasoning in layers with the onions and fat, and a little flour sprinkled warm for the latter. Make a "drop" ter and boil slowly 20 minutes. Mix three tablespoons flour with a little milk, then add one and a half pints milk. Stir in the boiling mixture. Have six crackers split and dipped in cold water and put them in. Put on the lid, boil once and serve.

## CORONATION DAYS.

It is curious to note that sixteen out of the twenty-one English coronations that occurred between William Rufus and Elizabeth, both inclusive, were held on Sunday. For each of the exceptions there was some special reason. After the days of Elizabeth not a single coronation took place on a Sunday. James I. was crowned on Monday, July 25th, St. James's Day; Charles I. with that pathetic vein of religious mysticism which was one of his special characteristics, made particular choice of Thursday, February 2nd, the day of the Purification, for his anointing, and at the same time insisted on wearing throughout the day raiment that was snowy white in place of the Royal purple. It was this that gained him the name of the White King. The curious historical coincidence is, perhaps worth knowing that the day of the Purification when the White King was crowned was the very day of the nation's silent sorrow of 1901 over the remains of the purest of earthly Sovereigns, so appropriately known to thousands of her dusky subjects as the Great White Queen.

## A NEW USE FOR THE A.M.B.

Just after the fall of Bloemfontein soldiers were called for, owing to the scarcity of civilians, to work the railway. The twenty men were lying in camp one night after a hard day's work, when a sergeant called out:

Any of you men want to put your names down as railway-porters, drivers, or for any other appointment connected with the railway?  
Silence, broken only by snores. Then one of them slowly raised his head, and drowsily muttered:  
Put me down as a sleeper.

## MILLIONS OF SMITHS.

This Wonderful Family Penetrates Every Grade of Society.

Three thousand years ago the Hebrews were under the dominion of the Philistines. Then arose perhaps the strangest hardship ever imposed upon a subject nation by a conquering one. The Scriptures themselves tell the story in these graphic words:

"Now there was no smith found throughout all the land of Israel, for the Philistines said, Lest the Hebrews make them swords or spears; but all the Israelites went down to the Philistines to sharpen every man his coulter, and his ax, and his mattock."

Thus the Hebrews were obliged to travel from 100 to 200 miles to find a smith, a hardship that is quite inconceivable the day, when the country swarms with them. If there had never been any artisan smiths there could be no surname Smith today. And what would it mean to us if there were no longer Smiths (by name) in our land? It would mean that the professors' chairs and upon the judicial bench; it would thin the ranks of the lawyers, ministers and doctors, of the merchants, brokers and manufacturers, and of the railroad, commercial and financial magnates; it would diminish the number of scholars, reformers and philosophers and deplete the ranks of sailors, soldiers, farmers, mechanics and all the rest of the great laboring world; the tramps, beggars and jailbirds would be less often met with, and cranks, politicians, drunkards and criminals fewer in number. In fact, not a rank or gradation of our whole social system but would be affected. Some genius of computation has figured out that if all the males of earth were enrolled there would be an army of 7,000,000 Smiths among them. Allowing the feminine Smiths to be as numerous, the world has 14,000,000 living Smiths. Whether the number be as prodigious as this or not there is no question that the family of Smiths is a family so numerous and so universally infiltrated through every caste and class commands at least the respect due recognized magnitude and aggregated power.

Literally smith means smiter—I, e., one who smites or hammers. And in old days when every bit of metal, copper, iron, silver, gold or brass, had to be pounded and hammered by mighty strokes into armor, tools, plate, utensils and implements, there was need of many smiths. These smiths, or smiths, were not men of brawn alone; they had to possess the ready brain and skill to sharpen like an implement, repair an armor or shoe a horse. Theirs was an honest and lucrative trade, and every road, street and hamlet had its smiths. Not only were there many smiths, but different branches of smithery abounded, and thus numerous compounds and derivations of Smith came into existence. Among these are Smithers, Smithson, Smithson, Arrasmith, Arrowsmith, Goldsmith, Silversmith, Coppersmith, Steelmith, Locksmith, Hammersmith, Hookersmith, Drakesmith, Forcsmith, Bakersmith, Wildsmith, Wintersmith, Hoffsmith, Smitham, Bowersmith, Worksmith, Watchsmith, Kleinsmith and Smithdeal. Strangest of all these perhaps is Fewsmith. Sometimes, to distinguish several Smiths in one street or hamlet, a Christian name was incorporated with the surname. Thus came into usage Smithson, Hillsmith, Helensmith and Aronsmith.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that other languages have their Smiths. Germans have numberless Schmitz and Schmidts, the French have Le Ferrers, the Spaniards Gungulus, the Russian Smithitovskies and the Irish have Gavan and Gowan, each meaning Smith, and McGowan, meaning the son of a smith.

## Queer Trees at Niagara.

Persons visiting Niagara falls in summer often have their attention attracted to the queer shapes taken on by the trees which grow immediately around the great cataract. A trio of sturdy old trunks which must be every bit of 50 years old, and yet are graced with a tuft of foliage which seems to belong to a sapling of a few summers, stand near the American falls.

A visit to the falls in winter will explain the reason for the grotesque appearance of the trees. The mist thrown up by the falling water settles on the trees in such quantities that they often become the apper and lucrative trade, and even high and dry on the banks. A weight of the ice increases the weaker boughs break away under the burden, and after a very cold season the tree emerges from its plating of ice shorn entirely of its branches. The trunk alone stands as a bare and lonely monument, and warm breath it shoots out into a very close and compact bunch of leaves, which looks ridiculous on the top of such a heavy piece of timber.

## Booming Papa.

"Here is a story of a little girl, the daughter of a doctor, who was 'cracked and renewed,'" says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. "She is a bright child of 6 and has been much petted by her admiring friends. Perhaps this has spoiled her a little, but she is so sweet and entertaining that visitors can't keep their hands off her."

"One of these visitors, a new neighbor, made a call on the little maid's mother, and she and a few friends before the little maid was in her lap. 'In the chatter which followed the woman made some allusion to the little one's grandmother."

"Why, didn't you know?" cried the child.

"Know what, dear?" said the visitor.

"Why," answered the child, "grandma is dead, and grandpa is dead, and Aunt Jane is dead, and most all of papa's patients are dead too!"

## Philanthropy.

"How you must enjoy being a philanthropist!" said the sprightly young woman.

"I don't quite understand you," replied the man of earnest manner.

"It must be such a pleasure to feel that you have plenty of money and can always be doing good."

"Yes; but I am sure whether he is doing good or being done good."

## Standing In His Own Light.

"I'll never give you up, Miss Perkins—never."

"That's it, Mr. Hopkins; I'd be afraid to marry such a determined, obstinate man as you are."

## Girls' Feet.

"Girls between the ages of 10 and 15 generally have big feet," said a fashionable shoemaker, "and they are at such periods of their lives disposed to be fat and flabby, but at 22 a remarkable change takes place. The foot then completely sinks, the flabbiness disappears, the flesh of the foot becomes firmer, the muscles and tendons get stronger and the bones become well set. Altogether a great difference is noticeable."

Yes, we have great difficulty with girls of about 17 or thereabouts, for then they require a shoe large as a full grown woman. When they get older and the foot becomes settled, new boots made on the old last will be found too large, and it is only when the young ladies complain that their new shoes are too big that we know the foot has undergone the change just described. Then explanations have to be given, but the shoemaker doesn't mind that so much, for a woman as she grows older likes to feel that her foot is getting smaller.

"After 40 the feet of a woman go back to the fat and flabby state, and herein grows the trouble of the shoemaker, who has to state in explanation why the last pair of shoes do not fit that the cause lies in the fact that her feet are getting bigger."

"No, I don't think that cycling increases the size of a girl's foot. True, one or two of our lady customers have asked us to make their new boots a shade larger, but this difficulty is got over by making them 'roll.' We have never altered the length."—Washington Star.

## Books Boys Should Read.

Child life, like grown life, has its troubles, and the refuge is in the imagination. Let the mind be exercised in the best books, and the escape will be into a better world. The living force of the imagination should then be cultivated as a normal growth, not killed as a weed. Besides furnishing us with resources for pleasure and an escape from care, the best works of the imagination are better than most historical composition. They make other times living and real and are little likely to mislead us as history is, which by its selections and evasions has as often been the handmaid of falsehood as of fact—history, which so loves the mountain peaks and so seldom touches the lowlands. In the great writers, always and everywhere, sin comes up for judgment before a jury of the readers of the realm, and righteousness finds in some way not always patent to us at first its reward. The writer holds the balance even. He has gone over the evidence for us, and his decision is as clear as is that of the chief justice. What do we care what the Macbeth of Scottish history, when the Macbeth of the present is the Macbeth of all the generations? The great writer is the student of emotions, passions, principles, of which wars and constitutional amendments are only the dry recorded results. —Professor Morse in Harper's Bazar.

## Splinters In Clover.

In Denmark there's a premium on splinterwood. A century insurance company has been founded on an insurance policy and a husband a Danish maiden's heart is rent with indecision. If the holder of a policy in the celibacy is still unmarried at 40, she is considered immune and gets a life annuity. If she marries before 40, she forfeits her policy and premiums. In Sweden and Norway there are several such companies, and at least one of them is a most attractive institution. A very wealthy man, dying more than 200 years ago, left most of his fortune to the old maids among his descendants.

A superb home was built and furnished and managed by salaried trustees. Any old maid who could prevail upon the trustees to let her live in the institution is entitled to a place in the home. She has a private suite of rooms, a private servant, private meals and is subject to no rules save such as ordinary good behavior demands.

## The Guestroom.

The day has gone by in the guest room, the pleasant room in the house. Now the mother's room and the living room occupy the favored parts, while less desirable quarters are given to the drawing room and the guest chamber. Said a young housewife in reply to a remonstrance from her own room the prettiest in the house: "I may come to love my neighbor as myself, but I can never hope to love her 365 times as well. That I should certainly have to do if I devote this room to her use for the whole year, while I should be living in an undesirable room the remaining 364."

## Table Linen.

It is almost as essential that table and bed linen shall be properly laundered as that the floors shall be well washed. If they are allowed to dry out of shape, stretching and pulling them straight wears them much more than use. Hang tablecloths and sheets evenly across the line, ends down. The warp threads are stretched by the weight of the water, and the things will split along the fold. Indeed, everything washable lasts longer if hung to dry so that the weight while wet comes mainly upon the long way threads.

## A Postmistress General.

Few people have ever heard of a postmistress general, but one did exist and so long ago as the early part of the eighteenth century. The Countess, Glendore, or Dorothea Krug as she was known officially, was a Dane, and she filled the office of postmistress general in her native land from 1703 to 1711. Her methods were somewhat peculiar, for from them have sprung the present postal system of that country, which is perhaps the best in the world.

## Move Your Bed From the Wall.

Among the rules given by a physician to promote longevity is one forbidding the placing of the bed against the wall, says the Jacksonville Times-Union. It is the advice of another scientist, who demonstrated some time ago that the layer of air within a few inches of the wall of the average bedroom, with no ventilator in the window, is not disturbed by that draft.

## Another Peepshow.

An association of bloomer clad ladies dined together on Jan. 1, 1891, in New York. Speeches were delivered and prophecies made that the second half of the century would witness the emancipation of woman from the bondage of her dress and that before the eighteen hundreds had run out the petticoat would be universally shed. The prophecy has not been quite fulfilled.

## CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

### A Queer Horse.

Prescott is a town in Wisconsin with not more than 1,000 inhabitants, not counting its dachshund horse, which is its oldest and most noted resident. The body of this queer little horse is as large as usual, but its double jointed legs are only 13 inches long. It is a 3-year-old, and its sire and dam are regularly formed, weighing about 2,280 pounds each, while their frisky offspring is only 650 pounds in weight. Its disposition is as gentle as that of Mary's little lamb or of her Shetland pony. It looks just as solemn as the dog after which so many jokes have been flung. It is sure of an



THE DACHSHUND.

easy time in life, with nothing to do but to let wandering countrymen who flock to George Cook's farm gaze at it. When it trots, the combination of the patter patter of the quickstep and the long body stretching out so close to the ground is comical enough to make a mule laugh.

The tail and mane of the new breed of horse reach the ground, being especially long when considering the abbreviated legs. A slight deformity in the head attracts interest, but does not give an ill look to the freak.

Germany gave to the world one of the most mirth producing of beasts, the dachshund dog, and Wisconsin has had the honor of adding to the gayety of nations by turning out the dachshund horse.

### The Easter Rabbit.

There is a curious and very sweet little legend cherished by German children concerning the Easter rabbit. Once upon a time, they tell us, a nice, kind rabbit, who was walking along a quiet woodland road, came across a fine, large nest filled with eggs. The poor mother hen had been seized by a wicked fox and could not go back to her darling nest, so this kind rabbit slept all night upon it, and when he woke in the morning—it was Easter morning—the nest was full of little, downy, yellow chickens. The children thought the rabbit was their own mamma, so they cried out for something to eat, and the rabbit ran about and fetched food for them and kept them warm and fed until they were all old enough to take care of themselves. Ever since then the rabbit has been the special genius of Easter time, and this holiday is not complete for German little folk without an "Oster hase's nest." It holds many a favor and present, serving the same purpose that Christmas stockings and wooden shoes do at Christmas time. —Mrs. A. G. Lewis in Woman's Home Companion.

### A Way to Make Smoke Rings.

Here is a simple way to make smoke rings: First procure a cubical cardboard box with a small, round opening in two of its opposite sides; fill it with smoke from burning paper and send the ring into the air by lifting the palm of the hand against one hole, as to eject the smoke wreath at the other. In this way most excellent rings are formed, and if received on a piece of damp glass the rings can be caught and held for a few moments for examination. In a quiet room, free from drafts, the regularity and duration of the rings will provide a surprise for those who have not tried the experiment.

### The Game of Proverbs.

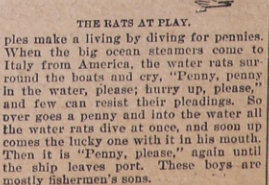
The game of proverbs is always a good amusement for a party. One is chosen to be the guesser and leaves the room, while the rest select the proverb and divide the words between them in order as they sit in a circle.

The guesser returns and asks each person a trivial question, and the player in answering must introduce the word in the proverb intrusted to him or her.

Another way of playing the game is to choose a proverb containing as many words as there are players and all about the words together when the guesser enters the room.

### Water Rats of Naples.

In this picture are shown two of the water rats of Naples. They are only harmless boys who have been brought up close to the water. These boys can swim like so many rats and are as hard to catch by the police as are our boys who live along the wharfs. These boys of Naples make a living by diving for pennies. When the big ocean steamers come round the boats and cry, "Penny, penny, please, hurry up, please," and few can resist their pleadings. So over goes a penny and into the water all the water rats dive at once, and soon up comes the lucky one who, in his mouth, is the "Penny, please," again until the ship leaves port. These boys are mostly fishermen's sons.



THE RATS AT PLAY.

The leader says: "I went shopping this morning and everything I bought began with A. From the grocer I bought (points to a player and waits for response), from the drugist (points to another), from the dry goods store (points to the water), etc. The responses must be given quickly. The penalty is to take the place of the leader and start another letter.

## HOUSEHOLD.

### GIFTS FOR INVALID FRIEND.

To those whose world is bounded by the four walls of their room, any kindness and attention from their friends comes with peculiar pleasure and appreciation. The simplest reminder, indeed, of the outside world is refreshing and brings joy to the shut-in one.

There are so many things that will brighten the life of an invalid one need never be at a loss when desiring to give them a little pleasure.

Flowers are always acceptable, especially the potted plant, whose beautiful bloom will brighten the room for many a day. Those who live in the city can easily supply themselves with flowers from the green-house, but one living remote from the city can send for bulbs and seeds and raise beautiful plants of their own. The delicate cyclamen is one of the most satisfactory of house plants. Its bloom is generous and lovely and the plant requires but little care. Give the delicate cyclamen to your invalid friend and it will be a constant source of pleasure.

One invalid's room into which I often go is to me ideal, writes a correspondent. It is in the sunniest pleasant part of the house, and is daintily furnished that the burden of always remaining in it may be as light as possible.

The floor is of hard wood and covered with a few pretty rugs. Dainty muslin curtains are at the windows, and several easy chairs, her favorite books and table for fancy work, with a few restful pictures complete the furnishing of the room, except what every invalid's room should contain, a three-quarter iron bedstead painted and gilded, and daintily furnished, and a low dressing table and washstand.

On her bookcase is a clock with a large white face, whose figures and numbers can be plainly seen from any part of the room. This is a very welcome and inexpensive gift to one whose sight is growing dim.

A screen to protect the bed from drafts and a strong light is almost a necessity in an invalid's room. A cheap fan can be placed in the room for one, and it is then a small matter to finish the screen with silkene or Japanese matting.

Pretty covers for the stand and tables are also acceptable gifts.

A subscription to a good magazine will give an invalid friends something to look forward to each month, and books and pictures are always welcome to the shut-in ones.

To one who enjoys the singing of birds the gift of a canary will give great delight.

Whatever gifts we give to our invalid friends let us not forget that the best gift is the sunshine and joy of our presence. It is woman's mission to "soothe and to solace," and everywhere to ameliorate suffering. We cannot all be a Florence Nightingale or an Elizabeth Taylor, or wear the silver cross of the "Sisters of Charity," but we can comfort and heal, but the opportunity is often ours to help in some small way, and this we should never fail to do.

### NEW MAPLE DAINTIES.

Maple Mousse.—Whip one pint sweet cream dry, add to this one cup maple syrup and one tablespoon powdered sugar. Flavor with vanilla. Beat all together, put in a covered mold and pack in ice with salt. Serve in glasses.

Maple Sugar Cake.—One cup butter, two cups granulated sugar, one cup sweet milk, three eggs, beat the whites and yolks separately, three cups flour, three teaspoons baking powder. Bake in two or three layers.

Filling.—Put one lb maple sugar on stove and boil till it spins to a thread. Beat the white of one egg dry. Remove sugar from fire and stir till it begins to cool; do not let it go to sugar. Then add slowly the egg and three tablespoons confectionary sugar. Spread this between layers. For icing the top, add a little more powdered sugar to stiffen.

Maple Fudge.—Three cups brown sugar and two of maple. Place sugar on fire and let boil, stirring constantly until it gums when dropped into cold water. One cup milk, half cup water and butter size of an egg should be added to the gum and all boiled together. When removing from fire, stir in one cup hickory or English walnuts. Stir all till it begins to sugar. Then immediately spread in flat tins which have been well buttered.

Fritters with Maple Syrup.—These are a delicious substitute for pancakes when the spring days are too warm for the latter. Make a "drop" batter thus: Yolks of two eggs well beaten, add half cup milk, one tablespoon butter, one saltspoonful salt and one of flour. When ready to use add the white of two eggs, beaten dry. With a large spoon, drop into hot, deep lard. They will form balls. Leave in fat till brown and thoroughly done. Tap by opening one. Serve with maple syrup, while fritters are hot.

Graham Bread.—To make a very superior loaf of graham bread, take a cup of dough, when forming the dough into loaves in the morning. Beat it up with half pint lukewarm water, and half cup syrup. Add one cup white flour, and sufficient graham flour to form a stiff dough, firm enough to turn onto the kneading board. Knead it well. Place into a well-greased round tin, and allow it to rise until very light, when place in a steamer over boiling water, and cover the steamer closely. Keep the water boiling, until a broom splint thrust into the loaf will come out clear of dough. Then place in the oven for half an hour to dry and become a pale brown. This forms a loaf of very nutritious graham bread.



## NEWFOUNDLAND WRECKS.

NATIVES ARE EQUALLY ZEALOUS AT SAVING LIFE AND AT LOOTING.

Mystery Surrounds Many of the Wrecks—Hundreds of Fine Vessels and Thousands of Seamen and Passengers Lie in the Deep Waters of the Eastern Coast.

The rugged coast of Newfoundland seems to possess some mysterious influence upon the shipping that frequents these waters. Its rock-ribbed eastern seaboard is lined with the ruins of hundreds of fine vessels and the bones of thousands of seamen and passengers lie in the deep waters about it.

There is a mystery, too, about many of the wrecks. One day a ship is seen sailing safe on her way. The next day, perhaps, fragments come ashore to tell of her fate, but the manner of her loss may never be known. The recent mysterious loss of the steamer Lucerne is a case in point.

About the same time as the Lucerne and a few miles nearer St. John's, a schooner or square-rigged sailing craft, met her doom under equally mysterious circumstances. No clue has been obtained to her identity. All that is known is that her wreckage in splintered form strewn the shore of Blackhead, three miles from St. John's.

Another mystery identified with Blackhead, where the Lucerne went down, was the loss of the steamer Lion, fifteen years ago. She left St. John's for Trinity, seven hours' run. On a bright, clear winter's night she disappeared and the body of a woman passenger, floating on the tide the next day, was the sole evidence from then until now of her taking off.

A few years later the same locality chronicled another mysterious disappearance, that of the schooner Emeline. She was bound from St. John's to Twillingate, carrying a lot of fisher folk. She was seen by another vessel.

GOING THE CONTRARY WAY, as she made for this entrance to Blackhead Tickle, or Strait, which separates the island from the mainland. That was about 10 p.m., and the next morning some raffle of deck gear was washed ashore, that being the sole proof that death had come to all on board.

It was six years ago that the British cargo boat Galestro, from Liverpool for Baltimore, missed her reckoning in the fog and crashed into the promontory that marks the extent of Blackhead peninsula. She became a total loss and three of her men met a watery grave, but the remainder of her people, including the captain's wife, made their way to shore. They were well received and kindly treated but their belongings and those of the ship were regarded as legitimate booty by the coast folk, who took on a wreck as a meretricious intervention of Providence in their behalf. Promptly the ship looted, from keelson to truck, and everything portable was conveyed to some secure hiding places, while what could not be easily moved was hacked into convenient pieces for transport, or smashed into fragments for some trifling gain.

When a Magistrate was despatched to the scene with a posse of police to compel restitution and punish the offenders, the mother of the ring-leader waited upon the Judge with an ingenious plea for leniency.

"Oh, Judge, don't be too hard on the poor boys," she said. "This is not often they get a chance at anything. Why did them steamer people keep so close to the shore, putting temptation in the way of poor people?"

The Judge was callous, and a SENTENCE OF SIX MONTHS in the penitentiary gave the wreckers ample opportunity to cogitate on the unwisdom of giving way to such temptations in future.

A few miles distant a large Norwegian bark in ballast was driven ashore in a fierce gale. The crew promptly scrambled ashore and left her to her fate, glad to escape with their lives. When the storm abated the fishermen from the neighborhood assembled in force and stripped her. Again was the Magistrate despatched with his constables and again was swift and sure justice administered to the offenders. On this occasion it was the elderly father of one of the strapping young fishermen who pleaded for his erring offspring.

"I don't know what the Almighty can be thinking of at all," he commented: "first he sends us a bad fishery and now he sends us a damned Norwegian full of rocks." Obviously from this view of it, the looting was of no account.

It is a strange moral code these fisher folk have. There is no danger too great for them to brave to rescue the unfortunate on a wreck. The best in a fisherman's house is none too good for the castaway. Yet the very men will then board a derelict and loot her with a thoroughness and efficiency of long practice. At the same time they will respect the sailors' kitbag as religiously as a sacred emblem.

At another point a large French bark, buffeted by adverse winds drifted near the shore. The crew, being without food, launched their boat and rowed shoreward, seeing which six of the settlers put off and boarded her. Overjoyed with their prize, they drank generously of

A JAR OF BRANDY which they found in the cabin. Sleep succeeded, from which they awoke to find their boat broken adrift and themselves confined on a ship which made so far the northward voyage a distance of 16,000 feet. The inventory is a Swedish Major, Mr. Unge, and the German Government is paying for the experiment.

## FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND.

INTERESTING NEWS BY MAIL FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

As in the Time of Robby Burns—Many Things Happen to Interest the Minds of Auld Scotland's Sons.

The Duvagier-Duchess of Argyll has decided to erect a monument on Maccharloch shore, Kintyre, to the memory of the late Duke.

Sir Thomas Glen Coats was presented with an illuminated address and a handsome silver basket by the Liberals of West Renfrewshire.

The personal estate of Mr. Walter Melrose, of the firm of Raines, Clerk & Co., provision merchants, of York and Edinburgh, has been valued at £22,011 2s. 4d.

Mr. Stuart Napier Miller, at present a student of Glasgow University has been successful in gaining an open exhibition of £200, tenable for five years at Trinity College, Oxford.

At a meeting of the Corporation of Glasgow Lord Provost Chisholm intimated that the magistrates had decided to continue the observance of the late Queen's birthday as a public holiday.

For the year 1900 the aggregate shipments of coal from Scottish ports amount to 10,883,759 tons, the largest quantity ever exported in one year, and 1,943,090 tons in excess of the total for 1899.

Boydell's Grain Mill, one of the largest concerns of the sort in Aberdeenshire, was recently burned to the ground. The total loss is estimated at £7,000 and is only partly covered by insurance.

Lieut. Wm. Robertson, V.C., of the Gordon Highlanders, was entertained in Dumfries, his native town, and presented with the freedom of the burgh. Lieut. Robertson won his V.C. at the battle of Elandsfontein.

General Ian Hamilton arrived at Doune and Deansburg, in Perthshire, on a visit to his father-in-law, Sir John Muir, a former Lord Provost of Glasgow. His reception at Stirling, Doune and Deansburg was of the most enthusiastic description.

Mr. William Stevenson has been appointed telegraph superintendent of the Caledonian Railway, in succession to Mr. Andrew S. Dunn. Mr. Stevenson is a native of Portpatrick, and has been for nearly thirty years in the service of the company.

An extraordinary catch of herrings was landed at Stornoway recently. Forty-five boats arrived with a total of 3,500 crans, giving the unprecedented average of 78 crans per boat. One boat landed 200 crans, and a number had from 120 to 150 crans.

Mr. Quarrier has received a gift of £4,000 to defray the cost of rebuilding the Ferguslie offices of the Orphan Homes in Renfrewshire, which were some time ago destroyed by fire. The gift comes from the family of the donor of the original buildings.

The old Market Cross of Inverness, which has just been restored by Sir Robert Finlay, M.P., Attorney-General for England, was unveiled by Lady Finlay in the presence of a large gathering.

On the base of the cross rests the stone of Clachnacunnid, which the Provost described as "the palladium of the burgh."

The death is announced of the twelfth Lord Dornier, who served in the Blues, the Grenadier Guards, and the 79th Highlanders. He is succeeded by his nephew, the son of General the Hon. Sir James Dornier, K.C.B., who commanded the troops in Egypt, and when Commander-in-Chief in Madras was killed by a tiger.

The success of the winter herring fishing on the Fife coast has been most marked this season. At Anstruther the value of the fish landed in February was £25,734, an increase of £7,600 on the corresponding month over the whole group of Fife stations—Anstruther, Pittenweem, St. Monans, Crail, and Kingsbarns. The value of the fish for the past month totaled £33,493.

As the last train from Stirling to Edinburgh passed through Alloa station recently a man who had been standing about the platform was observed to fall suddenly on the rails. The train went over him, causing great excitement and alarm among the bystanders. However, when the train had passed he was extricated not a whit from his predicament, that the shoulder of his jacket had been torn. Luckily, he had fallen exactly between the rails and by lying quietly still had escaped from certain death. He had not even suffered the usual shock, for when picked up he had his wits sufficiently about him to promptly demand compensation for his torn jacket.

ODD PRIVILEGES OF FOREIGN M.P.'S.

Some of the privileges of members of foreign legislative bodies are unique. Danish M.P.'s can have a free seat in the Royal Theatre at Copenhagen whenever they like. The lawmakers of Norway receive free medical attention, and nursing if they fall ill during the Session. The M.P.'s have extended this privilege to include courses of gymnastics, massage, baths, wine, medical comforts, drawing and stopping teeth—all gratis!

## BEETHOVENS IN NORWAY.

Young Couple Exchange Rings as Soon as They Become Engaged.

In Norway, it is customary for a young man and maiden to exchange rings directly they become engaged, and from that time forward each wears the circlet which proclaims him or her to be no longer free. This is a universal custom, but among the poor, silver instead of gold rings are used, sometimes filigree, sometimes solid metal.

Norwegian weddings are apparently happy, but they are certainly "long a-doing," for an engagement that lasts but a year or two is considered short. Indeed, Norwegian engagements frequently last for a decade or more, while one of seven years is considered of quite moderate length. The reason is not that Norwegians are laggards in love, but that their laws do not allow a man to marry until he is a householder. The law also permits only a specified number of dwellings to be built upon any piece of land, and as the number is a very small one in proportion to the dimensions of the land, the result is that early marriages are seldom possible.

By his ring one may as surely know a Norwegian to be either betrothed or married, as one knows an English woman to be a wife by the plain gold circlet on the fourth finger of her left hand. But he is not content merely to wear a ring as a symbol of his betrothal; he announces the fact to the world in general by having his fiancée's name printed beneath his own on his visiting cards as soon as the engagement is an accomplished fact.

## KICKED BY A HORSE.

Robert Hall, of Arkona, Ont., Narrowly Escapes Death.

Struck Twice in the Same Place—The Kidneys Turned Out by Their Natural Position—Doctors Said He Would Die, Yet Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him.

Forest, Ont., April 23, (Special).—Probably the best known man in the Township of Warwick and Bosanquet, is Mr. Robert Hall, of Arkona. Mr. Hall says:—

"Five years ago last April I was kicked by a horse in the left kidney. The doctor that treated me said the kidney had turned out of its place, and I passed blood for several days. 'I did not get quite well from that until I got another kick, which caused me to pass blood again from my kidneys.

"I continued to doctor until last fall, when they told me I could not get well, and that I would die, so I quit taking their medicine.

"I lost the power of my legs, and had to be lifted in and out of bed. It was so low that I was not expected to live from one day to the other.

"I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and from the first, I commenced to improve, and by the time I had taken five boxes, I was quite well. Dodd's Kidney Pills certainly saved my life."

No more startling case has ever taken place in the neighborhood of Forest, and many questions have been asked of Mr. Hall, in explanation of the very startling statements made above.

He has but one answer—"Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life, and that after all the doctors had told me I could not get better, and that I must die."

Mr. Hall is certainly a living monument to the wonderful curative properties of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dodd's Kidney Pills is the only remedy known to science that has ever cured Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or Dropsy. They never fail.

## TELEGRAPH ACROSS AFRICA.

The Survey for the Line Has Reached the Heart of the Dark Continent.

The telegraph line which Mr. Cecil Rhodes is extending from Cape Town to Cairo is making excellent progress. The line, stretched on short iron poles has now reached the neighborhood of the Zambesi River and the surveyors who are selecting the route are far in advance. It has been decided to run the line up the east coast of Lake Tanganyika as far as Ujiji, whence it will be carried north-east to the south coast of Victoria Nyanza; then it will be built along the east coast of that lake and into the little known country west of Lake Rudolf, and finally will skirt the western frontier of Abyssinia and descend the Nile.

Some people may wonder how a telegraph wire can be pushed through a barbarous country and be kept in condition for business. It is a comparatively simple matter.

The scheme for safeguarding the wire is that which Stanley suggested long ago. Native chiefs all along the route are subsidized to keep the wire in proper position. As far as it extends through their territory they

## LUDELLA

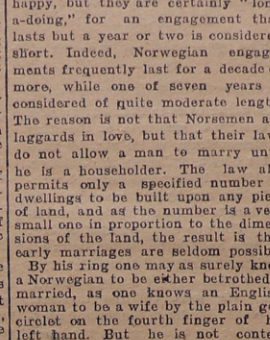
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## Talking Paints.



The paint on your house will talk to your neighbors. Good paint will say—it's handsome, it's stylish, it's durable, it's economical, it covers best, it lasts longest, it's cheaper in the end.

## Ramsay's Paints

are cheaper in the end. They are better than white lead or hand-made paints, made with the best materials known in paint science, with the best machinery, after long experience. Drop us a card and ask for

BOOKLET "K" free, and we will show you some beautiful homes painted with Ramsay's paints and tell you all about it.

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Don't Send a Cent. Write at once to the New Life Pink Pills Co., 157 Dundas St. W., Toronto. We will send you a full size dinner and tea set, 100 pieces, for \$10.00.

Our year's coal represents the work of 500 millions of people for 12 months.

## Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians

People in London eat on an average 7lb. of carrots a year, Parisians 37lb.

## FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children's troubles. It is the best remedy for colic, wind, and all the other troubles of infants.

## Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

There are 685,000 flats in Paris, of which the total rental is 19 millions sterling.

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McGill-Collins Avenue, MONTREAL. Family Hotel rates \$1.50 per day.

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Our stock in this department is now replete with the latest goods from the best makers in the world.

**Our Tapestry Carpets** are exceptionally good quality at the prices. Examine our 50c. quality and compare them with what they are asking 60c. and 65c. for.

**Crossley's Brussels Carpets** are this season marvels of beauty. They are the best wearing Carpets made, and we sell them for less money than is often asked for inferior makes. If you want any New Carpets you really ought to see these.

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We have received several large shipments of Lace Curtains from the best makers in England. We ask you to see the qualities we offer at 25c., 39c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and up to \$6.00 a pair.

Also, lovely styles in Swiss Net, Brussels Net, French Tamboured, Bobbinet, Point d'Esprit, and fancy Frilled Curtains from \$2.25 to \$15.00 a pair.

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I. O. O. F.  
Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block, EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.  
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THIRTEEN, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling professionally, the second and last Friday in each month until further notice.  
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Address THE McCALL CO., 128 to 146 W. 14th St., New York

**Ripans Tablets cure headache.**  
Ripans Tablets for sour stomach.

#### Mrs. Gilbert and Augustin Daly.

"The pleasantest recollections of my stage life are those connected with the governor," said Mrs. John Gilbert. "We never called him Mr. Daly—that is, we older ones did."

"He never bothered much with Jim Lewis and myself. He had more trouble with John Drew and Ada Rehan. They were young and needed looking after, you know."

"He was very set in his ways, and if he took a fancy to a piece of stage furniture he invariably introduced it into every play. He had a pair of large, dark blue majolica vases which were the bane of my life. They were always placed near a doorway in such a manner that you had to have the dreadful things always on your mind or you would run into them."

"I had complained several times to the governor and begged him to put them in the storeroom, but he had taken a fancy to them, and they remained."

"Well, one day I did knock one of them down, and it was smashed to bits. The governor never said a word, but he looked volumes. He was arranging the interior for a new play a few days later, and in one scene I had to faint on a lounge."

"Tom," he said to the stage hand "see that lounge is good and strong. For Mrs. Gilbert is very gawky, and it would ruin the scene if she smashed it when she fainted."

"That was all, but I knew that he knew how that vase was broken."

#### Cause of Talleyrand's Lamentation.

The cause of Talleyrand's lamentation has long been a matter of dispute. Some contend that it was the defect was congenital; others that it was occasioned by an accident which befell him in his infancy. The most curious explanation of all is that offered by a writer in The Quarterly Review. "To quote the very words of our informant, an eminently distinguished diplomat," says the writer, "Talleyrand's Vienna colleague, Baron Wessenberg, told me years ago that his lamentation was owing to carelessness of his nurse, who laid him down in a field while she flirted with her sweetheart and on coming back to her charge found some pigs dining on the infant's legs. I am sure that Wessenberg told me this as an established fact, and I am all but sure that his authority was Talleyrand himself."

#### Weak.

"Do you know that Nigster is so weak that he can't stand alone?" asked Browne.

"Good gracious, no!" replied Jones. "What is the matter with him?"

"Why, I asked him if he could stand a loan of 10 shillings and he said he couldn't."—London Fun.

#### What a Curio Is.

"A curio is a piece of china that your mother has had spared to her through the devastating dynasties of seven or eight cooks."—London King.

"You can convince a woman that the earth isn't round," said the breakfast cynic, "but you can't convince her that the drugist doesn't make 50 per cent profit on postage stamps."—Philadelphia Record.

It is announced that Mr. Kruger will start for the United States about June.

About a dozen cases of smallpox have been discovered in the vicinity of Kirkfield.

Hon. Sydney Fisher will leave next month on a trip to the Glasgow Exhibition.

The Natal Government wishes to obtain four expert telegraph linemen from Canada.

#### In Case of Fire.

In case of fire if the burning articles are at once splashed with a solution of salt and nitrate of ammonia an inflammable coating is formed. This is a preparation which can be made at home at a trifling cost and should be kept on hand. Dissolve 20 pounds of common salt and 10 pounds of nitrate of ammonia in 7 gallons of water.

Four this into quart bottles of thin glass, and fire grenades are at hand ready for use. These bottles must be tightly corked and sealed to prevent evaporation, and in case of fire they must be thrown near the flames so as to break and liberate the gas contained. At least two dozen of these bottles should be ready for an emergency.

In this connection it is well to remember that water on burning oil scatters the flame, but that flour will extinguish it. Salt thrown upon a fire if the chimney is burning will help to deaden the blaze.

If a fire once gets under headway, a covering becomes a necessity. A silk handkerchief moistened and wrapped about the mouth and nostrils prevents suffocation from smoke. Failing this, a piece of wet flannel will answer.

Should smoke fill the room, remember that it goes first to the top of the room and then to the floor. Wrap a blanket or woollen garment about you, with the wet cloth over your face, drop on your hands and knees and crawl to the window.

Bear in mind that there is no more danger in getting down from a three story window than from the first floor if you keep a firm hold of the rope or ladder. Do not slide, but go hand over hand.

#### One of Sothern's Jokes.

That inveterate joker, Sothern the actor, had made an appointment with Toole, the comedian, to dine at a well known London restaurant. The hour of meeting was fixed and Sothern arrived some few minutes before the appointed time. An elderly gentleman was dining at a table at some little distance from that prepared for the two actors. He was reading a newspaper which he had comfortably arranged before him as he was eating his dinner. Sothern walked up to him and striking him a smart blow between the shoulders said:

"Hello, old fellow! Who would have thought of seeing you here? I thought you never!"

The assaulted diner turned around angrily, when Sothern exclaimed: "I beg you a thousand pardons, sir. I thought you were an old friend of mine—a family man whom I never expected to see here. I hope you will pardon me."

The old gentleman growled a reply, and Sothern returned to his table, where he was presently joined by Toole, to whom he said:

"See that old boy? I'll bet you half a crown you didn't know him. He's a slap on the back and pretend you have mistaken him for a friend."

"Done!" said Toole, and done it was immediately with a result that may be imagined.

There are already 681 miles of electric railways in Canada, and almost before people know it the electric roads will have as great a mileage as the steam railways.

Nearly six hundred cases of smallpox have appeared in Cleveland, the virulent black type has appeared, and the conditions among the Polish districts are appalling.

F. P. Fish, the new president of the American Bell Telephone Company, is reported to receive a salary of \$100,000 per annum, which looks as if he hello himself was a money-maker.

Rev. V. H. Cowart has resigned as pastor of the Victoria Avenue Baptist Church, Belleville, and has accepted a call to the Park Baptist Church, Brantford. His resignation is to take effect on and after the 19th of May.

Husband: But you must admit that my taste is better than yours. Wife: Yes, of course it is. Husband: I'm surprised to hear you say so. Wife: Oh, there's nothing remarkable about it. The mere fact that you married me, and I married you proves it.—Chicago News

#### SWEET EVENINGS COME AND GO.

Sweet evenings come and go, love;  
They came and went of yore,  
This evening of our life, love,  
Shall go and come no more.

When we have passed away, love,  
All things will keep their name,  
But yet no life on earth, love,  
With ours will be the same.

The daisies will be there, love;  
The stars in heaven will shine;  
I shall not feel thy loss, love,  
Nor thou my hand in thine.

A better time will come, love,  
And better souls be born;  
I would not be the best, love,  
To leave thee now forlorn.

—George Elliot.

## THE BALEFUL EYE.

A Story of the Paris Commune.

BY ANTHONY P. MORRIS.

A prominent store in Paris was that of Jean Guilleau, baker, a widower with one child, Hortense, just 17 years of age, and very beautiful.

Jean wisely took no part in the communitistic orgies running riot on the streets immediately subsequent to the Franco-Prussian war; but, with plenty of provisions in his cellar, he philosophically closed the doors and windows, withdrew his sign of business and smoked his pipe contentedly in the seclusion of his home.

One so pretty and pliant as she could not be exempt from a besieging of lovers. The two most prominent of these were her father's graduating apprentices, Henri Edouin and Giuseppe—"dark Giuseppe" and "the baleful eye"—the latter was frequently appealed by his intimates, because of the treacherous glance in his hard, black orbs and a lurking smile forever fixed about his lips.

To Henri Hortense had long since given her heart.

It was quite late one night when Henri departed from the embrace of his promised bride. As Hortense retreated through the narrow doorway an unexpected form, like an apparition from the gloom, confronted her.

"Giuseppe!" she cried.

"It is I," he replied calmly.

"Oh, you frightened me! Whence come you so suddenly?"

"From close beside, girl. Ah, then coquette! A word. I have heard all!"

"A listener—your? Shame!"

"Tell me, is it true, indeed, I need hope no more to win you?"

"You say you have heard all?"

"Yes. I am not deaf."

"And you have seen too?"

"Yes. I am not blind."

"Much good may it do you, then, for you are answered!"

And with the sharp speech she slammed the door in his face, angry at his having spied upon what was to her a sacred interview.

For many nights after that her dreams were haunted by the baleful eyes of dark Giuseppe, and in her ears continually rang the fearful imprecation she heard him mutter, coupled with the name of Henri Edouin.

The favored lover was greatly surprised a few days later at receipt of a communication from the Versailles government. It was delivered by an entire stranger, who whispered these six ominous words:

"For your eyes only. Be discreet!"

The sealed billet contained this:

Last dispatches by balloon acknowledged. In closed herewith an order for 500 francs, payable when France is redeemed from her enemies. Paris.

Henri should have destroyed the mysterious scrawl instantly. Instead he stood gazing at it in sheer amazement. He had had nothing whatever to do with the Versailles, though his heart was honestly with those who struggled so nobly to save the country from the doom of a bloody anarchy.

The few moments' stupefaction passed his greatest misfortune.

There was a peremptory tap at the door.

Giuseppe entered, grinning infernally. Behind him "dressed" three ruffians of the national guard.

"Ah, M. Edouin!" he said.

On the side of the commune. That will save you—if I choose. Giuseppe the spy is quite another person than Giuseppe the baker's apprentice. Money and influence both are mine now.

Besides, our prisons are cramping with too many hostages. Exchanges are slow, and we need men. So, come, I have your sworn word?"

"Never!" burst from Henri's lips indignantly.

Throughout Hortense had remained passive. Now she threw herself on her knees, with clasped hands, before the man she so dearly loved.

"Oh, yes, yes!" she cried passionately. "For me—for your own precious life! Anything for your life! Promise! Swear! Here on my knees I beg you, Henri!"

Her voice was broken with wild sobbing; her eyes were brimming with tears. The young man's head drooped, then raised desperately, while his eyes flashed on the treacherous spy.

"So be it, villain Giuseppe! I give my sacred promise as you ask."

The mysterious and convicting letter was instantly torn into fragments. Giuseppe had not boasted vainly. Two days later Henri Edouin was liberated and mounted in the national guard.

For a long time he found no opportunity of seeing Hortense. When at last the lovers did meet, it was to realize the greatest sorrow of their two fond hearts. As the price of saving Henri's life Hortense had solemnly agreed to wed with Giuseppe.

Ever memorable will be the 28th of May, 1871, when the following proclamation appeared:

INHABITANTS OF PARIS.  
The army of France came to save you. Paris is delivered. Our soldiers carried, at 4 o'clock, the last positions occupied by the insurgents. Today the struggle is finished. Order, labor and security will now survive.

De MacMahon, Duc de Magenta, Marshal of France, Commander in Chief.

Crowds and columns of prisoners were being marched to Versailles. The prisoners' camp at Satory was an anomalous picture, even shuddering to contemplate.

Henri, with baleful eyes and snaky lips approached one of the entrances to the stable pens. The prompt "Qui vive?" halted him.

"Pardon," was the affable, grinning response, "but I am a quartermaster. You have here, by a great mistake, a good cousin of mine who will answer to the name of Henri Edouin. Be so good as to summon him to me. I am not so great a fool as to ask his release just now, but would speak with him if I may."

Villainous Giuseppe, ever treacherous and fearing that Henri might escape to annoy him in the future and jealous to insanity that the man should live to whom Hortense was so avowedly attached, had sought the prisoners' camp with murderous intent. In his bosom he carried a pistol, and with the weapon he was resolved to slay the rival he hated.

His speech at the gate was interrupted by a savage cry.

A bronzed gendarme who was standing near threw aside his musket and, springing forward, gripped the pseudo quartermaster by the throat.

"This wretch lies!" he vociferated excitedly. "He is Giuseppe of the commune. Giuseppe the spy, who ordered 500 of my comrades shot. I alone escaped! I know him well!"

A fierce struggle ensued.

There were a flash, a bang, and the gendarme dropped dead.

But simultaneously a musket butt crashed down through the skull of Giuseppe. The baleful eyes were dimmed forever.

It would be difficult to describe the fearful pleadings of beautiful Hortense before the gentlemen of the military bureau in Rue Satory. She knew and revealed the trick which had placed Henri in Giuseppe's power. She told the story of her heart's sacrifice to save her lover's life and his unwilling yielding to the proposition of his arch enemy. It was an appeal to touch the deepest sympathy of her hearers.

Henri Edouin was forthwith set at liberty.

He and his true Hortense were shortly afterward wedded, and when Paris had subsided to comparative quiet old Jean Guilleau gave a merry feast to the handsome couple.—Saturday Night.

#### Plant Life and the Sunbeam.

Even in the brightest room plants are never so rich a green as those grown out of doors. In a dark cellar no chlorophyll is produced at all. Every one has seen potatoes growing there, with their long attenuated stalks and little white leaves, which exist but for a time and when the reserve material in the tuber is used up wither away before they have no light. To produce chlorophyll the light must be at least of sufficient intensity that this page may be easily read by it, and to act as a reducing agent it must be very considerably stronger.

Every one has learned by sad experience how impossible it is to keep plants in their rooms for any length of time, and the reason is that the light is not bright enough, and what there is does not last long enough to produce the necessary quantity of food material to support life. There is another fatal thing to the growth of plants indoors—the dryness of the air—and this can only be overcome by covering over the plant with a glass shade. As plants die from want of light, so, too, there are some which die from too much. Many of the mosses which cover damp shady walls and banks with their soft covering of green velvet die from too great an exposure to sunlight.—Good Words.

#### Why She Did It.

Mrs. Greene—For the land's sake, he did Mrs. Prattwell ever come to marry that homely old fool of a Hudgekins?

Mrs. Gray—I understand he was attached to the money she wanted.—Boston Transcript.

#### Fished For Its Dinner.

"Looking over my neighbor's fence one day," says a lover of animals, "I was surprised to see on his doorstep these queer companions: A beautiful white sea gull and my neighbor's pet cat sitting quietly together."

"Becoming interested, I jumped the fence and asked Jones about his feathered pet. He told me that some boys had shot the gull a few days before and broken its wing, and as they were passing his house he noticed the poor, suffering thing and bought it. He bandaged the broken wing, and the gull, seeming to understand his kind intentions, became quite tame and nestled its pretty head against his hand."

"Jones entertained me by showing how the gull usually took his meals. Bringing a plate of oysters and a fork, he called 'Goosey, goosey, goosey!' and the bird came running to him. Then he held out an oyster on the fork and the gull seized it quickly with its yellow bill and ate it as demurely as if oysters had been served to it in this way all of its days."

"The oddest thing occurred one day, when my neighbor gave the gull some small pieces of meat for dinner. He placed the meat on the ground near the gull, but the gull, spying a pan of water near by, took the meat piece by piece and, walking over, dropped it into the water. Then, true to its nature, it began fishing for its dinner."

Did you ever buy your own steaks and get the worst in the shop nearly every time? An old friend has had that misfortune, and he is always willing to pay two or three cents more a pound than the other customer. Having listened calmly to his tale of woe, I inquired if he had acquired the practice of tipping the butcher. Tipping the butcher? No! He thought it was a sufficient tip to offer the two or three cents more a pound.

"That offer," I tried to explain, "goes to the proprietor direct, or his block man thinks you are trying to make a thief of him by inducing him to hold out for himself the extra price. It will never work."

"Just say to your cutter: 'See here, old chap, I've been dissatisfied with my steaks for some time. Come out and take a drink, and tell me how to select good meat.' He's too busy. Then slip a dime into his hand and say, 'Have a glass of beer when you get out,' or a quarter and say, 'Have a smile with me when you have time.' Repeat this performance and presently your steaks are the delight of home."

In the busiest private market in New York it is the rule to tip the butchers. You can get nothing fit to eat without it."

#### Not an Educated Dog.

In the "Floresta Espanola" of Melchor de Santa Cruz the author has an anecdote of Cardinal Pedro Gonzalez. That prelate noticed that one of the priests in his retinue, a Biscayan, carried a short sword under his cloak.

The cardinal reproved him and told him that it was wrong for a cleric to carry arms. The Biscayan replied that he carried the weapon to defend himself if he were attacked by a dog.

The cardinal said that in case he saw a dog running at him he should begin to recite from the gospel of St. John. The priest acknowledged that this was a good way, but held to the dagger, "because there are some dogs who do not understand Latin."

#### Two Ways of Writing.

Mrs. Bibbs—(declared) You men can't write a letter unless you have a regular desk and office chair and a blotting pad and I don't know what all.

Mr. Bibbs—Yes, and a woman may have a \$200 writing desk, with everything to match, and yet she'll sit down on a stool and write on an old book.

#### Made Sure of the Pie.

A young girl who carried her dinner was observed to eat her pie first. When asked why, she replied, "Well, if there's anything left it won't be the pie, will it now?"

The typical Moro is never unarmed. He fights equally well on foot, on horseback, in his best war canoe or in the water, for he swims like a fish and dives like a penguin.

Before the discovery of sugar drinks were sweetened with honey.



## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

In the history of human development egoism impulses come first. Altruism is a later growth. "Look out for number one," is an unwritten rule upon which savage humanity instinctively acts. In a sense this egoism is a necessary foundation or preparation for subsequent altruistic activities. There is much truth in the statement of Mr. Herbert Spencer that "a creature must live before it can act," and that, speaking generally, "the acts by which each maintains his own life" must precede "all other acts of which he is capable." It is not unethical to accept the view that "acts required for continued self-preservation" are the "first requisites to universal welfare."

It is an ethical demand of an urgent character, however, that men should proceed in their thought and practice from egoism to altruism. Egoism is not a stopping place, though the average man would stop there, but a point of departure. Self-regarding acts, as they are called, must be supplemented and balanced by other-regarding acts. Even from the wholly selfish point of view, despite the seeming paradox involved in the statement, a man must respect the interests of others, and to some extent sacrifice for them, in order to get the most out of life even for himself. A selfishness over-refined defeats itself. So much even agnostic philosophers, unilluminated by the clear teachings of a divine revelation, seem to see. Thus, Mr. Spencer holds that self-sacrifice is "no less primordial than self-preservation," since "in its simple physical form" it is "absolutely necessary for the continuance of life from the beginning."

The two principles of egoism and altruism may be compared therefore to the two ends of a balance. It is undesirable for the well-being of society that either end should be depressed too greatly. Mr. Spencer, in his Data of Ethics, devotes a chapter to an elaborate consideration of the compromise and reconciliation that may be effected between these two principles. It is evident on reflection that a blind, unintelligent altruism, will not do. Indeed such an altruism would be a misnomer. There are limits to the degree in which a man may sacrifice himself and his powers in the service of others. Professor Samuel Weir, has pointed out very forcibly that no individual has a moral right to violate his constitution, ill-use his powers, and pervert himself in the effort to furnish gratification to others. We cannot think that the rule "Live for others" means "Abuse yourself for others." It was Bentham who enunciated the dictum, "Everybody to count for one, nobody for more than one." The integrity and autonomy of each man must be respected by every other man. No "altruism" so-called is either scientific or Christian that demands of any one person that he abdicate the throne of personality, demit his manhood, and sacrifice his self-respect.

The general principle of social action, then, seems clear. Each individual must maintain his own life while he furthers the life of others. He must preserve his own self-respect while he regards theirs. The true altruist will not abuse his own powers from an overstrained sentiment or affection, nor debase the manhood of others by ill-judged, indiscriminate charity. As society advances, the occasions for real sacrifice between man and man may become less and less, and meanwhile, before the social millennium comes in, it will remain a nice question how far, among a certain number of people, all of whom are desirous of obtaining that refined pleasure, in one sense a selfish pleasure, which comes of yielding to others, such other-regarding acts can go, without imposing upon the recipient an unwelcome sense of favors unduly received. The mutual adjustments thus properly to be made come within the province of what we may call the science of altruism.

It is, indeed, true that, as we look abroad upon the world, we do not observe any superabundance of signs indicating the near approach of this social millennium when men will fairly tumble over one another in their eager desire to treat one another altruistically, with the accompanying danger of an accruing surplussage of unselfish zeal, requiring scientific restraint lest no opportunity be left the other fellow for being unselfish too. But toward that happy consummation it is the duty and privilege of every individual in his way and time to struggle and strive, and of that Golden Age, it is the pleasure of current ethical thought to prophesy. But such a result, we feel free to say, will, when it comes, prove to have been the product of the regenerating working in human society of the spiritualizing grace of Christianity.

Truth is the natural quest of man, and an honest, thorough search after truth is the mark of a robust and full powered manhood. To a certain extent speculation may assist to

the ascertainment of truth, in so far as it leads men to form hypotheses which may later possibly develop into well thought out established theories, or orderly explanations of phenomena. There is always danger, however, that speculation will run mad, and land its devotees in all sorts of absurd positions. The pursuit of truth is a serious matter, and the finding of truth depends as much on the spirit in which the search is carried on as on the mentality of the investigators. It is often true in the realm of science and of pure metaphysics that rich results are reached by the child-like mind which remain concealed from those who in their proud self-complacency consider themselves the wise and prudent.

Of candid, thorough, reverent thought we cannot have too much, but of superficial thought, and crazy speculation, we have in these times far too great an amount. "Guesses at truth" may be taken as the description of much of the popular thought of the day. Multitudes of people are content with five minutes with the news of the universe, a bar or two of the music of the spheres, a hint or two of philosophy, a smattering of science. Many who do not know a molecule from an atom, or a protozoan from a metazoan, will talk glibly of cosmic matters, and gabble in quite a phsyic manner. The people who think are few, but many are the people who think that they think. The result is a vast crop of half-grown or over-grown "views," theories, fads and neocranisms, which bear about the same relation to truth and proven fact that thorns do to wheat ears.

The trouble is that many people, having an ambition to be able to say that they are "up" in some of the philosophies, take to reading Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Spencer and other authors indiscriminately, and their minds not being trained to accurate and deep thinking, seize on what is unessential in those writings, or what is not yet proven, and fail to think their way clear through into the light beyond. Anybody can object, can quibble, can doubt, and the danger always is lest the average reader should stop, mystified and confused, with the objections of these sceptical writers, and fail to go on to the firmer ground where their objections can be met or reasonably shelved. To every sceptical objection there is an answer somewhere, though we who are still in this earthly sphere may not always be able to give it, and there need be no fear that truth will be overturned. The fear must be felt for those who have only a quarter interest in the truth and a three-quarter interest in the exploiting of their own more or less original opinions. The evil-hearted, the intellectually conceited, and the middle-headed will miss the truth themselves and render its attainment by others more difficult.

## GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

### Explosion of a Chemical Plant at Frankfurt, Germany.

A despatch from Frankfurt, Germany says:—The boilers of the Griesheim Electric Chemical Works, near Griesheim, exploded on Thursday afternoon, and the factory caught fire. The number of dead and injured is estimated at one hundred and fifty, but cannot be determined until the list of employees of the Chemical Works can be compared with the survivors. The fire continues to burn, although the greater part of the Frankfurt Fire Department and troops are trying to prevent its spread to the buildings outside of the fire zone. Hospitals have been improvised in the vicinity. The flames apparently originated by the blowing up of vats of chemicals in the explosive departments of the works at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They spread with frightful speed to the adjacent buildings, and then over the river Main to Schwanheim. When a second explosion took place, the fumes and masses of burning chemicals made it impossible to stay in the vicinity. The inhabitants of Griesheim were ordered to leave their village, which they did, flocking to Frankfurt.

## MRS. NATION AGAIN IN GAOL.

### The Hatchet-Wielder Unable to Furnish Bonds.

A despatch from Wichita, Kansas, says:—Mrs. Carrie Nation, Mrs. Lucy Whitte, Mrs. Julia Evans, and Mrs. Lydia Muntz, appeared before Judge Dale in the District Court on Wednesday and failed to give bonds. They were taken to the county jail, and will remain there until a bond for \$500 each is approved, or until their trial at the May term of the court for "joint amassing."

## ALL THE RATS INFECTED.

### No Telling Where the Plague Will Stop in Cape Colony.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—Up to date there have been 480 cases of the plague and 195 deaths. There have been 13,000 inoculations. It is feared that all the rats from East London to the Orange river are infected with the plague.

## MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

### Prices of Cattle, Cheese, Grain, &c. in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, April 30.—Wheat.—There was a good market here to-day. Exporters bought red and white Ontarios readily at 68c, low freights to New York. Quotations are as follows:—Red wheat, 68c; white wheat, 68c; No. 1 goose wheat, 67c, low freights to New York; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, old, g.t., 95c; No. 2, 91c; No. 1 hard, North Bay, 94c; and No. 2 hard, 90c.

Barley.—A boom to-day. Cargoes of No. 2, at lake Ontario ports, would be taken at 49c. This is equal to 46 to 46 1-2c, east.

Rye.—Steady. Car lots, 49c, west, and 50c east.

Buckwheat.—Firm and scarce. Car lots, west, are quoted at 52c; and east at 54c.

Oats.—Higher. No. 1 white oats, on the Midland, 31c; No. 1 white, west, are quoted at 30 1-2c.

Flour.—Firm. Holders of 90 per cent. patents, buyers' bags, middle freights, ask \$2.65 per bbl. Exporters were bidding \$2.60.

Chicago, April 30.—May corn scored another record advance to-day, closing 15-8c higher. Wheat closed 3-4c, and oats, 5-8c higher. Provisions at the close were 2-12 to 7-12c improved.

Buffalo, April 30.—Flour.—Quiet but firm. Wheat on track are quoted in small lots held higher; No. 1 Northern, old, carloads, 84 3-4c; do, c.i.f., in store, 82 5-8c. Winter wheat—Offerings light, better enquiry; spot mixed wheat, 78c asked, on track; No. 2 red quoted at 79c. Corn—Dull; No. 2 yellow, 48 to 49 1-4c; No. 3 do, 47 to 48c; No. 2 corn, 47 3-4 to 48c; No. 3 do, 47 3-4c, through billed. Oats.—Strong; No. 2 white clipped, 32c; No. 3 white, 31 3-4 to 32c; No. 2, mixed, 30c asked; No. 3 do, 29c, through billed. Barley.—Dull; car good Western, on track, sold at 58c; to arrive lake, quoted at 58 to 63c. Rye.—No. 2, on track, sold at 68c; No. 1 quoted at 69c.

## PRODUCE.

Toronto, April 30.—Eggs. Situation unchanged. Demand is active, supplies large, and prices easy. Fresh continues to sell at 11c.

Poultry.—Receipts light. Bright stock is quoted as follows:—Turkeys, 11 to 12c; geese at 8 to 8 1-2c; chickens, at 40 to 60c; and ducks, at 60 to 80c.

Potatoes.—Easy at 27c for car lots, on track. Sales out of store are made at 26c.

Field produce, etc.—Turnips, out of store, 25c per bag; onions, \$1 to \$1.50; carrots, 35c per bag; pars-nips, per bag, 35c; apples, per bbl; \$1 to \$2; sweet potatoes, per bbl, \$2.50.

Dried apples.—Dried apples are easy at 8 1-2c; evaporated at 5c.

Maple syrup.—New run maple syrup firm. Receipts light. Five-gallon tins are quoted at \$1 per imperial gallon; and gallon tins at \$1.10 to \$1.15.

Honey.—Steady. Light. Dealers quote from 10 to 10 1-2c for 5, 10, or 60-lb. tins, according to size of order; comb honey sells at \$2 to \$2.25 for dark, and at \$2.50 to \$2.75 for choice clover, per dozen sections.

Beans.—Quiet. Tone of prices easy. Ordinary white beans bring \$1.55 to \$1.60; choice hand-picked beans are quoted at \$1.65 to \$1.70.

Hay.—Quiet. Choice timothy, on track here, \$10.75; two-ton lots, delivered, \$11.50.

Straw.—Car lots of straw, on track here, \$5.50 to \$6.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs on the street are firm at \$2.25 to \$2.75. Car lots are quoted nominally at \$3 to \$2.25, on track here. Poultry is firm and in good demand. Dry salted shoulders are firmer. Lard is also firmer. The quotations are as follows:—Dry salted shoulders, 81-4c; long clear bacon, loose, in car lots, 10c; and in case lots, 10 1-4 to 10 1-2c; short cut pork, \$20 to \$20.50; heavy mess pork, \$19 to \$19.50.

Smoked meats.—Hams, heavy, 12c; medium, 13c; light, 13 1-2c.

Lard.—Falls, 10 3-4c; tubs, 10 1-2c; in tins, 10 1-4c.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, April 30.—At the western cattle yards this morning only 35 carloads of live stock came in, comprising 300 cattle, 600 hogs, 100 sheep and lambs, 70 calves, and a few milch cows.

A light run and a brisk demand kept prices steady. The market was a good one.

Export cattle sold well at unchanged prices. Good to choice fetched from 4 3-4 to 5 1-4c per lbs and light stuff from 4 1-4 to 4 5-8c per lbs. All here sold.

In butcher cattle prices were firm, especially for the best stuff, which sold quickly at from 3 3-4 to 4 1-4c per lb; medium to good sold at from 3 1-2 to 3 3-4c per lb, and the remainder at from 2 1-2 to 3 1-4c per lb.

There was a fair demand for stockers, at from 2 7-8 to 3 3-8c per lb, against a few offerings of private sale to-day at 1 2 to 4 1-4c per lb.

A few good calves are in demand. Very few cows came in, and they were of poor quality. A few good milch cows will sell.

Small stuffs being in unusually small supply, prices were steady and sales brisk.

Export ewes are worth from \$1.2 to 4c per lb.

Spring lambs are worth from \$2 to \$5 each.

Butcher sheep are worth from \$2 to \$4.00 each.

"Barnyarders" are worth from 4 to 4 1-2c per lb.

Good grain-fed lambs fetch from 4 1-2 to 6 1-2c per lb.

Ducks are worth from 3 to 3 1-2c per lb.

There was no change in hogs. "Singers" sell at 63-4c per pound; thick fat and light hogs, at 61-4c per pound.

Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160 nor above 200 pounds.

Following is the range of quotations:

Cattle.	
Shippers, per cwt.	\$4.25 \$5.25
Butcher, choice, do.	3.75 4.75
Butcher, ord. to good	3.50 3.75
Butcher, inferior	2.75 3.25
Stockers, per cwt.	2.87 3.12
Export bulls, per cwt.	3.75 4.25
Sheep and Lambs.	
Export ewes, per cwt.	3.50 4.00
Butcher sheep, each	2.00 4.50
Lambs, g.f., per cwt.	4.50 5.50
Do., b.y., per cwt.	4.00 4.50
Do., spring, each	1.00 6.00
Bucks, per cwt.	3.00 3.50
Milkers and Cows.	
Cows, each	20.00 45.00
Calves, each	1.00 8.00

Hogs.	
Choice hogs, per cwt.	6.60 6.75
Light hogs, per cwt.	6.15 6.25
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	6.00 6.25
Sows, per cwt.	3.75 4.00
Stags, per cwt.	0.00 2.00

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

### Notes of the Proceedings in the Canadian House of Commons.

#### BELLE ISLE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Tarte, in answer to Mr. Ganong said the telegraph line to Belle Isle would be completed by 1st August next.

#### EMPLOYEES DISMISSED.

Dr. Sproule enquired about the dismissal of 70 employees of the department. Mr. Tarte replied that some men had been dismissed. There must be dismissals when there is no work to be done. Dropping into a reminiscent mood, the Minister continued: "When I took office I found there was a secret stair leading from the department. I had it closed up, but I am sorry for it now. I cannot get out of the office without being followed by an army of men looking for work. I repent for having got rid of the stair." (Laughter.)

#### PRESENTED IMPERIAL MESSAGE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier presented the message received by his Excellency from the Colonial Office in answer to the resolution passed by Parliament on the occasion of the death of Queen Victoria.

#### MECHANICAL MANAGER.

Mr. Borden was informed by Mr. Blair that E. G. Russell was engaged on Feb. 15th last to take charge of the mechanical department on the Intercolonial railway for a period of five years, at \$7,000 a year. He has been absent since March 15th, from serious illness, and is not drawing his salary while away, but his engagement continues.

#### "C" BATTERY PAY.

Mr. Clarke asked whether the Government had ascertained whether the men of the "C" Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, during the time that they served as part of the Rhodesian Field force, came out of the Imperial or the Rhodesian treasury.

Dr. Borden replied that the Government had no doubt that the money came from the Imperial treasury. The chief officer of the men received pay from the Canadian Government prior to the time the Imperial pay commenced. The rest have thus far received Imperial pay only. The department is awaiting returns as to what the men drew from the Imperial Government, and as soon as this is known their pay will be issued to them.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHERIES.

Mr. Morrison was told by Sir Louis Davies that the Government is not advised that the Provincial Government of British Columbia contemplates exercising jurisdiction over the fisheries in that province. The Dominion Government has not relinquished any of that jurisdiction, unless it may be with respect to oyster beds and other fisheries below low-water mark.

#### C. P. R. TAXATION.

Mr. Richardson, of Lisgar, was told by Mr. Sifton that in submitting a bill regarding taxation of C. P. R. lands in the North-West, the Government would endeavour to establish the view most favourable to the interest of the settlers in the North-West, and would be guided by its legal advisers in attaining that object.

#### ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, replying to Mr. Morrison, said that the Government did not expect that the report of the commission noting the evidence in British Columbia touching Oriental immigration would be received before the close of this session of Parliament. As soon as the report is received it will be printed and distributed.

#### BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Mr. Morrison was told by Mr. Fisher that the Government has not received any official report of the existence of bubonic plague in Australia, but had heard of it through vessel captains. The Government is anxious about its coming to Canada, all Asiatics arriving here are disinfected, as are also their effects. Articles liable to carry contagion are disinfected unless accompanied by a satisfactory certificate from the port of shipment. In addition a bacteriological laboratory has been established at Abner, and all quarantine officers on the Pacific coast have been instructed to keep in view the possibility of

this disease reaching Canada, and to take necessary precautions.

#### CLERIQUE CONTRACT.

In Supply Mr. Blair's estimates were taken up, and a further discussion ensued with reference to the Clerique contract. The item of \$500,000 for steel rails for the Intercolonial railway this year was finally allowed to pass with the understanding that the whole subject may be re-opened if desired when the other railway estimates come up for consideration.

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

In Committee of Supply Mr. Sifton told Mr. LaRivière that the programme of the geological survey this season would be as follows:—

In the Yukon territory, Mr. R. G. McConnell, with Mr. Joseph Keele, will survey the gold district of 60 miles, Thistle creek, and South Forks of Big Salmon river; also possibly the coast west of White Pass railway, and south of White Horse.

In British Columbia Mr. R. W. Brock, with W. W. Leach as assistant, will be in the Boundary district. Mr. James McEvoy, and Mr. T. Denis, as assistant, in the Crow's Nest Pass coal fields. Mr. Lawrence Lambie will collect cretaceous fossils in the Red Deer country, N.W.T.

In Ontario Dr. A. E. Barlow will make lithological investigations in the Sudbury district. Prof. John Macoun will collect botanical specimens along the north shore of Lake Erie and the south shore of Lake Huron. Mr. Hurd, he will also explore Tomagami lake park. Dr. Ellis, with two assistants, will finish the Kingston district. Mr. Robert Chalmers will go to the St. Lawrence valley, and westward to Lake Huron, to investigate wells and borings, for water, gas, and petroleum. It is also intended to explore the region between Lake Nipigon and Lake St. Joe, the north shore of Lake Superior, north of Jackfish Bay, and Muskoka district. Mr. W. J. Wilson will go to the Valley of Abitibi river, and Mr. Frank Johnson, will go to the Abitibi and northward and eastward in conjunction with Mr. Wilson. Dr. Ami in the valley of the St. Lawrence west of Lake St. Francis, and the Ottawa valley west of Mattawa.

#### WILL VISIT HUDSON'S BAY.

Mr. D. B. Dowling and Mr. James Macoun, will visit the district of Keewatin, in the region south-west of Cape Henrietta Marie, and will make a track survey of the Opazofika river. Mr. A. P. Low will visit the east coast of Hudson's bay, and the outside chain of islands in the eastern part of the bay. Prof. Bailey will continue his work in the south-west portion of New Brunswick. Dr. Hugh Fletcher, with Mr. McLeod and Mr. A. McKinnon, will be engaged in Kings, Kings, and Cumberland counties. N. S. Dr. Matthews will collect fossils at Bras d'Or, while Mr. E. Fairbairn will survey in Halifax, Lunenburg, and King's counties.

#### \$1,000,000 FOR RIFLES.

In the debate on the militia estimates, Dr. Borden stated that a million dollars had already been spent in purchasing 40,000 rifles for the militia, and as much more would still have to be spent for the same purpose. Under the circumstances he thought that care should be taken in distributing the rifles. The intention of the Government was that when rifle associations were formed, ten rifles should be distributed to each association. It was thought that this would be enough to meet all needs.

## SLAVE-TRADERS DEFEATED.

### Successful Termination of Campaign in Northern Nigeria.

A despatch from London says:—Brigadier-General Sir Frederick Lugard and Col. G. V. Kennall, with a force of West African frontier troops, have completed a successful campaign against the powerful, slave-raiding Emirs of Bida and Kontagora, in Northern Nigeria. The British defeated the Emir of Kontagora after heavy fighting, 5,000 natives frequently charging the British squad. The British captured the capitals of both Bida and Kontagora, and released thousands of slaves. The Emirs, who have been the terror of the country for years, killed thousands of natives during the past year. They are now entirely powerless, and this was brought about without the assistance of white troops.

## ALL-DAY BATTLE.

### British Advance to Within 200 Yards of the Enemy.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—A despatch from Dordrecht, Cape Colony, says the Yeomanry, under Col. Wodehouse, and the Dordrecht Volunteer Guard were engaged all day on Wednesday with the Boer invaders in the vicinity of Dordrecht. When the British commenced firing at the Boers, the Boers fled in confusion, abandoning a number of horses, and a quantity of rifles and ammunition.

Later advices from Dordrecht are to the effect that the Boer commando was thoroughly dispersed, the burghers fleeing precipitately in the direction of Ladygrey, under heavy fire. It is believed they suffered severely. The Wodehouse district is now clear of Boers.

#### The British had no casualties.

#### A GILT-EDGED INVESTMENT.

First Beggar—Just listen to that cough o' mine! Ain't it a dandy? Second Beggar—That's a sure money market. If I had a cough like that I'd capitalize it, bond it, an' water de stock!

The body of Adolphe Wilson was found on the prairie near Regina. He was lost in a snowstorm early in the winter and was frozen to death.

## THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

### THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

#### CANADA.

The Lanark House of Refuge will be built at Perth.

Col. Dent has purchased 300 horses in London, Ont., for the British Army. Sydney, C.B., is to have an electric street railway.

The inauguration of Woodstock as a city will be celebrated July 1.

St. Thomas, Ont., is to have a Queen Victoria monument.

Thirty four men have enlisted at London for the Halifax Provincial battalion.

Port Arthur is to have two new international steamboat lines to Duluth and to Houghton, Isle Royale.

Mrs. Kane was given a verdict of \$350 in London against the Hamilton and Grimsby Electric Railway for injuries.

Major Monaghan, U.S. Army Paymaster, who died in the Philippines, was U. S. Consul at Hamilton from 1888 till 1892.

The Canada Atlantic Railway has closed a contract with the Loyal Line of steamships to take 500,000 bushels of grain for Quebec.

Rev. Mr. Joly, a Catholic clergyman of St. Emile de l'Enfer, Que., has been missing since November, and it is believed he was murdered.

Mr. De Mole, a farmer of St. Agathe, Que., has fallen heir to \$1,000,000 through the death of a relative in France.

A twelve-storey hotel and office building will be erected on the Howe property on Rideau street Ottawa, recently bought by Wm. H. Davis.

Conductors on the Ottawa Electric Street Railway must not hereafter place their hands about the waists of lady passengers to prevent them falling when the car starts suddenly. Ottawa ladies object.

A number of promotions in the C. P. R. service are announced.—Mr. Wm. Whyte is to be assistant to the President; Mr. Thomas Tait is to be Manager of Transportation, Mr. H. P. Timmerman is to be Superintendent of the Ontario & Quebec division, with headquarters at Toronto.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Salisbury will return to London in four weeks.

Dundee in three months has exported \$54,000 of whiskey to the United States.

The London Globe scents a scandal in the discovery that two members of the Government committee on the value of explosives have taken out patents in their own names.

#### UNITED STATES.

A new Democratic party has been formed in Greater New York to fight Tammany.

Fire destroyed the jail at Mayville, near Jamestown, N.Y., but the prisoners were all rescued.

Melvin R. Baldwin, an ex-Congressman from Minnesota and former State Superintendent of Indian Affairs committed suicide at Seattle.

J. Pierpont Morgan has bought the celebrated Gainsborough picture stolen 25 years ago, recovered at Chicago, and recently taken to England.

The Milwaukee Sentinel says:—The five largest stationary engine manufacturing companies in the U.S. are to be consolidated into one gigantic combine, with a capital of \$25,000,000.

Puerto Rico is to enjoy free trade with the United States on and after July 1 this year, according to a New







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DIMITIES, White and Colored MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, etc

SILK WAIST PATTERNS, \$1.75 to \$3.00.

Tookey's SHIRT WAISTS, \$1.40, \$1.25, \$1.15, \$1.00, 75c., 60c., 50c., your choice for 69c. and 35c.

Latest PARISIAN RUFFS, newest thing out. We bought the traveller's samples and are selling them at less than the first cost.

CROMPTON'S CORSETS, 45c., 65c. and 90c.

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED SAILORS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 40c. and 50c. You cannot get values like these elsewhere.

Full market price for your Eggs at the store of

The Fred T. Ward Co.



**INSIST on having**  
PAINTS bearing label  
same as this.

WE SELL  
**ROBERTSON'S**  
PURE PREPARED PAINTS,  
For Inside and Outside Use.

## Quality First Consideration.

Gives better satisfaction, and is more widely used than other paint in Canada.

ALSO—

Dry Colors, White Lead,  
Varnishes, Turpentine,  
Raw and Boiled Oil.

## SEEDS.

A full stock of all kinds of FLOWER, GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS.

**H. & J. WARREN,**

HARDWARE & TINWARE MERCHANTS, MILL STREET.

## PARKER BROTHERS

BANKERS,  
STIRLING - ONTARIO.

A General Banking Business transacted.

4 per cent. allowed on Deposits.

Drafts bought and sold on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain.  
Money to let on Mortgages at low interest.  
Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

F. B. PARKER. R. PARKER, M.D.

## ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:  
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 75c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.  
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—

GOING WEST. GOING EAST.

Mall, 6:15 a.m. Mixed, 10:25 a.m.

Mixed, 6:30 p.m. Mall, 1:05 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1901.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

To-morrow is Arbor day.

If Canadian money is not good enough to pass at par at the Pan-American show the people of this country should give that affair the cold stare.

Quarterly services will be held in the Methodist Church, Stirling, on Sunday next, May 5th, commencing at 10.30 a.m. The Quarterly Board will meet at 7.30 on Monday evening, May 6th.

If you want to buy the Lightest and Latest Improved Binder, get the Massey-Harris.—G. L. Scott, Agent.

Lieut. W. F. Carstairs, who some time since was sent to British South Africa, was slightly wounded in an engagement with the natives there recently. He was the only white officer injured.

At the meeting of the official quarterly board of the Rawdon Circuit on Saturday last, the pastor, Rev. W. D. P. Wilson, received the unanimous invitation of the board to remain for the fifth year.

The lacrosse season here started in on Monday evening, when our boys turned out in full force for practice. Practice will be continued three nights weekly throughout the season, and all who admire the game should avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered. The team has received a challenge to play Marmora in that town, on May 24th, but are undecided as yet.

If you want the latest improved Sewing Machine, get the New Williams.—G. L. Scott, Agent.

At the annual meeting of the Epworth League of the Methodist Church, held on Tuesday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Pres.—Rev. Wm. Johnston.  
1st Vice-Pres.—Mr. S. Patterson.  
2nd Vice-Pres.—Miss F. Martin.  
3rd Vice-Pres.—Miss C. Martin.  
4th Vice-Pres.—Miss E. Currie.  
Sec.—Miss Ida Currie.  
Cor.-Sec.—Miss H. Arthurs.  
Treas.—Miss E. Johnston.  
Organist.—Mrs. A. Seeley.

The entertainment given in the Music Hall on Monday evening last by Mr. Frank R. Conklin, under the auspices of the Ladies Guild of St. John's Church, was not as largely attended as its merits deserved. Mr. Conklin gave the three-act drama, "David Garrick," followed by a number of selections, the whole making one of the most pleasing entertainments ever given before a Stirling audience. As an impersonator of character Mr. Conklin is certainly one of the best, and we believe has few equals in his changes of voice and expression being so quickly done as to be marvellous. The audience was delighted with his renderings and showed their enjoyment by frequent bursts of applause. We believe Mr. Conklin intends to give another entertainment here in the near future, and he should then be greeted by a full house.

May 24th a Holiday.

In the House of Commons on Monday night, the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, announced that it was the intention of the Government that the 24th of May should be observed as a public holiday.

## Junior Lacrosse Club.

A well-attended meeting of the lacrosse enthusiasts of the town, was held at the Scott House, on Friday evening last, when it was decided to organize a Junior Lacrosse Club for this season. On account of the absence of a great many of the senior men of last year, this was thought advisable. With hard practice, Stirling has the material for a fine junior team, and will no doubt maintain the reputation which they have in the past. The following officers were elected:—

Hon. President—C. J. Boldrick.  
President—C. E. Parker.  
Manager—G. G. Thrasher.  
Treasurer—E. F. Butler.  
Secretary—C. A. Martin.  
Captain—W. J. Whitty.  
Field Captain—H. A. Wheeler.  
Com. of Management—T. Shaw, Geo. A. Weese, Percy Watts, B. M. Black and Captain.

Mr. Thos. Reid, of Spring Brook, has purchased the interest of Mr. Jas. Greig, in the Graham House, Havelock, and has removed to that village.

The season for trout fishing opened yesterday, and three of our local nimble returned last evening from Squire's Creek with about a hundred of the speckled beauties.

There was a fair turn out of the I. O. O. F. brethren last Sunday to attend divine service in St. Andrew's Church. Rev. S. S. Burns, B.A., delivered a very able and interesting discourse.

The street sprinkler started on its rounds on Monday, under the same able management as last year, Mr. Robert Fletcher. His work has not been very arduous as yet, having been aided by the numerous showers.

A recruiting officer from Kingston was in town a few days of last week, looking for recruits for Halifax garrison. He however secured only one, in the person of Mr. Arthur Rosebush, who left with the officer on Saturday last for that city.

Hastings and Wellington counties are said to be the only counties in the Province eligible for a grant from the fund appropriated by the Ontario Legislature for the improvement of highways, as they are the only ones in which county road systems are organized.

The annual meeting of the North Hasting Teachers Convention will be held in the lecture room of the Presbyterian church, Madoc, on May 16th and 17th. Rev. Principal Grant, of Queen's University, will be present on May 16th, and in the evening will give a public lecture on "The Making of Canada."

Remember the Sabbath School rally in the Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church on the Rawdon circuit on Sabbath, May 5th, commencing at 2 p.m. Addresses will be given by Geo. A. Johnson, Superintendent of the School, C. A. Lapp, of the Brighton Methodist Sabbath School, Wilson Anderson, of Wellman's School, Jas. Coutts, of Bethel School, and W. R. Rutherford, of Stirling. Music by Wellman's and Mt. Pleasant choirs. Solos by several of the scholars. Silver collection at close of service.

One of those very wise writers, so much given to supplying everybody with great chunks of good advice, has just written, "Learn to meet your friends with a smile." But what kind of a "smile?" There are smiles and smiles. Some such motto appears to be acted on in many bar-rooms. A friend tells us of an instance not long ago of a very genial man not many miles from Napanee who spent the day in town and "smiled" with nearly every old friend he met that day. He met with several friends too many for his own good. He got gathered up out of the dust by the road-side and smiled a very sickly smile, with a terrible headache accompanying, when he woke up in "the cooler" next morning.—Napanee Star.

## A Card.

I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 30-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. I also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

CHAS. E. PARKER.

## Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, MAY 4.—At the residence of Mrs. Denyes, Church St., a lot of Household Furniture, the property of Mrs. Denyes. Sale at 1.30 p.m. Wm. Rodgers, Auct.

## Births.

DEACUP.—In Rawdon, on April 13th, the wife of Walter Deacup, of a son.

COCHRAN.—In Rawdon, on April 14th, the wife of John Cronkite, of a son.

HEATH.—In Rawdon, on April 16th, the wife of Wesley Heath, of a daughter.

REED.—In Rawdon, on April 23rd, the wife of Arthur Reed, of a son.

TOTTEN.—In Rawdon, on April 24th, the wife of Blake Totten, of a daughter.

WEST.—A Harold, on May 1st, the wife of John H. West, of a daughter.

## Deaths.

ROBLIN.—At Spring Brook, on May 1st, the infant son of D. W. Roblin, aged 2 months and 19 days.

## OUR BUSINESS CARD FOR SPRING, 1901.

New-born Spring, sweet restorer of nature's best gifts to man, bringing fresh life to flower, tree, and shrub. Time for renewal of Gents' and Ladies' wardrobe, the simple promptings of nature to clean up; and as she does her part to beautify and adorn, so should we in this country make ourselves comfortable and presentable, so blest as we are, free from war and pestilence, as none other is. Our Fine Ordered Clothing this year excels all others for Low Price and Stylish Suits, and we invite all to see the stock we carry. No establishment in this county will give you a better fitting nor more stylish suit for the money. We wish a prosperous year to all our patrons.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

## SPRING 1901.

WE ARE SHOWING THE FINEST LINE OF

Embroideries and Laces

EVER BROUGHT TO TOWN.

New Prints, Shirts, Gingshams,  
Cottonades, Flannelettes, Tickings,

A FULL LINE OF  
GENTS' FURNISHINGS  
AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

Come here for your GROCERIES, as you can always depend on them being fresh.

Highest price paid for Butter and Eggs.

E. F. PARKER.

## THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Optician Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling, at the Stirling House parlors, three times weekly. Which for dates. All consultations free. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

The GUARDIAN,  
" NORWICH UNION,  
" SUN,  
" GORE,

## FARMS FOR SALE.

HORSE " "

W. S. MARTIN,  
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

**HARRY HARRIS.**  
STIRLING, ONT.,  
—DEALER IN—

PIANOS, ORGANS & SEWING MACHINES

I sell the SINGER Sewing Machine, guaranteed in every respect. Case hard-cased and adjustable. The Singer repairs always on hand. Easy terms of payment.

Also, Auctioneer for the Co. of Hastings.  
CHAS. BUTLER, Issuer Marriage Licenses

## Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.  
Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.  
Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.

## OUR SHOES ARE WINNERS!



We lead all others in FIT, QUALITY, PRICE and DURABILITY. This is what those who are wearing our shoes say.

This week we want to show you a Big Out in Men's Tan Boots:—

Our \$5.00 Men's Tan Boots for  
\$4.00 " " " "  
\$3.50 " " " "  
\$3.25 " " " "  
\$3.00 " " " "

Ladies' Fine Dong. Shoes from  
\$1.00 to \$2.50.  
\$1.25 to \$3.50.

These are all New Goods, standard stock and exceptionally big values. Men's Plow Boots from 90c. up. Our steadily increasing sales leads us to believe we are giving the best value in Plow Boots that can be obtained.

**GEO. REYNOLDS,**  
SHOE KING.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.  
P. S.—Be sure to call in this Saturday and see our Bargain Tables.

## HARDWARE!

Just got in a fine line of BUGGY TOPS, LAP RUGS, SIDE CURTAINS, MUD CURTAINS, TOP DRESSING, BUGGY PAINT in Black and Carmine Red. These goods will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES of all kinds DUNLOP and MORGAN & WRIGHT TIRES any grade or prices. These goods are all new and will be sold cheap.

I handle the LONDON SPRAY-MOTOR PUMPS for both hand and barrel use. Call and see our Hand Spray Pump. It will spray over the highest apple tree. "Nothing to equal it."

**L. MEIKLEJOHN.**

THE  
Stirling News-Argus

(Published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling first door north of Parker's drug store, by JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year (if paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will be charged.)

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:  
Charge PER INCH per week when inserted for 1 year, 6 mos. 3 mos.  
Whole col. down to half col. 75c. 50c. 35c.  
Half col. down to quarter col. 50c. 35c. 25c.  
Quarter col. down to 2 inches 25c. 15c. 10c.

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 5 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for sales, removals, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual members of firms, property to let or for sale, etc. Two inches, \$10 per year; \$8 for six months; \$4 for three months; \$3 for two months; \$2 for one month. One inch, \$8 per year. Proportional cards, limited to six lines, \$4 per year. A column measures twenty inches. Advertisements may be charged at the option of advertiser without extra charge. Transient advertisements, 8c. per line first insertion, 2c. per line each subsequent insertion. Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free. JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

**PATENTS**  
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS AND DESIGNS.  
Send your business direct to Washington, saves time, costs less, better service.  
My office close to U. S. Patent Office. FREE preliminary examination sent. After the first day will require \$5.00. FIVE DOLLARS ADVANCE. RETURN BY MAIL. ACTUAL EXAMINATION. Book "How to obtain Patents," sent free. Also "How to obtain Trademarks," sent free. Also "How to obtain Caveats," sent free. Also "How to obtain Designs," sent free. Also "How to obtain Copyrights," sent free. Also "How to obtain Patents," sent free. Also "How to obtain Trademarks," sent free. Also "How to obtain Caveats," sent free. Also "How to obtain Designs," sent free. Also "How to obtain Copyrights," sent free.  
**INVENTIVE AGENCY**  
Illustrated monthly—Growth and Progress of the Inventive Agency.  
**E. G. SIGGERS, 916 F. ST., N. W., D. C.**



# THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.  
IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1901.

Vol. XXII, No. 35.



WE ARE GOING TO  
**FRED. WARD'S**  
—FOR OUR—  
**Bicycle Outfit.**

Sweaters, 50c. to \$3. Belts, 10c. to  
\$1.25. Stockings, the best 50c. line ever  
shown. Light weights in Hats or Caps.  
Bicycle Suits, at \$4.75.  
Bicycle Knee Pads, \$1.75, at

**FRED. T. WARD'S,**  
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.

**\$'s SAVED**  
BY GOING TO THE  
**People's Bargain Store**

**Lace Curtains**—Our stock is very complete:

Curtain net, white 10c., 12½c., 15c., per yd.  
Art Muslins, 6c., 8c., 10c. per yard.  
Cretonnes, 8c., 10c., 12c. 14c., per yard.  
Fancy Sateen Cretonne, 18c. per yard.

**CASHMERE HOSIERY**, tucked knees, all sizes.  
**COTTON HOSIERY**, Ladies' full size, 6c. pair, extra value.

**MEN'S OVERALLS**, 50c., 75c. 90c., \$1.00. Try a pair at 50c., double  
stitched, riveted buttons, warranted not to rip.

Men's Top Shirts at 25c and 50c. each. Men's heavy braces 25c. per pair.  
Men's Cotton Socks, 3 and 4 pairs for 25c. Men's Undershirts and Draw-  
ers at 20c. each.

Dominion Carpet Warp, colored, at \$1.25 bunch. White, \$1.00 per bunch.

**FRESH GROCERIES.**

We always have what you want. Japan Tea, the best in town, for 25c.  
Get a sample. Pure Lard in 10 lb. pails at \$1.25 a pail. A few pails Syrup  
left, now at \$1.05, Bee brand. Don't forget we will pay you 10c. for Eggs  
all this week.

**C. F. STICKLE.**

Ladies' Sailor Hats from 10c. each.

## Engagement Rings.

You will find a very nice assortment at our store—the very  
latest designs in SAPPHIRE, AMETHYST, OPAL, TOPAZ,  
TURQUOISE, GARNET, RUBY and PEARL, set singly  
and in combinations—very low in price for the quality of the  
goods.

**W. H. CALDER,**  
JEWELER & OPTICIAN.

**The Mutual Life of Canada** Formerly  
THE ONTARIO  
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A Company. AMOUNT OF NEW BUSINESS.  
OF POLICYHOLDERS Paid for (taken) in 1900,  
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**S. BURROWS,**  
General Agent THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA.

**UNEQUAL EYES.**

Do you see equally well with both eyes?  
If not both may become defective. We  
frequently have persons consult us, who  
were ignorant of the fact that they had  
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ALEX. RAY,  
334 Front St., Belleville.

**TREES! TREES!**

—AT THE—

**Belleville Nurseries**

I wish to notify my patrons and all  
others wanting Fruit and Ornamental  
Trees, Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, Roses,  
Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Climbing  
Vines, etc., that I have a good stock of the  
best hardy varieties, guaranteed true to  
name, and there has never been any San  
Jose scale in my nursery. Stock is right,  
prices right. It will pay you to come and  
see stock and get prices at the Nursery,  
before placing your orders.

**W. C. REID,**  
Aug. 17, 1900, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

You Want a  
**NICE NECKTIE.**

We show the  
Largest Assortment  
of the  
LATEST NOVELTIES  
ever seen in Stirling  
at prices ranging  
from 5c. to 75c.



Have you bought the Shirt you want?  
If you try one of TOOKE'S, you'll  
wear no other. We are right in the  
shirt business, and we have the shirts  
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others wanting Fruit and Ornamental  
Trees, Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, Roses,  
Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Climbing  
Vines, etc., that I have a good stock of the  
best hardy varieties, guaranteed true to  
name, and there has never been any San  
Jose scale in my nursery. Stock is right,  
prices right. It will pay you to come and  
see stock and get prices at the Nursery,  
before placing your orders.

**W. C. REID,**  
Aug. 17, 1900, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

You Want a  
**NICE NECKTIE.**

We show the  
Largest Assortment  
of the  
LATEST NOVELTIES  
ever seen in Stirling  
at prices ranging  
from 5c. to 75c.



Have you bought the Shirt you want?  
If you try one of TOOKE'S, you'll  
wear no other. We are right in the  
shirt business, and we have the shirts  
that sell, at

**FRED. T. WARD'S,**  
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.

**\$'s SAVED**  
BY GOING TO THE  
**People's Bargain Store**

**Lace Curtains**—Our stock is very complete:

Curtain net, white 10c., 12½c., 15c., per yd.  
Art Muslins, 6c., 8c., 10c. per yard.  
Cretonnes, 8c., 10c., 12c. 14c., per yard.  
Fancy Sateen Cretonne, 18c. per yard.

**CASHMERE HOSIERY**, tucked knees, all sizes.  
**COTTON HOSIERY**, Ladies' full size, 6c. pair, extra value.

**MEN'S OVERALLS**, 50c., 75c. 90c., \$1.00. Try a pair at 50c., double  
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Men's Top Shirts at 25c and 50c. each. Men's heavy braces 25c. per pair.  
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**The Mutual Life of Canada** Formerly  
THE ONTARIO  
MUTUAL LIFE

A Company. AMOUNT OF NEW BUSINESS.  
OF POLICYHOLDERS Paid for (taken) in 1900,  
BY POLICYHOLDERS, \$4,671,712.00, being the largest volume  
FOR POLICYHOLDERS, secured in the Dominion by any Cana-  
dian Life Company for the year ending  
Dec. 31st, 1901.

Beginning the New Century by LEADING ALL ITS COMPETITORS, old and  
young, among native Life Companies in NEW BUSINESS for the past year, is a  
record of which any Company might feel honestly proud.

**S. BURROWS,**  
General Agent THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA.

**UNEQUAL EYES.**

Do you see equally well with both eyes?  
If not both may become defective. We  
frequently have persons consult us, who  
were ignorant of the fact that they had  
only been able to see with one eye to any  
advantage and the strain frequently causes  
trouble in this one eye. We test one eye  
at a time and give different glasses for  
each when necessary. We have the most  
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# HOUSEHOLD.

## SOME GOOD RECIPES.

**Bolled Indian Pudding**—Stir one pint milk and one pint warm molasses together. Gradually add to this mixture 4 beaten eggs. Then add one pound beef suet chopped fine, and enough Indian meal to make a thick batter. Beat in a teaspoon ground cinnamon, one-half teaspoon grated nutmeg, and a little grated lemon peel. One-third cup seeded raisins may be added if desired. Dip a clean white cloth or pudding-bag into boiling water, shake, flour a little, turn into it the mixture, tie up, leaving from the knot to the top three inches. Serve hot with butter sauce made as follows: Beat one-half cup butter to a cream, add one cup sugar and beat until very light. Flavour with nutmeg.

**Potato Custard**—Boil and mash three large potatoes. Beat up one-half cup sugar, four eggs, one quart milk, one teaspoon salt, two teaspoons melted butter and one-half grated nutmeg. Strain all through a colander and make as milk custard.

**Roast Sparrow**—Place in the dripping pan with the hollow side up, sprinkle with pepper and salt, put a little water in the pan and bake until about half done, then turn over, sprinkle with pepper and salt as before and finish roasting. Take from the pan onto the platter, the side up, the cooking being uppermost on the platter. Make a gravy to serve with it.

With a little flour wet in a little cold water. If you wish to give it an extra finish, make a dressing as for stuffing a chicken and spread over the meat about half an hour before you take from the oven. This piece should be baked for two to three hours, according to size of piece and age of animal.

**Salmon Salad**—Cut fine two onions, a small carrot, a small head of celery and one-half cup parsley. Add two tablespoons butter and one teaspoon prepared mustard. Let these simmer for 15 minutes in just enough water to prevent scorching. Then add one cup vinegar, salt to taste, a pinch of cloves, the same of cayenne pepper, and one cup water. Put into the salmon, canned may be used, and simmer until tender. Remove from fire and set away until cold. Before serving, remove the salmon, strain some of the dressing through a fine sieve, and add this to the fish. Garnish with lettuce leaves and serve.

**Butter Scotch**—Two tablespoons molasses, two tablespoons sugar, two tablespoons water and one large tablespoon butter. Cook until mixture hardens in water.

**To Cure Hams and Shoulders**—When smoking, hang with leg down, contrary to custom. The liquid can then drip out of marrow and from around the bone, and the meat will not become so rancid.

**Dried Apple Pie**—To one cup dried apples cooked and put through a colander, add one cup sweet milk, one well-beaten egg, one-half cup sugar, one tablespoon flour and a little butter. Put over fire and cook until it thickens. Bake with one crust, in a moderate oven.

## HANGING A PICTURE.

By hanging pictures low the apparent height of the room is increased. In halls hang strong photographs, engravings and drawings in black and white.

A picture should not be hung from one nail. Two hooks and two vertical cords, or, what is far more safe, pieces of wire cordage, should be used instead of the single cord.

Picture cords should be as near the color of the wall upon which they are put as possible. The centre of the picture, as a rule, should not be much above the level of the eye.

## A CHILD'S QUESTIONS.

We never know what part of the day's experience will register itself indelibly upon the little child's brain. A parent has no single opportunity pass of implanting useful ideas. And what he says to-day he may have to repeat to-morrow in another form. No matter; it is by adding bit to bit that the ideal finally grows solid in the little one's mind. In the midst of hurried and absorbing occupations we should pause an instant to answer a searching question; not in a roundabout, careless fashion, but in a manner that will enable the child to carry on the train of thought for himself.

## KITCHEN THOUGHTS.

**Beware of the frying pan.** Consider a properly-cooked piece of meat a more artistic achievement than all the "clings" in the world. Remember that the lobster is a scavenger.

Never forget the virtues of green vegetables. Don't forget that even though foods be put up attractively they are likely to be villainous from the digestive standpoint.

See that the ubiquitous potato is roasted rather than boiled. Convince yourself that "deviling" and "croqueting" are bores save for utilizing first-class left-overs. Why make a good, wholesome chicken masquerade as a set of paper weights when she's at her best?

Don't cook vegetables in so much water that all the good goes down the waste pipe. And don't cook them so

fiercely that flavor, color and form is bounced out of them.

## IN SHOPLAND.

All bishop sleeves for shirtwaists have narrow bandlike cuffs, so the link cuff buttons may be laid away. Mercerized linens are the top-notch of the mode for the coming shirtwaist.

Chiffon, net and point d'esprit fichus are to be more worn this coming summer than last, but sailor collars and revers will be quite passe.

Polka dots and hemstitching are prominent features of the latest neckwear.

It is prophesied that straps will be the favored shirtwaist garniture of the season, and next the perfectly plain design will be the vogue. Except for the very diaphanous fancy ones, tucks, it is said, are to be relegated to second place.

Every sort of lace collar is in demand, from the imitation affair at \$1 to the real lace beauty at \$100.

It's as necessary to have sufficient flare round the foot of a skirt as it is to have under ruffles enough to hold it out.

Any back that has no middle seam is called an automobile.

A tucked flounce is not necessarily tucked solidly. It may be in clusters. Long shoulder effects are the result of deep collars or other trimming.

## THE GREAT NILE DAM AT ASSUAN.

**Egypt's Fertility Expected to be Increased Greatly by the Work Under Way.**

Very few people appreciate the gigantic nature of the irrigation works which John Aird & Son are now carrying out in Egypt. The undertaking, unsurpassed in magnitude and difficulty by any similar engineering feat of modern times, is already well advanced towards completion. When complete it is hoped that thousands of miles of what is now Egyptian desert will be transformed into smiling pasture land.

At present the cultivated soil of middle and upper Egypt consists of a belt of land on either side of the river extending as far as and no farther than the line reached by the waters of the high Nile. The rest is arid, unproductive sand.

Now, the Nile waters are peculiarly rich in a sediment invaluable for agricultural purposes, and yet every year enough Nile water and soil to create several Egypts are allowed to run into the Mediterranean. It is to impound this water—that a great wall of granite is being built on the southern side of the First Cataract at Assuan.

The wall stretches from the right bank of the Nile, to the left, a distance of a mile and a quarter, and, when completed, will rise ninety feet above the level of low water.

The wall is pierced by sluices. They number 180. The great steel doors with which they are provided will be worked by machinery, at once enormous in power and yet so delicate that a child could let loose millions of gallons of this water which is to be Egypt's salvation.

At some periods of the year 900,000 tons of water will rush through the sluices every minute.

The dam will bottle up 1,000,000,000 tons of water; but the effect of the wall will be apparent over 144 miles of the river; in other words, a lake 144 miles long will be formed.

The cost of the scheme has been fixed at \$5,000,000; but the Egyptian Government will not be asked to pay a sixpence until the work has been completed. The settling of this little bill will extend over a period of thirty years so that Egypt is getting her colossal dam on the same system as thrifty housewives get their sewing machines—the deferred payments system.

It will prove a good bargain for Egypt, for it is calculated that England is virtually making the land of the Pharaohs a present of something like \$80,000,000.

In addition to the great wall at Assuan, a subsidiary dam is being built at Assiut. On the former 12,000 men are employed, the vast majority natives. They receive between three and four piastres a day, or about 5s a week, which is twice as much as they usually earn. One day pay the money is brought in bullock on camels across the desert from the Assuan bank and it is an interesting sight to see the patient bearers of the gold kneel down while their precious burden is distributed among the eager thousands of jabbering, happy tollers.

The desert for the great wall is being obtained from the quarries of which the Temples of Philae are believed to have been built—the unhappy Philae, which, when the dam is completed, will be submerged and the party disappear from sight for the first time in its three thousand years of existence.

The granite blocks that are being quarried for this, the first great engineering achievement of the twentieth century, bear the marks of wedges used thirty centuries ago.

## NOT LETTING THE OPPORTUNITY GO.

A little girl and her aunt went for a walk the other day, and as they walked the aunt caught her skirt on the sharp edge of her shoe heel and tore off several inches of lace.

Will you tear it off for me, dear? she asked. I cannot mend it now. The accommodating little girl dropped on her knee and for several minutes there was a sound as of tearing goods—really much more tearing than necessary to remove a piece of lace only half-an-inch wide.

# ROYALTIES ON THE TRAMP

**THIRTY-DAY TOURS THAT COST AS MANY THOUSANDS.**

**The Prince of Wales's Indian Trip—Shah of Persia's Visit—Nearly Two Million Pounds Sterling on His European Tour—King of the Sandwich Islands' Economical Journey.**

The Prince of Wales's Indian trip in 1875-6 cost £112,000, the whole of which came out of the National Exchequer. Most people are now agreed that it was money well spent, although there was at the time no little grumbling at the largeness of the sum.

The Prince sailed from Dover on October 11th on the "Serapis," was warmly received at Athens a week later, and halted at Cairo to invest the son of the Khedive, Mohammed Tewfik, with the Order of the Star of India. Arriving at Bombay on November 8th, he visited all the principal cities, States, and territories. His progress was literally a Royal one, the natives vying with one another in doing honour to the eldest son of the "Mother Queen." The Maharajah of Cashmere had thirty miles of

**NEW ROADS SPECIALLY BUILT** for the convenience of his guest. A sword studded with gems, and valued at £12,000, was presented to him by the Maharajah of Lahore, with the words: "If it be the Prince's will to try it, here is my neck."

At Benares, on January 5th, 1876, an aged chief laid a large collection of shawls and presents at the Prince's feet, and then, saying it was not enough for his affection, ran off and fetched his own walking-stick, plated with gold and studded with gems, which he placed in the Prince's hand.

An amusing incident occurred at Baroda. The Gaikwar put in an appearance with fifteen hundred native troops dressed, in honour of the Prince, in Highland costume, but all wearing pink tights from the knee, it being assumed that dark skins would not harmonise with the kilts.

While on a visit to the Maharajah of Jeypore the Prince

**KILLED HIS FIRST TIGER.** The collection of presents received by the Prince from native potentates was magnificent beyond conception, and on his return to England he caused a selection from among them to be exhibited to the public at the South Kensington Museum. Five hundred fine animals were also presented outright to the Zoological Gardens. It was said at the time that in order to enable the Prince to make a suitable return, the Queen, prior to his sailing, had furnished him with a draft for £200,000 out of her private purse.

The credit of organising the most extravagant pleasure-trip on record belongs to the late Shah of Persia, Nasr-ed-Deen, who in 1873 managed to send nearly two millions sterling while on a jaunt through Europe. Of this enormous sum, however, more than one-half was lavished on articles of ornament or use—especially jewellery. The Shah left Teheran on April 19th, and reached St. Petersburg on May 22nd, travelling thence by way of Berlin and Brussels to London. "Have you seen the Shah?" became the favourite catch-phrase of the day. He visited Windsor, and received the Garter at the hands of

**QUEEN VICTORIA IN PERSON,** and afterwards proceeded, via Paris, Turin, and Rome, to Naples, to Teheran, which he reached on September 23rd, after an absence of just over six months. In 1878, and again in 1889, the Shah made a similar trip, but his advent failed to create any thing like the furore of curiosity and excitement occasioned by his first visit.

Contrast this with the trip taken in 1883 by King David Kalakaua, Sovereign of the Sandwich Islands. This was probably the least expensive of the known royal jaunts. His Majesty sailed for Europe with £250 in gold—all he could muster in his pocket, and a Gladstone bag. He visited Rome, and was received in State by the Pope, stayed a week in Paris, spent ten days in London, journeyed to Windsor, and was presented to the Queen, and arrived back in his capital, Honolulu, with £80 of his original £250 still unexpended.

In 1891 the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Aziz, made a progress through Europe. His personal attendants numbered over a thousand. Thirteen special trains carried his baggage. Wherever he went he showered money like water. At Paris he spent £100,000 in a single afternoon's shopping. Invited by Lord Mayor to a ball at the New India House, he came in a uniform that simply dazzled with his walking-stick, and purest water, and on his journey, he handed his host, through his chamberlain, a SUM OF £25,000

for distribution amongst the poor of London.

The "grand tour" made by the present Czar of Russia in 1891-2, he then, of course, the Czarévitch, is chiefly remarkable for the attack which was made upon him at Otsu, in Japan, by a political fanatic. The would-be assassin, who had been an officer in the Japanese Army, aimed a terrific blow at the young Prince Nicholas with a two-handed, double-edged sword as he sat in his box in the theatre, and would undoubtedly have killed him but for the intervention of his cousin and travelling companion, Prince George of Greece, who succeeded in partially warding off the blow with his walking-stick. As it was, the Czarévitch received a nasty wound on the head, from the effects of which it is said he still occasionally suffers. Nevertheless, after a short rest, he resumed his journey, and finished by travelling

right across Siberia to Moscow, no light undertaking in those pre-railway days. A modest £180,000 was the cost of this very extended trip. In October and November, 1899, the Emperor and Empress of Germany paid a State visit to the Sultan of Turkey, remaining some time in Constantinople as the

**GUEST OF ABDUL HAMID.** Thence they went to Jerusalem, which much to the Kaiser's annoyance, had been decorated and whitewashed in honour of their visit. He should have learned via Cairo and Alexandria, but the discovery in the former city of some dynamite bombs, with which certain international Anarchists had plotted to put a premature end at once to the Emperor's tour and his life, brought about the abandonment of this portion of the itinerary.

## DINING IN CHINA.

**The Curious Formula Observed at a Chinese Dinner.**

A writer in Blackwood says that when the guests arrive at a Chinese dinner, there is due presentation, with a constant interchange of courtesies. This is the formula usually observed at first meetings:

"Your honorable name is—"

"My obscure patronymic is Hu. You have not honored me with yours."

"My insignificant appellation is Ma. Your palace is situated—"

"My wretched hotel is in the Bamboo Bough Alley."

If the other man wears a mustache, a token of maturity, the next question is:

"What may be your honorable old age?"

But if the stranger is clean-shaven and therefore below forty, another formula is used.

"Alas!" he replies, "I have wasted thirty-nine years."

When the number of guests is complete, there ensues a tremendous encounter of good manners. Although the question of precedence is all settled beforehand, each man must simulate an immovable determination to accept only the lowest place until he is promoted by the host's "Friend, go up higher."

The table is already laid with an imposing show. There is the regulation number of regulation dishes, porcelain in regulation order; quaint porcelain stands filled with slices of oranges, pears, or cold goose; towers of purple quince jelly, grapes or shredded chicken-breast; saucers of shrimps salted in their skins, and the famous eggs, preserved for years in lime and served, sliced in beds of brown jelly. Hot wine of various brands is offered throughout in small cups.

When all are seated and ready for the fray, the host raises his cup and says:

"Let us drink."

The guests reply:

"Thanks! Thanks!"

Then they fall to, with chop-sticks, picking now from one dish, now from another, in piquant contrast of sweet, sour and salt.

## LATEST INVENTION.

**Italian Scientist Invents Automatic Repeater for Wireless Messages.**

Emile Guarini an Italian, has invented an automatic repeater which is the latest development in wireless telegraphy. It seems that Guarini does not use the method usually adopted to send a message to the right station. His method entails the use of oscillators of different degrees. Two instruments meant to communicate with one another are fitted with oscillators of the same degree. Guarini surrounds his transmitting and receiving apparatus with a metallic sheet, having a longitudinal slit. The slits of these sheets correspond in the two stations.

The receiving "feeler" only receives rays from the side where the slit is opened. In other words, the message is aimed and fired in a certain direction, as is a gun. This system, of course, can only be employed where the receiving and transmitting stations are stable. It is of no use at sea.

The electric rays fade away at a certain distance from the producing station. They are round, and the rays spread in a straight line. The skin of concentrated rays must be bent at the curving of the earth by deviations or successive reflections, entailing further loss.

To meet this demand Guarini invented his machine. The repeater receives the electric radiations coming from a station or radiators, and gives fresh impulse to these radiators, and propels them to an extreme station or another relay post.

Admitting that 310 miles can be obtained by direct transmission, says Mr. Guarini, to compel a telegram to make the world's circuit eighty intermediary posts would be necessary, of the world's circumference, being about 24,854 miles.

Every automatic repeater must be composed of a receiver, and a transmitter. Then a telegram to go round the world will not require more than two hours' time, the only requisite delay proceeding from the inertia of the apparatus.

## PAWNING THE ENGLISH CROWN.

At least four times the Crown of England has been pawned. Henry III. and Henry V., Edward III., and Richard II. all resorted to this means of raising money. The merchants of Flanders once had possession of the Crown, the City of London held it for a few years, and the Crown was pledged at another time for £200,000. Edward III. disposed of it to the Bishop of Winchester for £13,500, and Charles II. would have used the Crown as a personal asset if he had been able to turn it into money.

# THE PEA CROP IN ONTARIO

**INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE CHAT WITH MR. C. A. ZAVITZ.**

**Important Crop for the Province—Damage Done by the Pea Weevil—Nearly All Varieties Are Subject to Its Ravages.**

Spring is again here and the farmers are looking over their broad fields while in some cases work has been started upon the land. It is important not only to have the land in a good state of cultivation, but also to sow seed of the best quality and of those varieties which are the surest to give the most satisfactory returns. In order to secure some information which might be of practical service, a newspaper representative called upon Mr. C. A. Zavitz, experimentalist at the Ontario Agricultural College, to secure some information for publication. In conversation, Mr. Zavitz at once referred to the pea crop as one of the most important subjects which could be discussed at the present time.

"Do you consider the pea crop a very important one in Ontario?" asked the reporter.

"The pea crop is indeed an important one for this Province," replied Mr. Zavitz, "but is seriously threatened at present in the southern parts of Ontario by the ravages of the pea weevil, (*Bruchus pisi*) which is usually called pea bug. Because of the great damage done by the pea weevil, many farmers are quitting the growing of peas entirely. This is plainly seen by referring to the report of the Bureau of Industries, which shows that in 1899, 743,139 acres were devoted to this crop, while only 661,592 acres were used for growing peas in 1900, thus showing a decrease of upwards of 80,000 acres in 1900 as compared with the year previous."

"Do you consider that this decrease has been caused by the trouble from the pea weevil?"

"I certainly do, as the pea crop is so highly prized by our farmers generally. The grain is much stronger FOR FEEDING PURPOSES

than oats, barley, or corn, and the straw is very suitable for feeding to sheep and also to dairy cattle when properly handled."

"Are all varieties of peas injured by the pea weevil?"

"I have been making a careful study of this point for the last four years, and find that nearly all the varieties of peas are subject to the ravages of the weevil, the only exceptions being grass peas, cow peas, and chick or Egyptian peas. The grass peas produce an excellent straw and a fairly good yield of grain per acre. The cow peas require two long seasons to grow for the climate of Ontario, unless they are on light, sharp soils in the extreme southern parts of Ontario, and even then it is doubtful whether cow peas would be satisfactory in un-ripe years. The Egyptian peas, which are also known by other names such as chick pea, Idaho pea, Brazilian coffee pea, etc., produce a very large yield of grain per acre, but they require thick seeding on rather rich land, and the straw becomes quite woody by the time the peas are ripe. The average of seven years' experiments in growing grass peas in the plots at the College, the average yield has been 23 bushels of grain per acre. I consider the grass peas the best substitute for the common varieties of peas for the average soils of those districts where the pea weevil is doing much damage."

"What about sowing peas late in the season in order to prevent the pea weevil working upon them?"

"We have experimented at the College and have had experiments conducted throughout Ontario in sowing peas

**AT DIFFERENT DATES** in the spring, but it seems that the weevils are getting so numerous that they injure the late sown as well as the early sown crops, although to a less extent. The yield of grain per acre, however, produced by a late sowing is much less than that produced from an earlier sowing."

"Can peas be successfully treated for the destruction of the pea weevil?"

"The peas can certainly be treated by dipping them for the destruction of the weevil if the treatment is done in the right way. In order to get the best results, the peas should be threshed as soon as possible after harvest and treated at once while the weevils or bugs are not in the central part of the peas and are in the form of small worms. The peas should be placed in an air-tight box, barrel, or bin and treated with carbon bisulphide by pouring the liquid into flat dishes near the bottom of the box. One pound of the peas and one pound of carbon bisulphide is sufficient for treating from 12 to 15 bushels of peas, and is sold by most druggists. After the peas are dipped into the dish the box should be closed and allowed to remain undisturbed for 48 hours. The liquid vaporizes quite rapidly and, as the fumes are two and a half times heavier than air, they will pass down through the peas and destroy the bugs, even though they are in the form of small worms in the inner part of the peas, and the skin of the peas is still unbroken. No fire should be taken near the box while the carbon bisulphide is there, as the fumes if mixed with air are explosive if ignited."

"Is there any possibility of eradicating the pea weevil from Ontario?"

"By united efforts I believe it is possible to eradicate the pea weevil from Ontario for some time to come, providing that the farmers would either grow

**BUG-PROOF VARIETIES,** or would effectually treat their peas immediately after harvest each year for three or four years."

With reference to the effect upon the peas from the use of the carbon

bisulphide, Mr. Zavitz said that he did not in any way impair the germinating qualities of the seed, and that peas thus treated were quite as good for either feeding or seed purposes as if they were not so treated. How can the farmers secure the seed for the grass pea?" was asked in conclusion.

"A good quality of grass pea seed can be obtained from nearly any of the principal seedmen in southern Ontario," replied Mr. Zavitz. "It may also be had from a number of farmers in this part of the Province, many of whom had a few hundred bushels for sale this spring."

"Any farmers who wish to experiment with bug-proof peas," concluded Mr. Zavitz, "can secure a small quantity of grass pea and on other weevil-proof variety free of charge by applying to me, c/o the O.A.C., Guelph. We are having a big demand for experimentalists of bug-proof peas, and the farmers anxious to find out for themselves just how these varieties will thrive on their own farms."—Guelph Weekly Mercury.

## INDIAN COTTON TRADE.

**Development of the Industry Threatens British Trade.**

The development of cotton manufactures in India is beginning to be a serious matter for the Lancashire cotton industry. According to Sir Richard Temple, a leading authority on India, the Indian output is supplanting the Manchester product to a large extent. This is due to the introduction of machinery, brought about by competition and the natural development of India's resources. In former times a great deal of cotton and jute in a raw state was sent to England for manufacture, but under the new order of things cotton and jute goods are sent to foreign countries, where they can compete directly with the trade that England has built up at the expense of much time and money. The jute mills have been built more largely in Calcutta, and in Bengal. They employ about 100,000 men, and the exports total \$20,000,000 annually. The product is sent in large quantities to the United States, Great Britain, and Australia, to the considerable detriment of this great industry in the Mother Country. Cotton manufacturers have had remarkable progress. Bombay is the greatest centre of manufacture, and its mills are operating 8,500,000 spindles and 25,000 looms. In all India there are in operation 4,728,000 spindles, and 83,000 looms, an increase in 20 years for spindles of 221 per cent. and of looms 189 per cent. Last year they consumed 1,000,000 bales of raw cotton. The Indian mills are comparatively near the great China market. China is one of the largest buyers of cotton yarn in the world. Last year Indian mills supplied her with cotton yarn valued at \$30,000,000, and the trade is increasing annually. Although the Indian mills are not yet manufacturing the finer grades of cotton goods, her coarse fabrics are becoming more and more popular. Now she sells \$15,000,000 worth of coarse cotton annually, mostly to markets where she has the special advantage of comparative proximity. This industry is not likely to be of supreme moment outside of the Orient. But even this fact demands serious attention from the manufacturers of Great Britain, otherwise they will lose the supremacy which, until a few years ago dominated and almost monopolized the cotton trade in the Far East.

## BARGAIN COUNTER REPORTE.

It was at the bargain counter for odds and ends. The crush was terrific. Women squeezed, and elbowed, and shoved to get alongside the counter. Frequently two of them happened to pick up the same bargain at one and the same time, and then they both retained their clutch on it and looked daggers at each other, until the stronger of the two won the victory or the bargain was rent into ribbons.

A haughty matron with an imitation seal coat, picked up a box, containing three cakes of soap for eight cents, at the same moment that a humble-looking little woman in a faded tan coat had fastened her grasp on the box.

"I believe I was the first to take hold of this," said the matron in the imitation seal coat, freezing.

The humble-looking little woman held on for a minute, studying her antagonist. Then she slowly relaxed her hold on the box.

"Well, you can have it," she said amiably. "You look as if you need the soap."

## CHRONOLOGICAL.

To teach a child one particular thing often proves to be a most vexatious job. The child is, as a rule, ready to say anything but the particular thing desired.

A young couple sought to impress on their little daughter's mind the names of the days of the week, a few days ago. To this end their work they repeated over and over again the rhyme beginning, Solomon Grundy was born on Sunday.

The little tot was finally able to repeat it fairly well. The more difficult part of the lesson then came. Now, said the father, what day was yesterday?

Sunday, came the quick response. What day is to-day?

Monday, I said, came the maw uncertain reply.

Well, what day is to-morrow?

There was no hesitancy here. "It's washday, triumphantly replied the little girl.

## NON-COMMITTAL.

Cohen—Then you didn't see the fire yourself?

Isaacstein—Well, the chury disagreed.

England's National Debt is \$5 2s in every \$100 of her national wealth. That of France is over \$12, and of Italy \$18.



# THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

## THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

### CANADA.

Qualip's rate is 21 3-4 mills. Halifax now has an anti-prohibition Council.

Brookville is to have a pork-packing establishment.

Hull City Council has cut off three liquor licenses.

The Kingston School of Mining will erect two new buildings.

London has sold \$115,000 worth of debentures at from 31-2 to 4 per cent.

Hamilton claims that the census returns will give it a population of 64,000.

Wm. J. Archer, 97 Brunswick avenue, was fatally burned in his home on Saturday night.

An American syndicate is willing to establish smelters at Ottawa if it is given a big bonus and a free site.

Hull, Que., will pay its corporation labourers 15 cents an hour for twelve hours a day. It is now ten at 14 cents.

Louis G. Evans of the 90th Battalion was fined at the Winnipeg Police Court for neglecting to attend drills.

Over 400 tons of binder twine have been manufactured at the penitentiary at Kingston for the coming season.

The Calgary Board of Trade is moving to have all members of the Dominion House visit the west when the House rises.

Contractor Jameson, of Montreal, will build a \$300,000 grain elevator at Port Arthur for the Canadian Northern Railway.

The smallpox epidemic at Macleod Lethbridge, Maple Creek and other places in the North-West Territories is under control.

The Ottawa Electric Light Company threatens to raise the rates if new companies are given a franchise to operate in the city.

Veterans of '66 are applying for land grants the Dominion Government hasn't ordered. Ontario's grants to the South African boys has misled them.

The option on the salt wells of Ontario granted to the syndicate which is planning incorporation from Parliament, has been extended from April 30th until May 31st.

At Whittemont Station, Man., C. W. Blank, a German farmer, shot and killed another German named A. Radke. They had a row over cattle. Blank gave himself up at Winnipeg.

Thomas Brown is suing Hamilton City for \$10,000 for the loss of an eye; the result of an injury from fireworks used in the Laurier demonstration there last November.

Up to the present time census schedules have been received at Ottawa from some 317 enumerators, whereas for the whole month of April in the last census only 52 were received at headquarters.

The Militia Department at Ottawa desires every man who has fought in South Africa and who has changed his address since coming home to notify the Department of his present address so that he may receive the Imperial gratuity of \$25.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The British War Office will buy Barton's aerial machine.

Five thousand pounds have been raised for the Cork Industrial Exhibition.

At London, Robert Gunter and Wyndham S. Portal have been made baronets.

A youth aged sixteen died at Ardgagh, near Longford, who was 7 feet 1 inch in height.

Louis Godard will make an attempt in a short time to cross the Atlantic in a balloon, starting from London.

At London the annual return of recruiting for 1900 shows a total enlistment of 98,361, against 42,700 in 1899.

British coal exports during 1900 were 44,069,197 tons, an increase of 2,908,897 tons, as compared with the preceding year.

The London County Council proposes to put forty steamers on the Thames for the formation of Hammett and Woolwich.

The census returns so far published of the British Isles show that the movement of population from the country to the cities continues unchecked.

The British patent office has granted a resident of Germany a patent for making glucose by heating sawdust with sulphuric acid, compressing and then boiling it.

Although no official announcement has yet been made, it seems probable that the Government will offer a loan offered to the public has been covered about seven times.

### UNITED STATES.

New York has nine new cases of smallpox.

Every house flooded in Pittsburg will be disinfected to prevent disease or a plague.

Burglars at Anaconda, Montana, stole a 300-pound safe containing \$10,000 in gold.

The Illinois Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes in the State.

A discovery of ore near Shelbyville, Ill., that assays \$300 a ton, causes much excitement there.

Adelbert Hay, son of the U. S. Secretary of State, has resigned as Consul-General at Pretoria.

Negotiations have been completed in Chicago for the formation of the largest beet sugar concern in the world.

George S. Dobbins, blind for 18

## MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Cattle, Horses, Grain, &c. in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, May 7.—Wheat.—The tone of the local market was firm to-day. Prices are as follows:—Red wheat, 68 1-2; white wheat, 68 1-2; No. 1 goose wheat, 67 1-2; low freight to New York; Manitoba No. 1 hard, Toronto and west, 92c; and No. 2, 87 1-2c. Grinding in transit privileges 2c more.

Millfeed.—The market is easy, with fair offerings. Tons lots, at the mill door, Western Ontario points, sell as follows:—Bran, \$14; and shorts, \$15.

Corn.—Steady. No. 2 yellow, on track here, 50c; No. 3, 49c.

Peas.—Strong. No. 2, middle freight, 65 1-2c; and east at 66 1-2c.

Barley.—Firm. Cargoes of No. 2, at Lake Ontario ports, 50c; No. 2 east, is quoted at 47c; and No. 3 extra, at 46 1-2c.

Rye.—Steady. Car lots, 49c, west, and 50c, east.

Buckwheat.—The demand is fair. Car lots, west, are quoted at 52c; and east, at 54c.

The Midland, 81c; No. 1 white, west, are quoted at 60 1-2c.

Flour.—Firm. Holders of 90 per cent. patents, buyers' basis, middle freight, ask \$2.70 per bbl., and \$2.60 is bid.

Oatmeal.—Firm. Car lots of rolled oats, in bags, on track, are quoted at \$3.35 per bbl.; and in wood at \$3.45.

Chicago, May 7.—To-day's session in the grain pits was a strenuous one. Sharp advances were scored for delivery the present month, while speculative strength. May corn and oats were said to be practically cornered and showed at the close gains of 1-4 to 1-2 respectively. May wheat rose 5-8c, and July 1-8 to 1-4c. July corn advanced 3-8 to 1-2c, and July oats, 1-8 to 1-4c improved. The provision market was 7 1-2 to 10 to 35c improved in prices.

Minneapolis, May 7.—Close:—Wheat—Cash, 74 1-8c; May, 73 3-8c; July, 74 5-8c, on track. No. 1 hard, 74 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 74 1-8c; No. 2 Northern, 73 3-8c; July, 75 1-2c; September, 73 3-8c. Corn—42 3-8c; May 43 1-4c; Oats—27 1-4 to 27c.

Toledo, May 7.—Wheat—Cash, 75 3-8c; May, 75 3-8c; July, 75 1-4c. Corn—Cash, 45 1-4c; May 45c; July 45 1-2c. Oats—Cash, 27 1-2c. Rye—52c. Cloverseed—Cash, prime, \$9.30; October, \$9.32 1-2. Oil—Unchanged.

### PRODUCE.

Toronto, May 7.—Eggs.—The supply is large and prices easier. Sales to-day at 10 1-2 to 11c per dozen.

Poultry.—The market is unchanged. Bright brock is quoted as follows:—Turkeys, 11 to 12c; geese, at 8 to 8 1-2c; chickens, at 45 to 60c; and ducks at 50 to 80c.

Potatoes.—Unchanged at 27c for car lots, on track. Offerings fairly large. Sales out of store, are made at 35c.

Field produce, etc.—Turnips, out of store, 25c per bag; onions, \$1 to \$1.10 per bag; carrots, 35c per bag; parsnips per bag, 35c; apples, per bbl, \$1 to \$2; sweet potatoes, per bbl, \$2.50.

Dried fruit.—Dull and easy. Dried apples, 3 to 3 1-2c; evaporated, 5 to 5 1-2c.

Maple syrup.—Supplies are moderate and the demand fair. Five-gallon tins are quoted at \$1 per imperial gallon; and gallon tins at \$1.10 to \$1.15.

Honey.—Dealers quote from 10 1-4 to 10 1-2c for 5, 10, or 60 lb tins, according to size of order; comb honey at \$2 to \$2.25 for dark; and at \$2.50 to \$2.75 for choice clover, per dozen sections.

Hops.—Quiet. Choice 1900 growth are quoted at 14 to 16c; and yearlings at 8 to 10c.

Beans.—The market is easy. Ordinary white beans bring \$1.40 to \$1.50; choice hand-picked beans are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.55.

Baled hay.—Choice timothy, on track here, \$10.50; and two-ton lots, delivered, \$11.25.

Straw.—Steady. Car lots, on track, \$5.50 to \$6 a ton.

### DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Toronto, May 7.—The receipts of hogs on the market to-day were small and prices unchanged. They brought \$8.50 to \$8.75. Provisions in demand and firm. Quotations are as follows:—Dry salted shoulders, 8 1-4c; long clear bacon, loose, in car lots, 10c; and in case lots, 10 1-4 to 10 1-2c; short cut pork, \$20 to \$20.50; heavy mess pork, \$19 to \$19.50.

Smoked meats.—Hams, heavy, 12c; medium, 13c; light, 13 1-2c.

Lard—Pails, 10 3-4c; tubs, 10 1-2c; in tierces, 10 1-4c.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, May 7.—There was no change in the market to-day. A condition of affairs at the western cattle yards to-day. All told, 55 carloads of live stock came in. All round prices were well maintained, and business is in a healthy condition.

Hogs are unchanged.

"Singers" sell at 64-6c per lb; thick fat and light hogs, at 61-6c per lb.

Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160 nor above 200 lbs.

Following is the range of quotations:—Cattle.

Shippers, per cwt, \$4.25 \$5.25

Butcher, choice, do, 3.75 4.25

Butcher, ord, do, 3.50 3.75

Butcher, inferior, do, 2.75 3.25

Stockers, per cwt, \$7 1-2 \$8 1-2

Export bulls, per cwt, 3.75 4.25

Sheep and Lambs.

Export ewes, per cwt, 2.00 4.50

Butcher, choice, do, 2.00 4.50

Lamb, qtr, per cwt, 4.75 5.75

do, b, per cwt, 4.00 4.50

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Notes of the Proceedings in the Canadian House of Commons.

### JUDGES' SALARIES.

In the House, while the question of judges' salaries was in discussion, the Premier made the announcement that the Minister of Justice was considering a scheme of increase based upon the amount of work to be done in the different courts.

The resolution providing that the salary of the senior judge of the Circuit Court of the district of Montreal be raised to \$3,600 per annum was put through committee, so also was the resolution: "That the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories shall be \$5,000, and of the four puisne judges of the said court each \$4,000 per annum."

"That the salary of an additional judge of the Territorial Court of the Yukon territory, shall be \$5,000 per annum."

"That the salaries of the seventeen puisne judges of the Superior Court of Quebec, whose residences are fixed at Montreal or Quebec, including the judge to whom the district of Terrebonne, is assigned, shall be each \$5,000 per annum."

### IMPORTS FROM U. S.

Mr. Charlton was told by Mr. Patterson, that the total amount of imports for consumption from the United States for July 1st, 1899, to April 1st, 1901, was \$75,702,440. During the same period the amount of dutiable imports from the United States was \$37,486,308. Mr. Patterson was unable to state the amount of duty collected on these imports but promised to do so later.

### YUKON TELEGRAPH LINE.

Mr. Ganong was informed that the telegraph line from Dawson to Bennett was commenced in the spring of 1898, and the first part of it was in operation by the 20th of September. He hoped that the through line from Dawson to Ashcroft would be finished by July 1st. Since the line began operating the average number of messages per month has been 2,681, and the average monthly receipts \$3,702.57. The cost of the line as far as finished has been \$430,000. The cost of the through line when finished will be \$460,000.

### DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT.

The House then went into committee on the bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act.

The Solicitor-General intimated on the third reading of the amendment offered by Mr. Monk requiring deputy returning officers to enter on the records any objections made to them during voting hours would be accepted, but would be limited to protests made by scrutineers in the polling booth.

The bill was then reported from committee, and now stands for its third reading.

### RAILWAY ESTIMATES.

The House went into Committee of Supply on the railway estimates.

On the item of \$2,000,000 for rolling stock, Mr. Blair explained that the intention was to purchase 1,470 box and freight cars, 17 refrigerator cars, 20 sleeping cars, and a coach for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Mr. Borden again urged the desirability of providing better facilities for the rapid transportation of freight from the Maritime Provinces to Montreal and points further west.

Mr. Blair said that a freight express had been put on the Intercolonial with the past month. The discussion developed the fact that the order for 1,000 cars was given to Rhodes and Curry on November 5th last.

### ST. LAWRENCE LLOYDS.

The Senate Committee on Banking and Commerce passed the bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence Lloyds in the Senate.

The bill provides that the company enters into the fire insurance business its capital shall be at least \$200,000.

### NICKEL-STEEL COMPANY.

The Algoma Iron and Nickel-Steel Company bill was amended by giving the company power to increase its capital to forty million dollars, and also by the addition of a clause in the company power to take stock in kindred companies using their water power.

### MAINTENANCE OF MINT.

Mr. Fielding gave notice of a resolution setting apart \$75,000 per annum for the maintenance of a branch of the Royal Mint in Canada.

### THE 24TH OF MAY.

The bill respecting Victoria day was read a third time and passed. It makes the 24th of May a public holiday whenever it falls on any day of the week other than Sunday, in which case the following Monday will be the holiday. A clause was inserted making the day a bank holiday also.

### PENSIONS.

The resolution to provide for pensions to staff officers and officers of militia and men of the permanent militia force, and to the widows and children of such officers, was taken up. Dr. Borden said that the resolution proposed to adopt for the first time in Canada the principle of pensions for the officers of the permanent force of the militia, and not to the active militia in the ordinary sense of the word. In every country which had men permanently employed for defensive purposes, there was such a pension system, and although Canada was adopting this principle in the day, it was a sound principle which he was sure the country would approve of. The permanent force was not simply organized as the nucleus of an army, but it was an educating force and a military school to supply teaching to the active militia, and therefore it was important to retain them. One of the great difficulties had been to retain good men. The non-commissioned officers

Do, spring, each...	2.00	5.00
Bucks, per cwt.	3.00	5.00
Milk and Calves.		
Cows, each...	20.00	45.00
Calves, each...	1.00	8.00

Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt.	6.00	6.75
Light hogs, per cwt.	6.15	6.25
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	6.00	6.25
Sows, per cwt.	3.75	4.00
Stags, per cwt.	0.00	2.00

### THROUGH THE BRAIN.

Unknown Woman Shoots Herself in Halifax Hotel.

A despatch from Halifax, N.S., says:—By Tuesday evening's train from Yarmouth, connecting with the steamer to Boston, there arrived a fine looking woman of about 35 years of age, who gave her name to the Halifax hotel people as "Mrs. Mary D. Eastman, Quebec." Some time between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon she committed suicide by shooting herself through the brain. The woman left no means of identification except the name on the register, and it is probable that that was an assumed name. She could not have come from Quebec. The money in her purse was in American bank notes and the police here think she may have come from Cambridge, Mass., where the Eastman murder trial is now going on. They have wired there for information. She was sumptuously attired.

The morning was spent by her in bed and at noon she arose and asked the maid to put on a fire. The day was warm, and the reason for her request is now apparent, for all her letters were burned in the open grate. After the fire was lighted the woman engaged a cab and told the driver to take her to shops where fishing tackle was for sale. She entered three places, and at each asked for a revolver.

She bought a handsome pistol at the third shop and a box of ammunition. After returning to the Halifax hotel she sent for the hotel bill, paid it, and said she would leave at 3 o'clock by the Maritime express. At six o'clock the maid went to the room, thinking the woman had gone, but found her seated in a chair dead, with one chamber of the 3-shooter empty. Even the maker's name on her boots and other clothing had been obliterated, and the name of the photographer who had taken a picture of a four-year-old child was removed from it. An umbrella bore the name "Sternes, New York." The following unsigned note was in her purse:—

"I earnestly desire that no effort will be made on the part of the authorities, newspapers, or others, to identify me. Let my death be determined beyond any doubt before burial."

The body is at the morgue awaiting identification.

### CLOSE OF THE WAR.

The War Office Hopeful of an Early Termination.

A despatch from London says:—According to the Standard, the War Office is more hopeful of the termination of the war in South Africa than it has been for weeks. The arrangements for food and forage for the army, based on the expectation that hostilities would be prolonged, are likely to be cancelled.

The daily round-up of small commandos and their leaders during the past fortnight has made the capture of the Boers, and the end of the evidences are many, even the end is not by any means as distant as prophesied by Boer sympathisers have prophesied.

### SPANISH MINERS STRIKE.

Mob Fire on Police, Who Execute a Fatal Charge.

A despatch from Murcia, Spain, says:—A thousand men are out on strike at the Aguila mine. The company has refused the men's proposals and there have been several disturbances. Some of the miners fired on the police guarding the property and the gendarmes charged the crowd killing one man and wounding several others.

### UNEASINESS IN INDIA.

Ameer Orders a Battery of Krupp Guns and Will Raise 1,000,000 Men.

A despatch from Calcutta, India, says:—The revelations in regard to the armed strength of the Afghans has caused uneasiness in India. The Ameer of Afghanistan already has 30,000 magazine rifles, and is boasting of his intention to raise a million soldiers. He has just ordered a battery of Krupp guns, which is to be delivered in August.

### OVER FIFTY CREMATED.

Two Terrible Fires Reported From India.

A despatch from Bombay says:—Thirty-five out of 42 families were working at a cotton press in Amre Eli, on the Kattywar peninsula, have been burned to death. The remainder were fatally burned. A similar fire has occurred at Khamgam, Province of Berar, resulting in the death of 11 persons.

### MORGAN STILL BUYING.

He Is Said to Be Negotiating for Two More Lines.

A despatch from London says:—It is reported that Mr. Morgan is negotiating for, if he has not already purchased, the Dominion and William Johnson lines. The opinion in Liverpool is that the Leyland line shareholders have reason to be well satisfied with the financial aspect of the proposed acquisition, and the shipping industry compelling Mr. Morgan to buy near the top of the market.

## IN SELF-DEFENCE.

Constable Seriously Wounded a Resisting Prisoner.

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., says:—Officer Jerry Dacy shot and seriously wounded a resisting prisoner about nine o'clock on Tuesday evening. The prisoner, who gave his name as Vincent, and his address, 13 Guitard street, Montreal, is now lying in the Soo General hospital. He has a bullet wound in his left breast, the bullet having lodged in his lung, and there is another wound in the groin, penetrating to the base of the spine. At the hospital last night it was stated that the wounds were serious.

Officer Dacy was patrolling the west-end, and about nine o'clock he found Vincent and a woman of the town walking on Spruce street, near Magazine. They were both drunk and disorderly, and the officer arrested Vincent. The latter broke away and showed fight, and when the officer laid hands on him, Vincent attempted to gouge Dacy's eyes out. As it was he left furrows from his finger nails in the officer's face, and Dacy shot him with his revolver. Vincent fell, and was taken to the police station.

Here a cursory examination was made by a physician, and the wounded man was taken to the hospital. The woman who was with him at the time of the shooting was arrested later. She gave the name of Purdy. Officer Dacy is at his home on Young street. His face bears marks of Vincent's fingers. Nothing is known of Vincent's antecedents, as he has been here but a short time.

## OCEAN CARRYING TRADE.

BRITISH SHIPOWNERS AGITATED OVER THE MORGAN DEAL.

They Wait in Awe for the Next Deal—Will That the Atlantic Transport Line Now or Has Been Acquired.

A despatch from London says:—Shipping circles continue to be engrossed with the future of the Leyland line, and what has been dubbed the Morganian alliance between the billion dollar steel trust and the Atlantic carrying trade. Information on the subject continues to be indefinite, and shipowners would give much to get an insight into Mr. Morgan's plans. It is asserted that the whole Leyland transaction chiefly aims at placing the line in closer touch with the Atlantic Transport line and that it is likely to result in the latter company practically controlling the Leyland line. In that case the combination would dispose of an aggregate tonnage of 700,000, if the vessels building are included, and this would exceed the tonnage of any other line in the world.

It is recognized that the acquisition of the Leyland line although a big thing, need not in itself cause great uneasiness to shipowners, but persistent rumors that Mr. Morgan was anxious to further purchases cause anxiety in certain quarters that amounts to

### SERIOUS ALARM.

These frightened people foresee the British flag driven off the Atlantic and perhaps off the Pacific, and British trade generally frozen out.

It is rumored, on the other hand, that Mr. Morgan has failed in part of his endeavor to consolidate the Atlantic shipping as he has consolidated the steel trade of the United States. The Cunard and White Star lines have, it is said, refused to consider such a proposal, although they feel that if Mr. Morgan was outright if Mr. Morgan was prepared to pay their price. The Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd are also supposed to have been approached, but they were said to have replied that they were doing very well and did not care to enter an amalgamation.

Gossip of this sort is freely current, but there is nothing about it that can be substantiated.

### BRITISH SHIPOWNERS MAY SUFFER.

Mr. Wilson, of Watts and Company, shipowners, arrived at San Francisco, the Canadian Pacific, on the steamship Oceanic. They learned at Queenstown of the Leyland deal. Mr. Wilson said that within ten years most of the greatest eastern railroads of the United States would operate their own steamers, which would enable them to control ocean traffic. British shipowners who are unable to secure connections with the railways of the United States would probably be prejudiced to some extent by the pending developments.

### AWFUL FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Peasants Are Living on Husks of Malze.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Distressing accounts are arriving here of the situation of the village populations throughout Bessarabia, especially in the Soroki district, caused by the famine arising from the failure of the last harvest. The peasants are living on husks of maize boiled with typhus fever. They are suffering with typhus fever, or are clad in rags, have no furniture, or other household necessaries. From fifty to sixty per cent. of the population are foraging in the fields for food. In some villages horses are sold at a robla each, and in others seventy per cent. of the population lost all their horses.



THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1901.

The great exhibition at Buffalo is now in full swing. Every effort has been made by the managers to secure a large Canadian patronage, and now when Canadians go there they will not accept Canadian money except at a considerable discount. As there is a large amount of U.S. money in circulation in Canada, it might be well to apply a like rule in this country.

Mr. Haggart, when an item for the Trent Valley Canal was inquired as to the correctness of Mr. Blair's reply to the Trenton deputation, to the effect that no contract would be awarded for the work this year. Mr. Blair said that was so; no more work would be awarded until the contract now on hand were completed. In regard to the section at the lower end there was, he said, an important point to be settled in determination of the controversy as to whether the terminus would be at Trenton or Port Hope.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Ontario has arranged with the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Lumsden Steamboat Company to run a fifteen day colonist excursion to Temiskaming at a very low rate of fare. Excursionists may take any C. P. R. train on Tuesday, May 28th, 1901, in time to connect with the regular train leaving Carleton Place at 2.40 on the morning of Wednesday, May 29th. At Temiskaming station connection will be made with the steamer for Haileybury and Thorne. Those desiring to go must get a certificate from Mr. Thos. Southworth, Director of Colonization, Toronto, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

#### To Fight the Moth.

The Ontario Government has passed an order-in-council to aid the destruction of the codling moth, providing that it shall be the duty of the occupant of every lot to scrape all rough and loose bark around wounds from trees, and place heavy bands of sacking upon all bearing apple or pear trees not later than the 10th of June each year. The bands to be removed between June 20th and September 20th, and the larvae in them destroyed.

#### Exploring for Oil in Hastings County.

In a letter to the Bureau of Mines, Mr. J. Walter Wells, analyst of the Provincial Assay Office at Belleville, gives the following particulars of mining development work in his district:—Options or leases on several farms in Tyndinaga Township, east of Belleville, have been taken to explore for oil by C. E. Rosenz, mining engineer, Pittsburgh, Pa., who is said to be backed up by J. H. Southard, an Ohio oil man, and Mr. Towne, a Minnesota iron man. The mill of the Sophia mine is stopped for some time, but ore is being raised daily. The Wallbridge hematite mine has discontinued shipping, but prospecting and development are going on.

Preparations are being made to manufacture cement from marl and clay at Durham, Grey County, and near Lakefield in Peterborough County.

Prospecting is being done in Lake Township, Hastings, for gold, also in Tudor Township, for iron ore. A new find of arsenical pyrites in quartz in Mayo Township is also reported. Shipments of magnetic iron ore from the New Find Mine, near L'Amable, in Mayo Township, have been made by the owner, Mr. H. C. Farnum to the Radnor forges, Quebec. Mr. Farnum has also shipped from the Child's mine, near Hermon, P.Q., to the Deseronto smelter. Ore is also being shipped by T. C. Gordon from the St. Charles mine, near Wallbridge, to the Hamilton smelter.

#### The School Boy and the Cigarette

Dr. C. A. Clinton, of the San Francisco board of education, has made a special study of the effects of cigarette smoking among the public school children of that city, and expresses himself in the following unmistakable language:— "A good deal has been said about the evils of cigarette smoking, but one-half the truth has never been told. I have watched this thing for a long time, and I say calmly and deliberately that I believe cigarette smoking is as bad a habit as opium smoking. I am talking now of boys, remember. The effect upon grown men is, of course, not so marked.

"A cigarette fiend will lie and steal. Cigarette smoking blunts the whole moral nature. It has an appalling effect upon the system. It sends boys into consumption. It gives them enlargement of the heart, and sends them to the insane asylum. I am physician to several boys' schools, and I am often called in to prescribe for palpitation of the heart. In nine cases out of ten it is caused by the cigarette habit. Every physician knows the cigarette heart. I have seen bright boys turned into dunces, and straightforward honest boys made miserable cowards, by cigarette smoking. I am not exaggerating. I am speaking the truth, that every physician and nearly every teacher knows."

The "Canada Gazette" announces the appointment of E. G. Sills to be harbor commissioner of Belleville.

#### Bonus Hunting.

We see it announced that Belleville is just receiving overtures from a beet-root sugar bonus hunting company. The special favor of exemption from the usual on all imported machinery customs is promised by the Dominion; a quarter of a million or so of subsidies has been set apart by the Province to aid the proposed beet-sugar business, and now comes in the municipal grant again. All that is wanted, we understand, is free grants of land for building, a hundred or two or three hundred thousands in cash, more or less, and as much more of subscribed stock by the city. We suppose that exemption from taxes will also be in order. We forget just now whether that includes all the bill of particulars.

Why not pile on the demands? Belleville for a dozen or more years past has been trying to bring about a veritable boom by aid of a liberal bonus policy. It has bonused railroads, stove factories, iron bridges, iron rolling mills, and the majority of the people have voted for bonus by-laws in aid of a carpet factory, a shirt factory, a hat factory, an agricultural show company—the list is too long to remember without a prepared catalogue. Of course none of these have proved a success, and the poor city is growing duller and drowsier every year. Little wonder its debentures don't sell now for what is expected. Why not try a beet-root sugar bonus, a patent boot jack or a self-adjusting tooth-pick factory? Belleville now serves as a good "horrible example" of the workings of the bonus system.—Napane Star.

#### Chatterton Chips.

(From our Correspondent.)

Our school is closed for a few days, owing to the teacher being ill with a severe cold.

Mr. Robt. Read has secured a situation as miller at Collingwood.

Mr. S. B. Roblin leaves to-day for Belmont mines, where he expects to remain for the summer.

Mr. A. Ross' children have a mild form of diphtheria.

Mr. Ernest Searles is ill.

Mr. W. C. Boardman is confined to his bed again.

Mr. J. Frederick who lost the sight of one eye last week has gone to Toronto to consult a specialist. Mr. B. Finkle is now working for him.

No service was held here on Sunday owing to Quarterly services at Foxboro North.

Our Chatterton correspondent for the Belleville Sun got names and facts said by mixed last week. He must have been wrongly informed.

#### Ivanhoe.

(From our Correspondent.)

Miss Nellie Wood has returned from visiting her aunt, Mrs. Arthurs, in Strilings.

Miss McTaggart spent last week at Mrs. E. Baker's, Front St.

Our town is coming on in style. Mr. Wm. Clements has purchased a new buggy, and Miss Rosa Daffoe and Mr. Murney Sine new bicycles.

The Quarterly session was well attended on Sunday. The pastor gave an impressive address, taking as his text Is. 26: 3.

Next Sunday the annual flower service will be held in Beulah Church at 2.45.

Miss Rachel Johnson of Salem spent Sunday at Mr. P. Brown's, Front St.

Mr. Murney Sine spent Sunday in Belleville.

A runaway horse caused considerable excitement in town on Monday morning. L. W. Seeley was driving through the town and stopped to chat with one of the citizens, when a milk wagon came along, and in some manner the wagon and the cart in which Mr. Seeley was seated became entangled, with the result that the cart was overturned. Mr. Seeley was thrown out and the horse became frightened and ran away. Mr. Seeley pluckily held on to the animal, and was dragged a considerable distance, but was unable to hold the frightened quadruped which ran down Church St. to the cheese factory, where it stopped. The cart and harness were broken up somewhat, but that was the only damage sustained.

#### Bancroft.

(From the Times.)

According to the census enumerator, Bancroft has a population of about 600. A picnic, under the auspices of the Methodist church, will be held at Fort Stewart on May 24th.

Rathbun's mill has commenced operations, and several car loads of stuff are being shipped over the C.O.R. every day.

Mr. Robert Lancaster, county councillor for Division No. 7 met with a painful accident on Tuesday afternoon. He was engaged in sawing a large hemlock log, which was lying on the side of a hill, and was working on the lower side. On being cut through, the log commenced to roll, and caught Mr. L. before he could get out of the road, with the result that one rib was broken, his hip is badly bruised, and it is feared that he is injured internally. Dr. Leavitt is in attendance, and hopes to have his patient around again in a few weeks.

#### Marmora.

(From the Herald.)

The editing of the Marmora Herald has been placed in other hands for two or three weeks while the editor is completing the work on the mines of this district.

Mr. Wm. Golding, of Marmora, is putting in a complete waterworks system in the Royal hotel. The water will be forced by a windmill from the river.

There is a warm agitation in the village over putting in waterworks. The council might do well to inquire into the matter of cost and revenue. It might be well also to call a public meeting to discuss the matter. Certainly fire protection is a crying need here.

#### Old Soldier's Experience.

M. M. Austin, a civil war veteran, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "My wife was sick a long time in spite of good doctor's treatment, but was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills, which worked wonders for her health. They always do. Try them. Only 25c. at all Druggists."

#### THEY TWO.

They are left alone in the dear old home, After so many years. When the house was full of frolic and fun, Of childish laughter and tears. They are left alone, they two—once more Beginning life over again. Just as they did in the days of yore, Before they were nine or ten.

And the table is set for two these days; The children went one by one. Away from home on their separate ways. And now they are two that gather there. How healthily hungry they used to be! What romping they used to do! And mother—for weeping—can hardly see To set the table for two.

They used to gather around the fire While some one would read aloud, But whether at study or work or play 'Twas a loving and merry crowd. And now they are two that gather there At evening to read or sew, And it seems almost too much to bear When they think of the long ago.

Ah, well—ah, well, 'tis the way of the world! Children stay but a little while. And then into other scenes are whirled, Where other homes beguile; But it matters not how far they roam Their hearts are fond and true, And they'll never be home like the dear old home.

Where the table is set for two. —Mrs. Frank A. Breck in Youth's Companion.

## A FIND ON THE BEACH

By M. QUAD.

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The Palawan islands, in the China sea, are to the north of Borneo and form a part of the Philippine group. They stretch out for a distance of 700 miles and number nearly a thousand. In the year 1882 I was landed on one of the Palawans from a Singapore trader to get up and run a copra plant. I had with me four Chinese, and the trader landed provisions for a year. After I had the shed up and the work going I had plenty of time for fishing, hunting and visiting the other islands. Nothing of special interest occurred until I had been on the island three months. Then one morning as I went down to the boat to put out on a fishing trip I was amazed to find tracks of a woman's bare feet on the wet sands. The tide was out, and she had wandered along the beach for half a mile, probably just before daylight. It needed only a glance to tell me that the person who had left the tracks was a white woman, but to make sure of it I called to the Chinamen. They at once agreed with me. There was a trail leading out of the water at one spot and another trail leading back to another spot, but none to show that the stranger visitor to the island had scouted inland at all. We were on one of the outer, or seaward, islands, with nothing between us and the Coochin China coast. There was a small and almost barren island three miles to the north and a similar one about the same distance to the south, but I had visited both and found no people.

Whoever had visited our island in the darkness had come up out of the depths of the sea. No boat or raft had landed on the shore. The footprints were as plain as a plaster cast, and we were immediately interested and more or less excited. After thinking the matter over I decided that the woman must have come from one of the islands in some way and determined to give both a close search. I set off to the north and in the course of an hour made a landing. This island had an area of not more than five acres. Here and there a patch of soil covered the rocks, and young coconut trees were struggling for life, but the ground was easy of search. I went over it carefully and made the circuit of the island in my boat, but not a living thing did I see aside from the birds. There were no wild fruits to sustain life, nor was I able to find any fresh water.

It was noon when I got back to my own island, and after dinner I set out to search the other. As this one had more vegetation I took with me the boy who was about 15 years of age and named Whang. As the wind was light and a current against us we were two hours in gaining the island. I was strong in the belief that some woman had been cast away and was shifting for herself, and that she had not made herself known to us simply proved that she had lost her reason under the strain of the hardships or took us for natives who would molest her.

"Master, I took with me the boy who was about 15 years of age and named Whang. As the wind was light and a current against us we were two hours in gaining the island. I was strong in the belief that some woman had been cast away and was shifting for herself, and that she had not made herself known to us simply proved that she had lost her reason under the strain of the hardships or took us for natives who would molest her. I went on and on until I could hear the ticking of my watch, when there came a strange interruption. It was the voice of a woman in laughter, and it sounded close by. We both sprang up at the sound, wondering if our ears had deceived us, and as we stood listening the sounds came again. When they had died away, the boy turned to me and whispered: "Master, for God's sake let us get ashore at once! There is a witch of the sea close by, and she will drag us down!"

I waited ten minutes, and, hearing nothing more, I picked up the oar and sculled in to the landing. There I found the three Chinamen waiting for me, and they were in a state of great excitement. They had heard the laughter and they believed with the boy that a witch of the sea was hanging about and meant to do us harm. Chinese life is made up of legends and superstitions, and it is useless to com-

bat them. While I argued that there was a woman castaway about, and they could not dispute the fact of the tracks in the sand, I could not explain away the laughter. I simply contented myself with saying that we would leave some provisions on the beach that night and see if they were missing in the morning and with sleeping with one eye open to see that the frightened fellows did not steal the boat and make off to some other island.

We were down on the beach when daylight came, and there were fresh tracks again. The woman had circled about the heap of provisions, but had touched nothing. There was a trail leading out of the sea and another leading back, and there were 200 imprints of feet to look at. The Chinese were absolutely knocked out with consternation, and only my promise to watch the beach that night and capture or shoot the witch calmed them down. I remained with them all that day to prevent them from plotting, and it was not until midnight that I took up my watch on the shore. I had two revolvers as weapons, but I had no idea of shooting. I proposed to capture the thing, witch or woman, if it lay in my power. It was low tide at 2 o'clock. I was concealed behind a heap of brush, and it was a starlight night. At that hour a figure which looked like a human being came out of the gentle surf and began to walk up and down the beach. As it walked away from me I rose up and went forward on tiptoe and was within 30 feet of it when it caught the alarm and fled back to the water like a shadow. I heard an exclamation of alarm and splashes in the water and saw the wake as the "it" swam away. I had meant to keep cool, but the sight of the figure excited me, and its escape when I figured on capture added to it, and so, hardly knowing what I did, I drew one of my revolvers and began firing as the swimmer moved away. I fired six shots, but I heard no cry of pain or other sound.

I went back to the Chinamen and found them chattering in terror, and if they had not been afraid of the witch they would have been a rush for the boat and left me alone on the island. I sat watching them till daylight came, and then we all went down to the beach. The tide was coming in, but we found tracks, as before. While we were hurrying about, arguing and discussing, the tide brought in the naked limb and foot of a woman, a white woman. It had been torn from the body by the sharks, and it was the foot which had made the tracks in the sand. One of my shots had struck and killed her as she swam away, and the blood had brought the savage sharks to the attack. There lay the limb before us, with the flesh hard and firm, though showing a bruise here and there, but no other part of the body came ashore. To whom the limb had belonged, where she was cast away there, where she was hiding—why she did not seek our protection—none of these questions can I answer. We buried the limb in the sands and heard no more of the nymph of the sea.

#### A Wonderful Shot.

"I remember," says Uncle Zekiel, "when a boy that Uncle Josie Johnson, while out gunning one day, got tired and sat down by a large pine tree in the Big Cove and fell asleep, but was awakened by a noise and on looking down at his feet saw a large rattlesnake. Putting up his gun, he was about to shoot when he saw a fine deer about eight feet in front of him. He then took aim at the deer, when suddenly he heard a great fluttering overhead, and, looking up, he saw a large flock of wild turkeys. He no sooner saw them than he heard another noise in the bushes at his right, and, looking round, he saw a big bear gazing at him. Fearing that he was about to be devoured, he shot at the deer, when the gun burst.

"The bullet killed the deer, the lock fell down the rattler's throat and choked him to death, the barrels shot up in to the air and killed the bear by striking him between the ears, and the concussion threw Uncle Josie backward. "When he landed on his back in the middle of a brush heap, he found he had killed 40 rabbits. It took a two horse team to cart the game home."—Exchange.

#### Managing a Drawer.

A woman will take the smallest drawer in a dressing table for her own private use and will pack away in it bright bits of boxes of old shawls, scraps of lace, tawny ruffles, velvet things for the neck, bundles of old love letters, pieces of jewelry, handkerchiefs, fans, things that no man knows the name of, all sorts of fresh, bright looking knickknacks that you couldn't catalogue in a column, and she can go to that drawer any hour of the day or night and pick out any article she may happen to want without disturbing anything else. And a man, having the biggest and deepest and widest drawer assigned him, will throw into it three socks, a collar box, an old necktie, two handkerchiefs, a pipe and a pair of braces, and to save his life he can't shut that drawer without leaving more ends sticking out than there are things in it, and it always looks as though it had been packed with a hydraulic press.

#### The Man and the Lion.

"When I was once in danger from a lion," said an old African explorer, "I tried sitting down and staring at him, as I had no weapons." "How did it work?" asked his companion. "Perfectly. The lion didn't even offer to touch me." "Strange. How do you account for it?" "Well, sometimes I've thought it was because I sat down on a branch of a very tall tree,"—Pearson's Weekly.



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## Bob McCready.

Above is a splendid portrait of Bob McCready, one of the best football players in Canada. He is a member of the Ottawa University team, and has been in all of its championship matches. He is a splendid specimen of robust Canadian manhood, but, strong as he is, he has known what it is to suffer from dyspepsia. So seriously afflicted was he at the opening of the past (1899) season, that he was not able to go out with his team. Pains in the back and sides, intermittent headache, and the awful pain he suffered after eating, the result of an impaired digestion, warned him that he was in no condition to play football, the hardest of all games. Besides, he lacked the energy to carry him through a campaign. He consulted his physician, but that gentleman gave him no relief. "At this stage," he writes, "I was advised to try Dr. Petty's Pills, the new remedy that one of my friends assured me was wonderful in its effects. I was skeptical, but I was at length induced to try them. The very first dose drove the pain away, and at the end of a week I rejoined my team, and I have come through one of our hardest seasons in the best form that I have ever been in. Dr. Petty's Pills are alone to thank for my fine condition. They are the best medicine I have ever taken. They make one so strong I never take any others when I feel in need of a strengthener. Such is the recommendation of this well-known athlete, and such will be the experience of everyone who tries this wonderful remedy. If your druggist cannot supply you, write to us, enclosing price—50 cents a bottle, six bottles for \$2.50. Address The Dr. Petty Medicine Co., Ottawa, Canada.

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Ripans Tablets cure headache.  
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### THE HORSE SHOW.

Consuela S. 2:13½, is considered a sure candidate for the 2:10 list of 1901. Cora Wilcox, a sister of Fanny Wilcox, 2:10½, has been shipped to Australia.

Andy McDowell, instead of Bert Shank, will drive Coney, 2:02½, in 1901.

Rio Alto (3), 2:10½, will be trained in 1901 by W. C. Trimble. He is now 10 years old.

According to a Boston paper, George Ketcham has refused an offer of \$100,000 for Creesus.

Ed Greese is confident, according to reports, that The Abbot will close the year of 1901 with a record of 2:01½.

Poor old Honest George, 2:14½, champion pole horse with Belle Hamlin, passed under the hammer recently for \$80.

The entries for the Kentucky Futurity will reach close to 1,500, the largest number ever received in the history of the rich purse.

J. C. McKinney has great hopes of the green Dexter Prince mare Carolita. She can readily step a mile in 2:15 and has been well entered.

O. F. Groff, West Chester, Pa., has purchased from Indiana the black pacing gelding The Rector, that has shown quarters in 31 seconds.

Harry Nethaway has three green mares at Selma by Strathmore, Robert McGregor and Ponce de Leon which have shown miles better than 2:15.

Two green pacers by Baron Bell, 2:11½, owned by D. W. Voorhees, Peoria, Ills., are considered by knowing ones as sure candidates for the 2:10 list. Both have already shown miles better than 2:15.—Horseman.

### GLEANNINGS.

The Imperial library in Paris has 20 books printed on white silk.

A new law in Montana provides that the judge's charge shall precede the arguments of counsel.

A Klondike baker who has been burned out three times and lost a whole cargo of coal has nevertheless cleared \$30,000 in three years.

Many of the Welsh peasants live almost wholly upon oatmeal cakes and butter-milk. They do not suffer from indigestion. The acid in the butter-milk is regarded as a promoter of digestion.

The jury in a recent trial in Wales comprised one man named Hughes and 11 named Jones. Seven of the latter bore the Christian name of John. The prisoner's name was the same as that of seven of the jurors, John Jones.

The Indiana state prison has three electric buttons, by pressing one of which the gallows trap is sprung. At the signal three sheriffs will simultaneously press the three buttons, but not one of them will know who actually contributed to the hanging.

An Italian who has returned from Abyssinia declares that in the more distant parts of that country there are still a large number of Italian soldiers living in slavery. They are mostly men who were wounded at the battle of Adowah, left on the field and subsequently taken prisoners.

Dr. Bryce reports that at Grafton a doctor was called in to attend a young man who was supposed to be suffering from chicken-pox. He diagnosed it as smallpox. The sufferer's mother stated that her daughter had the same illness as her son, and had "gone to a church social." The girl was abruptly recalled, and both cases quarantined. It is feared that a number of those who attended the social will develop the disease. The smallpox infection was taken to Haldimand Township by a lumberman, who, with his family, is now down with the malady.

### It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg; but writes that Bucken's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by all Druggists.

### Where Was the Swindle?

"Ethel," said Lionel Bertram Jones as he dropped his slice of bread in the plate with a noise that set the canary in the gilt cage overhead chirping merrily. "Ethel, I have something to say to you."

They had been married only four weeks, and the time had not arrived when she did all the saying.

"Do you remember the day on which I proposed to you?"

"Yes," she replied. "I will never forget it."

"Do you remember," he went on as he abstractedly drilled a hole in the loaf with the point of a carving knife, "how when I rang the bell you came to the door with your fingers sticky with dough and said you thought it was your little brother who wanted to get in?"

"Yes," Ethel. How could you? How could you?"

"How could I what?" she responded as a guilty look crept into her face.

"How could you make me the victim of such a swindle?"—London Tit-Bits.

### Just Making Sure.

An old farmer in Scotland once went to have a troublesome tooth extracted. Said the dentist after looking at the offending molar:

"If it is a very ugly one, I would advise you to have it out by the painless system. It is only a shilling extra."

He showed the farmer the apparatus for administering gas, remarking that it would cause him to fall asleep for a minute, and before he awoke the tooth would be out. After a slight resistance the sufferer consented, proceeding to open his purse.

"Oh, never mind paying just now!" said the dentist kindly.

"Hoots!" answered the cautious old Scot. "A' wasn't thinking o' that. But if A'm ga-en ta sleep, A' thoct A' wad like ta count ma siller fast."

### Inconsistent.

"You are a most inconsistent woman," said Henpeck, turning at last.

"I am, eh?" she retorted. "How?"

"You insist upon having and using only the most expensive things, and yet—"

"Well? You certainly never objected to that?"

"No, but do be consistent. Don't use so much talk. It's cheap."

### Swindled.

"The saddest, most lighted life case I ever knew," said the major, "was that of a man who received a life pass over a new railroad."

"How was that?" asked the colonel.

"Why, the pass was issued before there was a rail laid, and then the road was never built. He has felt swindled ever since."

When Hannibal's army descended from the Alps into the valley of Lombardy the whole force was well nigh routed by a plague of mosquitoes, which drove men and animals almost wild with pain.

What came very near to being a remarkable coincidence occurred last week, when two ladies of advanced age, whose sons are famous church workers and evangelists, died at their homes within a day of each other. Mrs. Margaret Crossley, mother of Rev. H. T. Crossley, died on Thursday, at her home at King, Ontario, at the age of 88 years, while Mrs. Sankey, mother of Ira D. Sankey, the world-famous evangelist and singer, died in Newcastle, Pa., at the age of 90 years.

For a clear complexion, take Petty's Pills. They never fail to clear the skin.

Thousands of ladies swear by them.

As an all-round family remedy, one that always should be in the house for an emergency, Dr. Petty's Pills discount anything in the market. They are so small a child can take them with ease; yet one's a dose.

### THE HOME LIGHT.

The light of home's a wondrous light,  
So tender is its shining,  
So soft it follows through the night,  
Our weary road outlining,  
Though lonely and for years we roam,  
Far from the one we love to love,  
Yet ever shines the light of home,  
Like God's grace spread above us.

The light of home's a wondrous light,  
Through life it follows, seeming,  
Yet when with age the hair is white,  
Clear the front 'tis gleaming,  
It shines from where our loved ones are,  
Oh, this is love's divining!  
And through the gates of heaven afar  
At last we see it shining!  
—Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

## THE PAINTER'S ANGEL

By HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES.

The painter sat in his square studio with his head bowed in his hands. The four walls of the room had each a window, relieved by dingy curtains, and the floor was bare. The man's face was drawn and gaunt, and when he raised his head his eyes were very bright.

"These years!" he cried to the silence. "Four of them, day after day, week after week, always striving, always laboring to express the thought which is in my brain, always impotent because of poverty, always toiling through three days that on the fourth I may have models and materials for my great work! I feel the power within me, but I am helpless. Others around me succeed. I envy them, and my envy strangles the lovely thing which I try to paint, and its features grow ghastly and hateful to me. If I could only finish this one picture! But I cannot without hours of work with costly models and many days of application which I must spend in earning my bread. And the inspiration will not wait. It fades dimmer while I fight on. If it passes, I am lost!"

He bowed his head in his hands again, and his shoulders moved as though with sobbing.

Just then a figure, white and shining, drifted down through the open skylight and stood beside him. The painter raised his head. He knew that the visitor was an angel, for he had seen angels in his dreams. He clasped his hands and knelt at the angel's feet, and the tears were still on his face.

The angel was looking at the canvas spread upon the easel. It was a jumble of huge forms, for the painter was to represent upon it a great allegory of humanity entitled "The Triumph of Life." "Why are you not at work?" the stranger asked. The painter stretched his arms wide with a despairing gesture. It was hopeless and helpless. It meant want, desire, poverty, agony, supplication, all blent into one.

The angel regarded him pitifully for a moment. "I have a master," he said, "in whose gallery are the models of all the greatest works of the world. Nothing is missing. I have come to give you his invitation to paint in it." The painter lifted his head eagerly. There was a question upon his face. "It is a wide gallery," the angel went on, "with four wings. In these wings have sat all the great artists of all times to do their labor. In it they have received their first inspirations from the great art ideal of which they were the interpreters. There Michael Angelo brought his rough stone to set free its angelic forms; there came Beethoven, its harmonies of form and of color hymning themselves to him in splendid music. Thither came Raphael to gaze upon the glorious hues and in the peace and beauty of its aisles to paint the delicate loveliness of the Christ child. In its alcoves sat Keats and Shelley, gazing till his various beauty rang from their souls into a full and fragile voice of song. There they framed those sweet harmonies which, unheard, were sweeter. All these men have learned in this great gallery. Today the masters sit in it working and striving to interpret and, in giving their art to the world, to show to those to whom admittance is forever denied, because they have not the souls to appreciate this art, a little portion of the enduring beauty of the collection."

"I have never heard of this gallery," said the painter.

"True," said the angel. "You have been too busy with this great painting. He touched the easel as he spoke.

The painter hung his head. "I am not fit," he said, "to sit with these great artists. I would better work longer here."

"Not so," said the angel gently. "You have the will to do. The candle is burning in your soul."

The painter's face moved silently, but the angel understood him. "Take me with you to this gallery," he was saying.

The angel stepped to the western window of the room and flung it open wide. The painter came and stood beside him. "Can we see it from here?" said he.

The angel nodded. "This is one of the four great wings of my master's gallery," he said. "Look!"

"The painter's gaze followed his. It was spring. A little soft wind was blowing. The starting grass in the garden below was a light, pearly green. Just beyond was a peach tree in bloom, with dainty bees about it. "There is nothing but pastels in this wing," said the angel, "the soft colors and clear tints which belong to an opaque medium." He reached out his hand and drew in a climbing rose that had reached the easel. "Was anything more exquisite?" he said. "The softly and carefully lest it should brush off

its petals against the rough window ledge, he bent it back to its place against the gray wall.

"Close your eyes," the angel said. "I will show you the second wing."

The painter felt himself led to the south window. "Now look," said his guide.

A strange change had come over the landscape in that short moment. A mellow flush softened the foliage of the trees and deepened the hues of the blossoms. The sky itself had a stronger and more vivid blue. "In this wing," said the angel, "are nothing but oils. This is where the master heroes of the 'Horse Fair' and hear their neighing. Playing there on the post road are the gamins of Marie Bashkirtseff. Here are all the landscapes that were ever spread on canvas. Today there are scenes of calm and quiet; tomorrow my Master will cloud his sky, bend his trees and whip his hedges with a great wind in order to show those pupils who wish may have for model the gloom and the storm."

With a gesture the angel bade the painter close his eyes a second time and led him to the east window. When he opened them there had come another subtle change on the world without.

The rich tints had disappeared; a subdued brown had rusted the hedgerows, and wisps of vagrant, motley leaves danced along the paths. The great trees were bare, and in the network which their stripped, complaining branches laced the wind made a somber singing.

"In this wing," said the angel, "are my Master's etchings. Here are silhouettes of forests against a steel sky. Here are stretches of barren seacoast with lonely dunes. Here are desolate country houses by bleak ways. Here are all the sad and sober shadows of the pencil."

Again the angel bade him close his eyes and flung the north window open. This time a further change, the greatest of all, appeared. The painter could scarce repress a cry of delight, for he was looking out upon a world of sculpture. Soft snow had marbled the dimpling surface of street and field and smoothed the harsh outlines into grace, stilling the sparkles of the distant river. It had turned the contours of the faraway hills in the curves of mountain maidens and giant warriors. It was as though some great white vision had come while the earth slept to touch all that was bare, all that was ugly, all that was without charm, and dream it into loveliness.

The painter drew a long, deep breath and threw back his head with a peculiar gesture. There was a new light upon his face, at which the angel smiled. He seated himself and dropped his face into his hands. It was so great and marvelous!

When he looked up, the angel was gone. He started to his feet. The tears were wet upon his face. "A beautiful dream," he said. "A beautiful dream." He looked at the canvas spread upon the easel for a moment, smiling at it, but not bitterly.

Then he went to the window and looked out upon the spring. The climbing rose was still there, a little redder, a little more sweetly perfumed, a little higher and stronger upon its stalk. He reached out a finger and drew it into the embrasure of the window.

"It was a beautiful dream," he said. But it was not a dream after all, for an hour later the door behind him opened very softly and the angel came in. He did not speak, but went close behind where the painter worked and looked over his shoulder. The great design of the "The Triumph of Life" was blotted out, and low down in the corner of the huge canvas a little spot of color was growing and taking shape.

He was painting the climbing rose. Then the angel smiled to himself, passed out through the door noiselessly and was gone.—Atlanta Constitution.

### The Great Desert.

There was once a gentleman who spent a day in Verona, and it rained all that day. Five years afterward the gentleman spent another day in that fair city, and it rained all that day. And the gentleman afterward wrote a book and on the ground of his experiences asserted that it always rained in Verona. As with Verona so it has been with the deserts of the globe. The great Australian desert shrinks every year it is better known. On the presumed desert land of a lifetime ago the finest sheep in the world are now raised. The desert was mapped on hasty generalizations on insufficient samples.

So it was with the American deserts. So it is with the Asiatic deserts. So it is with the African deserts. Fifty years ago the map of the Sahara showed an unbroken stretch of sand. The map of today shows a tract of country with patches of sand, but diversified with hills and water courses, and even in places consisting of light, airy park land, with widespread grassy tracts interspersed with forest.—Exchange.

### To Overcome Nausea.

A well known physician advances the theory that the distressing sensation of nausea has its seat in the brain and not in the stomach and that relief may be obtained by cooling the base of the brain. He claims to have tested this often and thoroughly in the case of sick headache, bilious colic, cholera morbus and other ills in which nausea is a distressing symptom without a single failure; also that he once relieved the nausea resulting from cankering of the stomach by the application of ice to the back of the neck and occipital bone. The ice is to be broken and the bits placed between the folds of a towel. Relief may be obtained by holding the head over a sink or tub and pouring a small stream of water on the neck. This is worth remembering as a relief for sick headache, to which so many are subject.—Rochester Advertiser.

### Welcomed the Circus.

Howard Paul told an amusing story of his first Italian tour, when a party of 50 were piloted about by Thomas Cook, the founder of the famous firm.

"We ascertained that he had arranged at Pisa for a number of open carriages to take us from the railway station to the leaning tower—about the only object of interest there was to see in that archaic place. I telegraphed to the mayor of Pisa that Cook's circus from England would pass through the town and that I desired him to announce it by bulletin on the Mairie and any points where the public would see the notice, that they might extend to the troupe a hearty welcome.

"Not suspecting a joke, the mayor did as I suggested, and when we arrived, entered the coaches and drove in procession through the town the streets were thronged with spectators, who now and then sent up delicious cheers and shouted 'vivas' in demonstrative fashion. Mr. Cook (I rode in his carriage) was astounded at the enthusiasm of the inhabitants and was puzzled to know how they knew the English tourists were coming, as he had only communicated with the station master regarding the vehicles.

"Of course, as the author of the little comedy, I could not enlighten him, and when my American friend and I called on the mayor to thank him for his courteous attention to my requests he gently inquired where the horses were, as the inhabitants would prefer to have seen us mounted. My Yankee partner in the 'sell' was equal to the occasion, and, as he spoke a little Italian, he informed the official that the horses were so numerous they would come on by a later train.

"The secret was well kept, and, as Mr. Cook and none of the tourists were linguists and as we only remained in Pisa three hours, they all departed in wonderment as to why their advent had earned such extraordinary excitement."—Argonaut.

### The Postmaster at the Zoo.

The lawyer who evidently considers life one huge, continuous joke entered the clerk's office at the city hall with an expression of extreme radiance overspreading his countenance. The clerks and others having business in the office at the time ceased their several pursuits. Experience had taught them that the aforesaid lawyer would say something of an entertaining character.

"Gather round, boys," he said. "I have a dandy for you this morning."

The speaker paused. The others silently waited for what was coming.

"Now listen carefully," resumed the lawyer, "and note the beauty of the connection between the three sections of this little conundrum. Here it is: 'If the postmaster should visit the zoo and while there he eaten by the wild animals, what o'clock would it be?'"

There was another pause. Finally the clerk in charge of the dockets ventured the answer, "It would be all day with the postmaster."

"Wrong, entirely wrong," commented the lawyer. "I didn't ask what time. I asked what o'clock would it be."

A third pause. Then by general consent the answer was requested. The lawyer gayly announced, "At 6 p. m."

Before the gathering had recovered the lawyer had flitted from the room and was headed for the court of appeals to try the postmaster zoo wild animals conundrum on the higher tribunal.

### Dionysius' Ear.

In Syracuse is a cave said to have been constructed by the tyrant Dionysius, probably used as a prison. It is made in the shape of an immense ear, and its acoustic properties are most remarkable. Maxwell Sommerville, the author of "Sands of Sahara," visited it and had its properties exhibited to him by the guide stationed there.

The man took a sheet of letter paper and, standing within the portal of the ear, struck the edge of the paper with the forefinger of his right hand once, twice, thrice. Each light tap was repeated through the deep orifices of that stone ear as if it had been a blow with a heavy sledge hammer on the roof of an iron house. He then rattled the paper slightly, and that feeble sound was augmented a millionfold, reverberating through the vaults above and beyond like the crash and roll of thunder. He whistled, spoke and called. Thousands of stentorian voices repeated every sound. Turning to my companion, I said:

"We must not longer tarry. Let us embark. Now we shall go to Kabylla, on our way to the desert of Sahara." My friend lunged of stone caught up the last word of each phrase and answered aloud, "Tarry—arry—embark—ark—Kabylla—bylla—Sahara—hara—ara—a—a."

### Out of Child's Months.

The teacher of a fifth school class, says The Christian Register, presented one little fellow who was present for the first time and inquired his name for the purpose of placing it on the roll. "Well," said the youngster, "they call me Jimmie for short, but my maiden name is James."

"This is a good mate for the naive and somewhat boastful statement of a little girl in a Buffalo household who assured a playmate that she not only had two maiden aunts, but a maiden grandmother!"

### England's Tipping Act.

A queer English law, called the "tipping act of 1751," provides that an innkeeper cannot recover for debts for liquor amounting to more than 5s. The son of an eminent English throat specialist lately ran up a bill of \$250 at an English public house and based the act on the statute was still on the books. As the judge was obliged to acknowledge its force.







## COUNTING THEIR PEOPLE.

HOW THE CENSUS IS TAKEN BY OTHER COUNTRIES.

Majority of Nations Count Their People Every Ten Years—The Many Different Ways Employed in Taking the Census. The United States took its census in the autumn of 1900, followed by Germany, Portugal, and Switzerland, on December 1st, Austria, Spain and Belgium on January 1st, 1901, Italy in February, France at the end of March, and Great Britain on March 31st.

In most countries, the people are numbered every tenth year—the decennial system—but in some instances the period is shorter. France and Germany count their people every five years. Spain had no fixed period,—for instance, she had no census between the years 1860 and 1877—till 1900, when she adopted the decennial system.

Every individual in France has a separate paper, which he, or she, must fill up, or get filled up, by a trustworthy person; infants, it may be mentioned, come under the latter category. In addition, the head of the household has to fill up a family form on which he summarizes the particulars set forth on the personal forms. When he has done that, he places all the individual papers inside it, and thus hands it to the census agent when he calls for it.

Even if the household consists of only one person living alone, that person must fill up both an individual paper and a family paper, the former being stowed away in the latter in due form.

The degree of relationship to the head of the family must be stated on the family paper; the absent members of the family must be included, being placed in that section of the sheet intended for the absent, but such absentees are not to be mentioned if they are in prison, in a lunatic asylum, or if they are boarders in educational establishments, soldiers, and infants put out to nurse—these will be included in the list of persons drawn up by the heads of such establishments. Sailors, at sea, however, are to be mentioned on this family form.

In the German Empire each person has a CARD TO FILL UP, and there is also a "cover" form to

A LAME BACK.

CAUSES MR. C. H. WILCOX YEARS OF GREAT SUFFERING.

Injured His Spine While Lifting, and the Doctors Told Him He Would Never Fully Recover—But His Once More Free From the Trouble.

From the Brockville Recorder.

In the western section of Leeds county there is no man better known than Mr. Chas. H. Wilcox. He has resided in the vicinity of McIntosh Mills for years, and during much of the time has conducted a very successful saw-milling business. All of Mr. Wilcox's neighbors know that he was a great sufferer for years from a lame back, and most of them know that this affliction has now happily passed away. Mr. Wilcox says he owes this happy release from pain to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and those who know him will not for an instant question the sincerity of his statement. He gives the story of his suffering and subsequent cure in the following statement:—"One day, while working in the mill, and engaged in lifting lumber I had the misfortune to severely wrench my back. I was so badly injured that I had to be carried home, and for six months I was practically bed-ridden, and suffered great torture. The doctor told me that I had injured my spine and that I would never fully recover from its effects. At last I was able to go about again, but was far from being the man I had been before. For years I suffered almost continually from pains in the back, and was unable to lift any heavy weight. At times the pain was so bad that I was unable to work at all, and I was often confined to the house for days at a time. During this time I was treated by four different doctors but their treatment did not seem to do me any good. They told me that owing to the injury to my spine my back would always be weak. Seeing that the doctors were unable to help me, and having read of the many cures resulting from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I decided to give them a trial, and I procured a supply. Very soon I could see that they were relieving me a little and this encouraged me to continue their use. In all I took about ten boxes, and when they were finished my back was as strong as ever. The pains that had racked my body for so many years had entirely disappeared, my back felt as strong as before the injury. It is now two years since I discontinued the use of the pills and in all that time I have not had an ache or pain, so that I may safely say that my cure is permanent. I would advise all similar sufferers to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for knowing what they have done for me, I am confident that they cannot be less successful in other cases."

These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not take any substitute or any other remedy alleged to be "just as good."

A FAMILY ENVELOPE.

The people are required to give information concerning their chief and accessory occupation. In the preceding census, they were asked to say whether their employment was remunerative, but this question has been abandoned because of the grave doubts of the individual on this subject, and a great difference of opinion about the meaning of the word "remunerative."

Portuguese are content to supply one form for each family to be filled up as usual by the head of the household. The head officials of the ports have to take the census of the ships anchored in the ports on the night of the day on which the papers are delivered, and of those vessels which arrive during the next day, if they have been navigating Portuguese waters during the night.

As the educational condition is not all that could be desired, the census agent is instructed to fill up the paper if the head of the family cannot do it, and has no one in the house who can. The pay of the census agent is arranged on the following basis: He receives five reis, rather less than a farthing, for every person enumerated on the forms in his district. This remuneration may be increased if the local authorities consider an increase justifiable.

If the size of the census form is any criterion, the Portuguese have very large families! In stating your age, you are not required to give, as in some other countries, the exact date on which you were born; it is sufficient to give the number of complete years, or months, or days, according to the circumstances. Chivalrous Portugal, presumably desirous to spare the ladies, tells you that, if you are uncertain about it, you may put the approximate number of years, followed by a

A MARK OF INTERROGATION.

The first general census in Russia was taken on January 1897, but—as may be expected in such a vast country—the difficulties are so great that the returns cannot be vouched for as absolutely correct. Compared with

## FRAGRANT SOZODONT

for the TEETH and BREATH  
New Size SOZODONT LIQUID . . . 25c  
New Patent Box SOZODONT POWDER . . . 25c  
Large LIQUID and POWDER . . . 75c

At the Stores or by Mail, postpaid, for the Price.

A Dentist's Opinion: "As an antiseptic and hygienic mouthwash, and for the care and preservation of the teeth and gums, I cordially recommend Sozodont. I consider it the ideal dentifrice for children's use." [Name of writer upon application.]

HALL & RUCKEL, NEW YORK.

he filled up by the head of the house. The questions embrace the usual inquiries concerning name, age, sex, religion, occupation, and military service.

Germany differs from other countries in that she not content to number the people only. For some time there has been a cattle census, and on this occasion there was a further extension of the scope by the institution of a fruit tree census. Fruit as an article of food and as a luxury has been steadily growing in favour for a long time, and the Government considers it advisable that it should know its resources in this respect. A record of forest lands is also kept, and a yearly return has to be made of the number of trees felled or young trees planted in the forest-nurseries to replace them.

In Germany, the census of the population serves more purposes than in most countries, for instance, the amount of money obtained in this way. In Austria, the head of the family has to fill up a form, and answer for each person a set of questions. All the members of the family must be included, whether they are present or absent, and in the latter case their place of residence must be stated. The questions, concerning religion and the particular language spoken are to be found in the form, and whether the person

CAN READ OR WRITE.

On another form, used where required, you must set forth the number of your horses; you must say whether they are full grown or young ones, mares with foal or not, stallions, and so on.

In Belgium the census paper has to be filled up by the head of the household for all its members; he must include the absent members of his family, except those who are in certain establishments, after the fashion adopted in France.

There is one peculiarity in connection with the census papers in Belgium, namely, that any person, not being a member of the family who happens to pass the night in the house, has a separate form all to himself.

The eighth decennial census was taken in Holland in 1899, and an examination of the official papers shows that the Government desired to know things very exact.

A large variety of census papers is used in Holland than in any other country. Each individual must fill up a paper, but these papers are not the same for both sexes, as in France. There is one for males, and one for females.

There is a special paper for the stranger passing the night in that particular house, the said paper being, of course, different for the sexes. The head of the household, or the chief official of certain establishments, has a "cover" form, and all persons also have a special census paper to fill up for men under their orders.

Still further variety is given by printing the forms on paper of different colours.

The taking of the census in Switzerland is carried out on lines similar to the French; there are individual bulletins and

A FAMILY ENVELOPE.

The people are required to give information concerning their chief and accessory occupation. In the preceding census, they were asked to say whether their employment was remunerative, but this question has been abandoned because of the grave doubts of the individual on this subject, and a great difference of opinion about the meaning of the word "remunerative."

Portuguese are content to supply one form for each family to be filled up as usual by the head of the household. The head officials of the ports have to take the census of the ships anchored in the ports on the night of the day on which the papers are delivered, and of those vessels which arrive during the next day, if they have been navigating Portuguese waters during the night.

As the educational condition is not all that could be desired, the census agent is instructed to fill up the paper if the head of the family cannot do it, and has no one in the house who can. The pay of the census agent is arranged on the following basis: He receives five reis, rather less than a farthing, for every person enumerated on the forms in his district. This remuneration may be increased if the local authorities consider an increase justifiable.

Western countries, census taking in Russia is rather crude. Prior to 1897 the census had been taken ten times, but this was to find out how many males there were who paid or ought to pay taxes. The first census took place as far back as 1724, when the number of inhabitants was set down at 14,000,000 in round figures; in 1897 the number was given as 129,000,000 including Finland.

Friday, March 1, 1901, was the day chosen for the enumeration of the people in India; the choice of the day had to be made with due consideration for the native customs. It was for the first time, and while the days before and after were set aside, the schedules to be checked before midnight, the popular movement towards the sacred rivers for the lunar bathing festivals would not yet have set in. The day was one of those regarded as inauspicious for marriages, and marked by no great religious festival.

The two knotty questions which had to be decided by those responsible for the framing of the papers were "religious sect," and "caste." There is a tendency to great ramification which makes the first question difficult to answer, and the second was regarded as inadvisable by some authorities, but was finally included by order of the Governor-General.

The first regular counters of the people were the Roman censors—whence the term "census." Solon was the first to count the Greeks. No census was taken in Europe during the middle Ages; they were considered contrary to the law of the Church. Sweden took the first scientifically conducted census in 1749.

CAME TO TOWN TO BE HANGED.

A Story Told of Abel Erasmus, the Boer, and Lord Wolsley.

The despatches from South Africa a short time ago announced the coming into the British lines of a prominent Boer, Abel Erasmus, and his family. This Erasmus is not the commandant of the same name who failed to effect a junction with Lucas Meyer at the attack on Glencoe at the opening of the war, but the great political adversary of President Kruger.

A good story is told of the old Boer and Lord Wolsley, then Sir Garnet Wolsley, in connection with the part Erasmus took in Wolsley's campaign in 1879 against Sekukuni the chief of the Bapedis on the borders of Swaziland. After the capture of Sekukuni he was immediately brought before Sir Garnet Wolsley, who asked him, how he, a miserable Kaffir living in a cave, dared to defy the great Queen, of England. The chief replied that he had been instigated to do so by Abel Erasmus.

Sir Garnet, in describing the scene at a public dinner given to him at Pretoria on his return from his campaign, said that he wished to tell and then to let Abel Erasmus know that if ever he found that Erasmus had been inciting any chief to levy war against England, and he was able to lay hands on him, Abel Erasmus would hang as high as Haman.

A few days after the dinner Sir Henry Brackenbury, Sir Garnet's military secretary, was sitting in his office when a tall, bearded Boer entered and asked permission to speak with him.

"I am Abel Erasmus," he said, "and I have very important business to do here."

He explained that he had come to see Sir Garnet Wolsley, for he had said that Sir Garnet had said that if he could lay hold of him he would hang him and so he had come to be hanged. Sir Garnet was in the next room and Sir Henry Brackenbury thought it would be advisable to consult him on the subject. Sir Garnet, however, happened to be too busy at the moment to see anybody, and Sir Henry after reflection persuaded his angry visitor to wait for this time and the hanging to stand over for the time.

It is hoped that on account of his antagonism to Kruger, Erasmus may be induced to use his influence for peace.

London people spend on an average 21s. per head for gas yearly, as compared with 10s. a head in other English towns.

It's laughable to read some tea advertisements, but it's no joke to drink the tea.

Better stick to Blue Ribbon Ceylon

## STRONG FRENCH-CANADIANS.

A Five-Year-Old Boy Who Is Able to Lift Three Times His Own Weight.

That French-Canadians are not inferior to other people in physical strength and endurance is shown by the remarkable number of strong men they have produced in recent years. Some of their feats of strength have been phenomenal and have gained for them wide celebrity.

Probably most notable among them is Louis Cyr, a French-Canadian, living in Montreal, who now, at the age of 37, has retired from active life, relinquishing his title of champion, of the world which he held for many years, to Horace Barre, another French-Canadian. Among his most remarkable feats were raising 273-1/2 pounds above his head with a single hand; raising a bar weighing 847 pounds with his two hands above his head without touching his body; holding at arm's length 104 pounds; placing a barrel filled with water weighing 433 pounds on his shoulders, without using his knees or his right hand; raising from the ground with a single finger, 651 pounds. His most extraordinary feat was to raise on his back the enormous weight of 8,665 pounds. He is still well preserved, but has decided to rest for the future.

Horace Barre who has taken the title of champion strong man is a young French-Canadian only 20 years old. One of his feats is to raise in each hand at arm's length 240 pounds. Besides Cyr and Barre there are many other French-Canadians who have displayed great strength. Pierre Simard, one of them, has a son who is only 5 years of age and weighs only thirty-five pounds, but can raise three times his own weight; with two hands he can raise 155 pounds and with one hand he raises ninety pounds.

## YEARS A PRISONER.

A Sundridge Farmer Closely Confined to His Own House.

Recently Liberated, He Hastens to Write an Open Letter, Telling of His Years of Misery, and His Miraculous Escape.

Sundridge, Ont., April, 29, (Special).—A case of prolonged torture has just come to light in Strong Township, a few miles from here.

It seems hard that an honest man should be kept a prisoner in his own home for over four years, and yet, that is just what happened to Mr. Mr. Wm. Doey, of Lot 19, Concession 13, Township of Strong. His family and friends all tried to secure his release, but in vain.

"For four years, I suffered excruciating torture, during which time I was scarcely an hour free from pain. The trouble commenced in my back, where it often remained stationary for months, and so intense was the pain that I could not lie down to take rest, but had to sit night and day in a chair. The pain would then remove to other parts of my body, and when in my knees, I was unable to walk, and confined constantly to my room."

"I was treated for Rheumatism by several doctors, and also tried many medicines, without receiving any benefit. Almost in despair, I feared I would never again experience the pleasure of being free from pain."

"A short time ago, my attention was directed to some remarkable cures of Rheumatism by Dodd's Kidney Pills, recorded in the public prints. I procured a box, and soon found that they were doing me good. I continued, and very soon I was a new man, and entirely free from pain."

"I have continued so for over six months, being able to attend to my daily duties on the farm, and feeling able for any kind of work."

"I verily believe this change, this remarkable cure, has been effected by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I think it my duty to state this statement publicly, for the benefit of anyone afflicted as I was."

This is the statement which Mr. Doey makes over his own signature, and one cannot help being struck by its sincerity. Everyone in this neighborhood knows that Mr. Doey was a cripple for years, and his miraculous restoration to health, has created a great deal of talk in and around Sundridge. A Dodd's Kidney Pills are having a very large sale here.

NOW THEY NEVER SPEAK.

Mr. Parkslip—When a lady tells me it is her birthday, and I know she is past 35 I find it is best to change the subject, instead of asking her how old she is.

Miss Babylon—What a coincidence, your speaking of it! This happens to be my birthday.

Mr. Parkslip quickly—Oh, indeed! What lovely weather we are having!

Minard's Liniment Cures Croup in Cows.

It is not generally known, but it is a fact all the same, that London is better off for trees than any other city in Europe.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

A goat lives 10 years and gives a quart of milk a day.

AVENUE HOUSE

Over 7,000 men deserted from the French army last year. England's record for desertion is under 800.

## ONE GOOD PROOF. LUDELLA CEYLON TEA

Everybody who knows endorses it. The study of a life-time, perfected by experience. Load Packages 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60 Cents

If You Want The Dawson Commission Co.

best results R.H.P. all your BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, APPLES, other FRUITS and PRODUCE, to Limited, Cor. West Market and Colborne St., Toronto.

## THE PAINTER

will put the paint on for you but have you given him the best. Remember he will charge you just as much to put on cheap stuff as he would for the pure paint, and then for cheap paint you will want him again next year.

Ramsay's Paints are the purest and best made—will last longer than any other, look brighter, go farther, spread easier, and preserve the house better—because they are made for just that work and have been made for 60 years. Send for BOOKLET "K" Free, telling all about and showing lovely painted houses.

A. RAMSAY & SON PAINT MAKERS MONTREAL. Est'd 1842

## STRAIGHT B. & C. FRONT CORSET.

This is the BEST Corset ever given to the CANADIAN LADY for ONE DOLLAR. It takes away all strain and pressure from the lungs and abdomen; at the same time they are comfortable as a dressing jacket. All the strain of lacing is placed upon the hips and back muscles, throwing the shoulders out and developing that beautiful classic curve at the base of the spine. Sold at all leading dry goods stores in Canada. If you cannot get them at your dealer's, we will send prepaid on receipt of price—\$1.00. Made in Drab, White, and Tan. State size.

Dept T, BRUSH & CO., SOLE MANUFACTURERS, TORONTO, ONT.

The British Empire is sixteen times larger than all the French dominions and forty times greater than the German Empire.

Grain costs 98 per cent. of what it did a century ago, wool 30 per cent, but meat is 1-2 times more expensive, and milk and butter 2-4 times.

\$100 Reward, \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Great Britain produces 1,900,000 tons of salt a year, all Europe less than 5,000,000.

I know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Diphtheria. JOHN D. BOUTILLIER, French Village.

I know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Croup. J. F. Cunningham, Cape Island.

I know MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best remedy on earth. JOSEPH A. SNOW, Norway, Me.

The underground railways of London are 150 miles long, and cost from £200,000 to £1,000,000 a mile to build.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS. MR. WINKLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children's teething. It soothes the inflamed membrane, cures wind colic, the child, softens the bowels, cures whooping cough, etc. Estimate furnished for work complete or for sale, etc. Estimate furnished for work complete or for sale, etc. Estimate furnished for work complete or for sale, etc.

154 out of every 10,000 convicts are usually in hospital.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria. False teeth are now made from paper, and are said to last a lifetime.

Minard's Liniment Cures Croup in Cows. This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

The world's coal mines yield four hundred million tons of coal a year.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper. A goat lives 10 years and gives a quart of milk a day.

AVENUE HOUSE McGill—College Avenue MONTREAL Family Hotel rates \$1.30 per day.

Over 7,000 men deserted from the French army last year. England's record for desertion is under 800.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS. EPPS'S GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. COCOA BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

THE Canada Permanent And WESTERN CANADA Mortgage Corporation. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. \$1 and upwards received on deposit, interest paid on all deposits. \$100 and upwards received for interest at 4%.

Toronto Street, - TORONTO



# WALL PAPERS.



We are sorting up our stock and offering Reductions of 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. on Wall Papers.

These are not remnants but new stock.

Prices count—and our papers are the finest in the country.

Newest, up-to-date designs, made by the best makers.

Our Bargains in really Fine Papers are wonders.

You Can Make \$1 Buy \$2.00 worth of Paper by buying now

## ..PAINTS..

Every Can Guaranteed.

Newest Colors,  
Best Wearing,  
Hardest Drying,  
Lowest Prices.



## FOR MOTHS.

English LAVENDER FLOWERS, in bags., reduced to 5c.  
MOTH BALLS—Camphor.

GILLET'S LYE, 10c. NEW SOAPS & PERFUMES

**CHAS. E. PARKER,**  
DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

KEEP MOVING TOWARDS THE  
**Dollar-Saving Store**  
—OF THE—

**FRED. T. WARD CO.**

We are bound to clear out this stock during May and June.

Ox-Blood Effects for Waists, 15c., worth regular price, 20c.

New arrivals of the Latest Novelties, going and marked down at selling-out prices.

Beautiful colorings and patterns in Mercerized SATEENS, for Waists or Dresses, 15c., 18c., 25c. and 28c.

DIMITIES, White and Colored MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, etc

SILK WAIST PATTERNS, \$1.75 to \$3.00.

TOOKE'S SHIRT WAISTS, \$1.40, \$1.25, \$1.15, \$1.00, 75c., 60c., 50c., your choice for 69c. and 35c.

Latest PARISIAN RUFFS, newest thing out. We bought the traveller's samples and are selling them at less than the first cost.

CROMPTON'S CORSETS, 45c., 65c. and 90c.

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED SAILORS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 40c. and 50c. You cannot get values like these elsewhere.

Full market price for your Eggs at the store of

**The Fred T. Ward Co.**



INSIST on having  
PAINTS bearing label  
same as this.

WE SELL  
**ROBERTSON'S**  
PURE PREPARED PAINTS,  
For Inside and Outside Use.

## Quality First Consideration.

Gives better satisfaction, and is more widely used than other paint in Canada.

ALSO—

Dry Colors, White Lead,  
Varnishes, Turpentine,  
Raw and Boiled Oil.

## SEEDS.

A full stock of all kinds of FLOWER, GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS.

**H. & J. WARREN,**

HARDWARE & TINWARE MERCHANTS, MILL STREET.

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO JANUARY, 1st, 1902, FOR 60c.

## PARKER BROTHERS

BANKERS,  
STIRLING - ONTARIO.

A General Banking Business  
transacted.

4 per cent. allowed on Deposits.  
Drafts bought and sold on all parts of Canada,  
United States and Great Britain.  
Money to let on Mortgages at low interest.  
Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.  
F. B. PARKER. R. PARKER, M.D.

## ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:  
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.  
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains at Stirling station as follows:—  
GOING WEST. Mixed.....6.15 a. m. 10.25 a. m.  
Mixed.....6.50 p. m. Mail.....1.05 p. m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1901.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

Ladies buy the Empress Shoes.—Brown & McCutcheon, agents for Stirling.

Mr. C. A. Martin left on Tuesday for Cobourg, where he expects to remain for the summer.

Brigade camp for the third military district will be held at Kingston, June 18 to 29. The 49th will be in the camp.

By a letter recently received, we learn that Miss Lillian B. Stickle has arrived safely at London, Eng., after experiencing a very rough voyage.

The management of the Bell telephone office, in this place, has lately changed hands, Mr. John Conley having bought out Mr. Scott's interest.

Mrs. Burns is in Toronto this week, attending the sessions of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Churches of Canada.

Prof. B. Johnston, the celebrated specialist and expert Optician, will visit Stirling on June 10th, one day only.

Mr. M. Bird shipped on Monday last 1400 boxes of April cheese. About 600 boxes were shipped from this station, and the balance from Hoard's and Campbellford.

A quiet wedding took place at St. Andrew's Manse, Stirling, when Mr. Wesley Fox and Miss Emma Wilson, both of Madoc, were united in marriage by the Rev. S. S. Burns.

The G.T.R. is building a fine cattle yard at the station here, to replace the old one. This was much needed, as there is an immense amount of stock shipped from this station.

Those Empress Shoes are such lovely fitters.—Brown & McCutcheon, agents for Stirling.

Byrne M. Black left on Tuesday for Napanea, having secured a situation as salesman in the extensive dry goods establishment of the Robinson Co., in which place his brother Charlie has been engaged during the past year.

Plants for sale.—JEROME CONLEY.

Mr. Jas. Boldrick and family planted five shade trees in Victoria Park yesterday. If more of our citizens would do likewise, the Park would soon be something worthy the name.

The Rev. W. D. P. Wilson will preach the annual educational sermons on the Franklin circuit next Sabbath. The Rev. Mr. Whattam will preach on the Rawdon circuit at Wellman's at 10.30, Mt. Pleasant 2.30, and Bethel 7.30.

FOR SPRAYING.—Bordeaux Mixture, Bluestone, Paris Green, Hellebore, Lime. Also, the new liquid—always ready—one bottle makes 50 gallons. Lowest prices.—CHAS. E. PARKER, Drug & Book Store.

The Executive of the Marmora, Rawdon and Stirling Sabbath School Association will meet at the Methodist Church, Spring Brook, at 1.30 o'clock, p.m., on Wednesday next, the 15th inst., to arrange a programme for the convention to be held in June.

Our coal dealer, Mr. Thos. H. McKee, determined not to be caught as last year on a rising market, purchased some time ago a large quantity of coal, which he is now delivering to his customers at a much less price than last winter. Coal has advanced since his purchase, and is likely to reach a higher point than last winter.

At the regular meeting of the Quarterley Board of the Stirling Methodist Church, held last Monday evening, a resolution was passed expressing gratification and thankfulness for the high degree of prosperity that has attended the different departments of Church work during the year, and giving expression of warm appreciation of the pulpit effort and ministerial labours of the Rev. Wm. Johnston, and extending to him, by ballot vote, a most cordial invitation to remain in the pastorate of the charge for the fifth year.

There are 540 prisoners in Kingston penitentiary, and the number would be greater but for the parole system.

Rev. M. W. Maclean, of Belleville, has been granted two months' leave of absence by his congregation and will sail for Europe a few days hence accompanied by his wife.

## Rawdon Sunday School Reunion.

On Sunday May 5th, at Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church, there was a gathering of the teachers and pupils of the Sabbath Schools of the circuit. This, being the first rally of the schools, was successful in every sense—beautiful weather, and an immense gathering of pupils and workers. So great was the gathering that accommodation was inadequate.

The addresses were of the highest order. W. R. Rutherford, M.A., of Stirling High School, gave an excellent address, subject Literature, in which the proper selection of library books formed an essential interest.

Mr. James Coult gave a practical address on his favorite subject, Temperance, which was as usual well received. G. A. Johnson, one of the foremost workers in Sunday Schools, gave some excellent suggestions in reference to model and successful working of schools.

Mr. A. C. Lapp, editor of the Brighton Ensign, and Superintendent of the Brighton Methodist Sabbath School, gave a lengthy and masterly address, selecting as his subject the growth and literature of Sabbath Schools.

The solos rendered by Vita Bailey and Lena Johnson were classical and well received reflecting great credit on their teacher.

The choir, as usual, did excellent service.

Special reference was made by Mr. G. A. Johnson, Superintendent of Mt. Pleasant School, in regard to the great interest taken by the pastor in the Sunday School work.—COM.

## Harold.

The annual meeting of the Harold Ironclads, was held on April 30th, 1901. The officers elected were:—

President—Dr. Sargent.  
Captain—Ketcheson Hagerman.  
Secretary—Harry Heath.  
Treasurer—Joe. McEwan.  
Expense Committee—John Meagher, John Anderson and James Morgan.  
Goal Umpire—William Bateman.

The team intend breaking any record of the past.

We are now open to all challenges. Any person wishing to arrange a match with our team please correspond with the Secretary.

HARRY HEATH, Sec.

The population of Kingston, according to the census, is over 18,000.

Rev. Dr. Crothers, of Belleville, has been granted two months' leave of absence by his congregation, and will spend August and September in a trip to Great Britain.

## A Memorial Number.

The Women's Canadian Historical Society, whose successful enterprise in carrying out the Historical Exhibition held in June, 1899, in Victoria College, Toronto, brought them so prominently into public notice, have undertaken an equally patriotic task for May 23rd, Empire Day, and the eve of the first anniversary, since her death, of that holiday so dear to all Canadians—the Queen's Birthday. This seemed a fitting occasion for the furtherance of the aim of the Society.

With a courage that should ensure success, they have secured the Toronto Star for that date, and will assume charge of the issue. They intend, while not interfering with its value as an evening paper, to make it a Memorial Number to the Queen, her influence on Canadian history, her love for her favorite colony, and an expression of the affection of its people. In short, bright paragraphs and half-column articles the progress, development and historic interests of the Dominion will be members many writers of ability, whose names are well known in many departments of literature, art, and bright, up-to-date newspapers—women, the aim of whose work is not only to brighten, but to elevate.

## A Card.

I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. I also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

CHAS. E. PARKER.

## Births.

COLE.—In Stirling, on May 8th, the wife of Willard Cole, of a daughter.

THOMPSON.—In Rawdon, on May 2nd, the wife of C. W. Thompson, of a son.

## Lest We Forget, as All Are Prone To Do,

we take the liberty to remind the public that we are ready to do business with them in Fine Ordered Spring and Summer Clothing, in the old familiar clothing store in the Corner Block. We give no commissions to runners to help us get orders. Our business is done on its merits. A visit to our store will soon convince anyone that our modes are honorable and above board. We are selling nice Tweed Suits for \$10 and \$12, and hope our old customers will take advantage of these prices, knowing that we are practical clothing men, up-to-date in style and get up, in nice suits for young men.

**J. BOLDRICK & SON.**

**SPRING 1901.**

WE ARE SHOWING THE FINEST LINE OF

**Embroideries and Laces**

EVER BROUGHT TO TOWN.

New Prints, Shirts, Gingshams,  
Cottonades, Gingshams,  
Flannelettes, Tickings,

A FULL LINE OF

**GENTS' FURNISHINGS**

AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

Come here for your GROCERIES, as you can always depend on them being fresh.

Highest price paid for Butter and Eggs.

**E. F. PARKER.**

## THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Optician Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling, at the Stirling House parlors, three times weekly. Watch for dates. All consultations free. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

The GUARDIAN,  
" NORWICH UNION,  
" SUN,  
" GORE,

## FARMS FOR SALE.

HORSE "

W. S. MARTIN,  
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

## HARRY HARRIS.

STIRLING, ONT.,

—DEALER IN—

PIANOS, ORGANS & SEWING MACHINES

I sell the SINGER Sewing Machine, guaranteed in every respect. Case hardened and adjustable. The Singer repairs always on hand. Easy terms of payment. Also, Auctioneer for the Co. of Hastings. CHAS. BUTLER, Issuer Marriage Licenses

## Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on short notice. Terms as low as the lowest and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the News-Argus office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

## OUR SHOES ARE WINNERS!



We lead all others in Fit, QUALITY, PRICE and DURABILITY. This is what those who are wearing our shoes say.

This week we want to show you a Big Cut in Men's Tan Boots:—

Our \$5.00 Men's Tan Boots for	\$4.00.
" " " " " "	\$3.50.
" " " " " "	\$3.00.
" " " " " "	\$2.75.
" " " " " "	\$2.50.
Ladies' Fine Dong. Shoes from	\$1.00 to \$2.50.
" " " " " "	\$1.25 to \$3.50.

These are all New Goods, standard stock and exceptionally big values. Men's Plow Boots from 90c. up. Our steadily increasing sales leads us to believe we are giving the best value in Plow Boots that can be obtained.

**CEO. REYNOLDS,**  
SHOE KING.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

P. S.—Be sure to call in this Saturday and see our Bargain Tables.

## HARDWARE!

Just got in a fine line of BUGGY TOPS, LAP RUGS, SIDE CURTAINS, MUD CURTAINS, TOP DRESSING, BUGGY PAINT in Black and Carmine Red. These goods will be sold at Bottom Prices.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES of all kinds DUNLOP and MORGAN & WRIGHT TIRES any grade or prices. These goods are all new and will be sold cheap.

I handle the LONDON SPRAY-MOTOR PUMPS for both hand and barrel use. Call and see our Hand Spray Pump. It will spray over the highest apple tree. "Nothing to equal it."

**L. MEIKLEJOHN.**

**THE Stirling News-Argus**

is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling first door north of Parker's drug store, by

**JAMES CURRIE.**

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year (if paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will be charged).

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements: Charge PER LINE per week when inserted for 1 year. 6 mos. 3 mos. 1 mos. Half col. down to quarter col. 8 9 10 Quarter col. down to 2 lines. 8 9 10

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for such they will not be held to include Auction Sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual member of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, \$10 per year; \$6 for six months; \$4 for three months; \$3 for two months; \$2 for one month. One inch, \$6 per year. Professional cards, limited to six lines, \$4 per year. A column measures twenty inches. Advertisements may be changed at the option of advertisers without extra charge. Transient advertisements, 8c. per line first insertion, 3c. per line each subsequent insertion. Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

## PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS AND DESIGNS. Send your business direct to Washington, saves time, costs less, better service. My office is in U. S. Patent Office. FREE preliminary examination made. Apply to me not one until patent is secured. FIVE YEARS. Book "How to Obtain Patents," sent free. Patents procured in 12 to 15 days. Receive special notice, without charge, in the INVENTIVE AGE. Illustrated monthly—eleventh year—\$1 a year. 918 F St. N. W. E. G. SIGGERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.







## RICH, RED BLOOD

ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO  
HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Through the Blood Every Organ, Every Nerve  
and Every Tissue in the Body is Nourished—  
if the Blood is Impure Disease Takes Possession of the System.

If you want to be well take care of the blood. The blood is aptly termed the vital fluid, and it is through it that every organ and every tissue of the body is nourished. If the blood becomes impoverished, the entire system is in danger of a breakdown, and what is termed anaemia, general debility, or even consumption may be the result. Prudent people occasionally take a tonic for the purpose of keeping the blood pure, but the unwell are those to whom this article is chiefly valuable, as it will point out an easy and speedy means to renewed health. Mrs. Joseph Herbert, who keeps a grocery at the corner of St. Germain and Hermeville streets, St. Sauveur, Que., tells the following story of broken health and renewed vigor: "My husband, Herbert, from an impoverished condition of the blood, coupled with extreme nervousness, I was very pale and felt languid and indisposed to exertion. A dizzy sensation on arising quickly from a chair, or coming to rest, often troubled me, and the least exertion would leave me almost out of breath, and my heart would palpitate violently, while at other times I would feel a smothering sensation. Often my face and arms would swell, and puff and the arms became almost useless. I doctored more or less for the trouble, but did not get any real benefit until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had been using the pills only a few weeks when I found myself growing stronger and better in every way. I continued taking the pills for nearly three months, for I was determined the cure would be thorough—but sometime before I discontinued using them I felt in better health than I had enjoyed for years before. My sleep is now beautiful and refreshing, my appetite excellent, and I feel equal to almost any exertion. I feel that I owe all this to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and it will always give me pleasure to recommend them."

It is the mission of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to make rich, red blood, nourish the nerves, tissues and various organs of the body, and thus by reaching the root of the trouble drive disease from the system. Other medicines act only upon the symptoms of the disease, and when such medicines are discontinued the trouble returns—often in an aggravated form. If you want health and strength, be sure you get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. If your dealer cannot supply you the pills will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### PERSONAL POINTERS.

#### Notes of Interest About Some of the World's Great People.

For two hours out of the twenty-four Duke Henry must play second fiddle. Queen Wilhelmina once remarked that her husband should be her loyal and obedient subject two hours of the day, when she should be devoted to the affairs of State, but for the remainder of the time she would be his devoted and obedient wife.

The oldest duly qualified physician in the world resides at Carlsbad in the person of Gallus Ritter von Hochberger, M.D., Imperial and Royal Councillor of the Austrian Court. He was born on October 15th, 1803, and therefore is ninety-seven years old. He has been in practice for seventy-one years, and still gives medical advice.

Count de Susini, once Mayor of Havana, ten times a millionaire, and personal friend of the Pope, was buried recently in an unmarked grave. Years ago he was a prince in the tobacco industry, but misfortune started when the Franco-Prussian War swept away his monopoly in the cigarette business. Count Susini had been awarded thirty-eight illustrious orders, and was a guard of the Apostolic Palace, yet the appointment of the Pope, yet he died without a cent.

The Crown Princess Stephanie is probably one of the best horsewomen in the world. Her mother, Queen of the Belgians, had for many years a kind of private circus, where she and her daughters learnt to perform very difficult equestrian feats. Before Queen Henriette's two elder daughters could walk they were tied on to their ponies' backs, and they grew up as their mother intended they should, completely fearless in all matters relating to horsemanship.

Prince Eugene of Norway and Sweden, the youngest of the four sons of King Oscar, is a painter by profession, and spends a great part of his time in Paris, where he has a studio. His Royal Highness makes an excellent thing of his painting, as it is said that he clears quite £2,000 a year, and his pictures are well received, not only in Paris, but in other parts of Europe. Most of Prince Eugene's pictures are sold to members of the European reigning houses.

Seldom has old age been less conspicuous on the English Bench than at the present time. The oldest judge in the Royal Courts of Justice is Mr. Justice Day, who is seventy-four years of age. Two or three years ago the Bench possessed two octogenarians, viz., the late Lord Esher and Lord Brampton, who de-

spite their eighty years and more were among the most vigorous men to be found in the courts. To the late Sir James Bacon—the last of the Vice-Chancellors—belongs the distinction of being the oldest judge who ever administered the law in England. He sat in the Chancery Division at the age of eighty-nine.

Professor Arlini, of Naples, has just performed a remarkable feat. Some time ago he offered to make a bet that he could recite the whole of Dante's "Divine Comedy" by heart. His ability to do this was doubted, and his wager was taken up. A select audience was invited to hear the professor, who declined from eight o'clock in the evening until two o'clock the next afternoon. The reciter stopped occasionally, but it was not because he had forgotten the poem; it was simply to moisten his tongue with sugared water. He won his wager, for the audience had to confess that he got through the 15,000 verses, more or less, of which the poem is composed without the least difficulty.

Mr. Charles Salaman, who recently celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday, has a unique record, for he has composed and published vocal and instrumental music in the reigns of four English Sovereigns. His earliest publications date as far back as 1828, when George IV. was King, while his latest song, "The Burden of Love," has been issued since the accession of King Edward VII. In the distant past Mr. Salaman was associated with such historic singers as Pasta, Grisi, Malibran, and Clara Novello. He remembers hearing the bells toll for George III., and he saw Queen Caroline on her unavailing drive to and from Westminster on her husband's Coronation day. Mr. Salaman was also the personal acquaintance of Mendelssohn, Schumann, Chopin, Spohr, Thalberg, John Cramer, and most of the other great musicians of the past century.

The Rev. Reginald Collins, who has a mention in the recently published despatches of General Buller, has achieved this rather rare distinction, for a chaplain, twice over. While accompanying the Suakin Expedition in 1885 he performed, in the presence of General Graham's column and in the presence of the enemy, a deed of daring which, besides being the theme of the correspondents, procured him early promotion to the second class. Even now this twice happily "dispatched" chaplain is only fifty-five years of age, twenty-two of which have been given to the Service. He has a ready pen and a knowledge of Dutch, and the graphic account he wrote to General Sir Charles Warren of an official visit he paid to the Boer lines after Spion Kop was remarked on at the time for its high note of appreciation of the humane bearing of the Boers at the burial of our dead.

The Sultan, when a Prince, learnt carpentering and became an expert carpenter himself, and has always continued to take a great interest in it. One of his first acts when Sovereign was to establish a complete joiner's factory at Yildiz, in which he superintends the manufacture of all sorts of articles of furniture, mostly of his own design. These are worked by very elaborate secret springs, in the invention of which the Sultan takes great delight. He has just sent to the Russian Embassy a specimen of his work as a present to the Czar. It consists of a table, richly inlaid, with the Sultan's arms in front, where there are four drawers. By touching a spring the top flies open and the contents rapidly become a silver plate, on which is to be found everything necessary for smoking, in silver and amber. The inside of the top has a medallion, in which is a portrait of the Sultan's son, surrounded by a frame of brilliants.

### SINGING SOLDIERS.

A London paper notes that during the recent Austrian manoeuvres the general in command tried the original experiment of using the singing of songs as a means of ascertaining the whereabouts of the different companies of the corps d'armee. He commanded each battalion of a division to learn a certain song of war and sing it when attacked. In this way he was enabled to discover, when some distance off, which battalion was being attacked by the enemy. The songs consisted of old folk-songs familiar to the men. To each battalion was attached a few musicians and drummers, who assisted the singing soldiers.

### HE FOUND A WAY OUT.

No, said the old gentleman, sternly, I will not do it. Never have I sold anything by false representations, and I will not begin now. For a moment he was silent, and the shopman who stood before him could see that the better nature of his employer was fighting strongly for the right. No, said the old man again, I will not do it. It is an inferior grade of shoe, and I will never pass it off as anything better. Mark it "A Shoe Fit for a Queen," and put it in the window. A Queen does not have to do much walking.

FRAGRANT  
**SOZODONT**  
a perfect liquid dentifrice for the  
**Teeth and Mouth**  
New Size SOZODONT LIQUID, 25c  
SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER, 25c  
Large LIQUID and POWDER, 75c  
At all Stores, or by Mail for the price.  
HALL & RUCKEL, Montreal.

## MR. GAGNON BETTER.

Prominent Quebec Gentleman is  
Cured of Kidney Disease.

Followed the Advice of an Advertiser,  
and Secured Results so Satisfactory,  
that He has Given His Own  
Testimonial for Publication.

Point Au Pic, Quebec, May 6.—Special.—Henry Gagnon is better. This announcement will be hailed with pleasure by his many friends, who knew of his long illness. For years, Mr. Gagnon has suffered with Kidney Complaint. What he has endured is beyond description. Everything he tried failed to cure him. He had read many advertisements of those who had been cured of Kidney Complaint by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and at last determined to make one more try. Happily for Mr. Gagnon, he had at last found the sovereign remedy for all Kidney Complaints. Now he is well. He says: "I have used Dodd's Kidney Pills, and although at first I had little faith, I am happy to say that now I am completely cured of Kidney Complaint. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a grand medicine, and I shall always recommend them to those who may be suffering as I was."

There have been many Kidney medicines offered for sale in this Province from time to time. Some have failed to even relieve, a few others have given temporary relief, but only one has cured permanently and completely every case of Kidney Complaint, and that one is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

There seems to be no case of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney, Bladder, or Urinary Trouble, that this wonderful medicine will not immediately relieve and permanently cure and Mr. Gagnon's wonderful restoration amply proves the truth of this statement.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only remedy known to Science that has ever cured Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Dropsy.

### POVERTY IN PRUSSIA.

While in England no Income-tax is levied on incomes of less than £160, in Prussia, on the other hand, the limit of exemption is drawn at incomes of less than £45. Yet even with this only 8.40 per cent. of the population of Prussia are Income-tax payers, over 91 per cent. having to live on less than £45 per annum. Again, the property tax leviable on real and personal property of over £300 capital value shows that only 14,000 individuals out of a total population of 32,000,000 possess property of over £25,000 value.

## SOZODONT for the TEETH 25c

### WHEN YOU ARE WALTZING.

Anyone who has watched a couple in the mazy whirling of the waltz must have been struck by the amount of muscular exertion required and the distance travelled during the seven or eight minutes occupied by the dance. A careful calculator, who noted down the space covered by a dancer, estimates that in a programme of twenty waltzes, four polkas, and two quadrilles a good dancer would cover close upon twelve miles.

## CEYLON AND INDIA TEA, GREEN OR BLACK. JUST A WORD OR TWO

from your brother colonists, the Tea Planters of Ceylon and India. They ask you to try their machine-rolled tea and compare Japan with it. They know the comparison will be so odious that you will wonder why you ever drank JAPAN.

**"SALADA"** Ceylon Teas are sold in sealed lead packets only, never in bulk. Black, Mixed or uncolored Ceylon Green. Sample on application. Address "SALADA," Toronto.

### A MODERN CANNIBAL.

An old farmer for many years got his dinner on market days at a small hotel kept by a widow. She had long suspected that he ate more than the price, 25 cents, warranted, so she determined to test him. She accordingly arranged matters so that there was no room for him at table, but she took him into a private room, the table of which was graced by a steaming log of mutton. He set to in good earnest, and soon nothing was left but the bones. Highly delighted with his cheap feed, on passing the bar he tendered two shillings for his dinner and a quit of ale.

The widow declined to take any payment on the ground of having inconvenienced him so much. Chuckling to himself the farmer lifted down his market basket from the hook, and finding it rather light, he tore at the bottom and shouted: "Here, Mrs. Brown, where's my leg o' mutton?" Why, ye old silly, said the widow, ye have ate your leg for your dinner!

### NOT SO BAD.

The mother said: "Beware! Oh, daughter mine, take care! You'll find that everywhere Are hateful microbes lurking. They haunt the atmosphere; They lie in wait, I hear, In water seeming clear. For your destruction working. They're found in books and clothes, As everybody knows; They bring unnumbered woes, Whenever you chance to take them. On whiskered face they hide, On human lips abide—" "Why, then," the maiden cried, "I think I rather like them."

## HAS A CURE FOR ENTERIC

DISCOVERED BY DR. GORDON BENNETT, OF HALIFAX, N.S.

Frantically Attempts to Get His Remedy  
Tried—War Office Is Too Bound Up  
With Red Tape to Use It.

The terrible ravages caused by enteric among our troops in South Africa would dispose the War Office authorities, one might suppose, to, at all events, give a fair trial to any alleged remedy, backed by medical authority.

The tale told by Dr. Gordon Bennett, of Halifax, N.S., upsets that theory. Dr. Bennett, who is now in London, declares that he has for many months past vainly urged the War Office authorities to try his fever cure, which has proved eminently successful, he asserts in Halifax and Chicago.

"In the early part of last year," said Dr. Bennett to a representative of the London Express, "seeing that the British troops in South Africa were dying like rotten sheep of enteric, I wrote to the War Office that I had discovered a cure which I was willing to present to the British Government."

"I wanted no money, but said that if there were any honours I would be happy to take them."

"To this letter I received no reply. I then wrote to Lord Salisbury, and received from him a reply by return, regretting that my letter had not been noticed by the War Office, and stating that it would be. At the same time I received a letter from the War Office to this effect, 'Letter received; contents noted.'"

### RECEIVED NO ENCOURAGEMENT.

"I then sent my son, who is a physician, to England, with sufficient of my remedy to treat 300 cases. He was in London about two months waiting to see what the War Office would do. Finding there was no result he returned home."

"On my son's return I wrote to the National Eclectic Medical Association of Chicago, asking them to give my cure a trial. As a result of this, I delivered an address before the association at Atlantic City, where a meeting of the body was being held, and subsequently gave a practical illustration of the cure at the great Cook County Hospital at Chicago."

Dr. Bennett then produced a parchment address bearing the signatures of the warden and eighteen members of the staff and stating that "through the courtesy of Dr. Bennett his fever cure has been in use in this hospital for the past two weeks, and we have used it with sufficient success to give us confidence in the remedies as a cure and preventive for fever."

After this Dr. Bennett came to England, but he declared that, though he gave them the formula when they asked for it, the War Office refused to try the remedy themselves unless he had first tried it in some civil hospital in London.

Facilities to do this, Dr. Bennett says, he has been unable to obtain; and there the matter stands. His remedy, he asserts is harmless; it consists simply of powders for external application, which could easily be used in the field. But the War Office will not even try it.

A Glasgow gentleman recently recommended to the notice of a City merchant a young fellow who was looking for a clerkship. Some few days later they met again, and the gentleman asked if the selection had proved a wise one. Not at all, replied the merchant. Dear me! said the other, I thought he would have suited you down to the ground—so full of go! Yes, responded the merchant, he was too full of go. Why, he's clean gone, and a thousand pounds of my money, too! You don't say so! Why, I thought he was exactly the fellow you were looking for! So he is, was the emphatic reply—so he is!

Minard's Liniment Cures Cargot in Cows. For every 1,180 men injured in accidents, 317 women and 237 children are hurt.

### FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea, &c. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and get "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

Adam de la Hala, a troubadour, wrote the world's first comic opera in 1240, A.D.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria. North America has 209,556 miles of railway to Europe's total of 163,413 miles.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c

The dusting of the books in the library of the House of Lords costs £50 a year.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper. Including Navy, merchant service, and fishing vessels, 1,700,000 of the world's population are constantly afloat.

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## AN UNHEARD OF THING

Is a change in the quality, or a quantity, of a customer's

**LUDELLA**  
CEYLON TEA

Lead Packages 25, 50, 100 and 250 Cents

**PAINT IT!**



and do it well while you are at it. Cheap paint is played out. Don't use it. It's never cheap. It will cost you more in the end. It costs as much to put it on to begin with. Use good paint—pure paint—paint that is made right—ground right, and has been made that way for 60 years. That's Ramsay's Paint.

### RAMSAY'S PAINT

and people who have used it know it. It's a paint to beautify, to preserve, to wear, to stand, and do just what pure paint should do. Ask us for our BOOKLET "K" Free, telling all about it and showing some beautiful homes.

**A. RAMSAY & SON**  
PAINT MAKERS  
**MONTREAL.**  
Est'd 1842

If You Want The Dawson Commission Co., best results SHIP all your BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, APPLES, other FRUITS and PRODUCE, to Limited, Cor. West Market and Colborne St., Toronto.

### A GREAT EMPIRE.

The Mightiest Empire the World Has Ever Seen.

No man has ever reigned over an Empire so vast as King Edward's. His Majesty rules over one continent 100 peninsulas, 500 promontories, 1,000 lakes 2,000 rivers, and 10,000 islands. Queen Victoria ascended the throne of an Empire embracing 8,329,000 square miles; she handed it down to King Edward with 3,000,000 miles added to it! The Queen found the revenues of the Empire at £75,000,000; she left them at £225,000,000.

The Army has twice as many men as in the first year of Victoria's reign, and the Navy has nearly quadrupled itself. Seventy out of every 100 ships on the sea fly the British flag. The Empire to which Victoria acceded as Queen in 1837 covered one-sixth of the land of the world; that of King Edward covers nearly one-fourth.

The Union Jack has unfolded itself, so to speak, over two acres of new territory every time the clock has ticked since 1800. Edward VII. rules over an Empire fifty-three times as big as Germany, three and a half times as big as the United States, and three times as big as Europe. He has three times as many subjects as the Czar, and he reigns over more territory in America than the President of the United States.

### THE VERY MAN!

A Glasgow gentleman recently recommended to the notice of a City merchant a young fellow who was looking for a clerkship. Some few days later they met again, and the gentleman asked if the selection had proved a wise one.

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### \$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known for Catarrh of the Bladder, and is sold by all druggists. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Sold by druggists, 75c. F. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO Hall's Family Pills are the best

£1,750,000 a year is spent upon the repair of British roads.

### Port Mulgrave, June 5, 1897.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co., Dear Sirs,—MINARD'S LINIMENT is my remedy for colds, etc. It is the best liniment I have ever used.

MRS. JOSIAH HART, HERRINGS bring in £2,900,000, or a half of Britain's annual fish take.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc. London's County Council makes £90,000 a year profit on its trams.

AVENUE HOUSE McGill-Collins Avenue, Family Hotel rates \$1.50 per day.

The Irish Sea averages 240ft. in depth, the English Channel only 10ft.

W P C 1075 CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

For all skin ailments, J. O. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England

FOUND AT LAST! A SHIRT WAIST HOLDER and BRIST SUP PORTER that is always ready for use. Holds up and keeps down. Absolutely no sewing on either. Reduces waist line. Made of webbing and aluminum. Will not rust or corrode. Beware of worthless imitations. Answer Warren Edwards, if you sell it, it will support you. Send 15c. for first one. Sells at 25c. for 25c. BRUSH & CO., Dept. 7, TORONTO.

Brass Band Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Etc. EVERY TOWN CAN HAVE A BAND

Lowest prices ever quoted. Free catalogue, 500 illustrations, mailed free. Write us for anything in Music or Musical Instrument.

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FEATHER DYEING Cleaning and Dyeing and Kid Gloves cleaned. These can be sent by post, 10 per cent. the best place is

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO. MONTREAL

Dominion Line Steamships Montreal to Liverpool. Boston to Liverpool. Portland to Liverpool. Via Queens Town.

Large and Fast Steamships. Superior accommodation for all classes of passengers. Saloons and State Rooms are ample. Special attention is given to the second, third and fourth class accommodations. Full rate of passage and all particulars apply to any agent of the Company.

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WOOD & PHOTO-ENGRAVING J. L. JONES ENG. CO. 6-8-10 ADELAIDE ST. W. TORONTO



# THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

## THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

### CANADA.

Winnipeg has a building boom. There has been a \$30,000 fire at Dawson City.

Leat-Col. Dent purchased 100 horses for the Imperial army at Ottawa.

John Calder & Co., clothing manufacturers, of Hamilton, have assigned.

The new Minto bridge over the Rideau River at Ottawa will be opened early in June.

Nineteen McGill students have gone in a body to study the British Columbia coal mines.

The Canadian Steam Carriage Company have decided to establish a new factory in London.

Hugh McKinnon, formerly of Hamilton, has come to Dawson to act as chief of police.

Sir Wm. Macdonald has endowed five travelling scholarships for McGill graduates in law.

Secretary Moore, of the Montreal Gas Company, has received \$500 from one man as conscience money.

Chatham's assessment figures show that the city has 870 inhabitants.

The government will build a private car to cost \$20,000 for the use of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

Three people were burned to death in a fire in a little hotel kept by Pierre Brunel in Maisonneuve, Que., on Sunday morning.

Ottawa, a city of 60,000, has 74 hotels, 82 shops, seven wholesale licenses, and a few of the hotels have been cut off, too.

Chief Census Commissioner Blue has gone to Washington to inspect the United States system of tabulating census returns.

Norcross Bros., the well-known New York builders, have the contract to build the new Hotel de Ville in Montreal.

The work of re-marking the British Columbia boundary will commence early in June. The line to be surveyed is about 400 miles in length.

The census enumeration will, it is thought, place Hamilton's population between 53,000 and 54,000, which is much less than the citizens expected.

The customs revenue of the Dominion for the month of April was \$2,276,257 as against \$2,297,982 for the same last year, or a decrease of \$21,725.

Lieut. S. Wilkes, a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, who is a son of Mr. G. H. Wilkes, Brantford, has been promoted to a captaincy in India.

George Turner Jefferson Blair and Martin McFadyen, three young men of Sprucedale, Muskoka, were drowned in Des Lake on Thursday by an accident to their boat.

Chairman Dr. Campbell, of the London Health Board, says the arrangements for housing prisoners at the London police station are a disgrace to civilization.

Col. Peters, at London, has issued an order permitting commanding officers of regiments, who wish, to wear shirt waists and straw hats at the next annual camp, do so.

The Victoria Day Celebration Committee of Kingston have invited Lord and Lady Minto, the Premiers of the Dominion and Province, and the members of Parliament to spend the day in Kingston.

It is reported on excellent authority that Halifax will soon cease to be a military station and pass into the control of the Admiralty, and that extensive naval works will be constructed.

Mackenzie & Mann have begun work on the section of the Inverness and Richmond Railway between Hawkesbury, C. B., and Port Hastings. It is to connect with the Intercolonial Railway.

General O'Grady Hall would like to see the employers of labour in the large cities of Canada give their employees who belong to the militia half a day off on Wednesday of each week during the summer months for drill purposes.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The Marquis of Bute, who died last October, leaves an estate of £25,026,375.

King Edward contemplates the purchase of Mme. Patti's castle at Craig-y-Nos.

It has been officially announced that owing to the mourning for the late Queen Victoria no drawing-rooms or levees will be held this year.

The Opposition in the House of Commons will oppose the Army Reform Bill on the ground that the same results could be secured at less cost.

In consequence of the severe depression in the Midland iron trade a reduction of twenty shillings per ton has been made in Staffordshire marked iron.

A clique of swindlers making London their headquarters and professing to represent American insurance companies have swindled hundreds of Frenchmen.

### UNITED STATES.

Destructive forest fires are raging in Barbours, Wis., district.

Cedar paving on one of Chicago's streets caught fire and kept the firemen busy for some time.

Jones Edison Waterman, inventor of the fountain pen which bore his name is dead in Brooklyn, N. Y.

It is admitted at Detroit that plans are under way for the consolidation of all the principal store companies in the United States.

The Great Northern Cereal Company of Chicago, the organization which was contemplated two months ago, is now in active existence.

Benjamin T. Miller, formerly of Seattle, and Charles E. Gay, United States commissioner for the Arctic district, have been frozen to death in Nome.

Seven persons were burned to death in a tenement house at South Chicago early Sunday morning. A freight train standing in front of the building, and which it is claimed, the crew refused to move, blocked the firemen, who were unable to get near the burning building until it was too late.

The negotiations for the consolidation of the American Cigar Co. and the Havana-American Cigar Co. have been completed at Tampa. The latter company is a recently formed consolidation with \$100,000.

### GENERAL.

Typhus fever is almost epidemic in Mexico.

There is a bubonic plague case at Constantinople.

The British have enlisted a number of Chinese at Tien-Tsin for the Wei-haiwei regiment.

The czar, it is announced will visit Copenhagen, Darmstadt, and Vienna next August.

It is claimed that the new Italian submarine is able to remain under the water for thirty hours.

A case of illness has occurred at Galata, Turkey, which is officially pronounced to be bubonic plague.

The indemnity to be demanded of China is officially confirmed at \$265,000,000 which will cover private claims and all.

Germany wants \$25,000 from Britain as compensation for the expulsion of eight German subjects from the Transvaal.

Russia has arranged with France for loans amounting to 100,000,000 francs, \$100,000,000, and other loans with English and American bankers are being negotiated.

The outbreak of the plague at Cape Town may cause a change in the Duke of York's plans. He may go from Australia to Hong Kong and cross the Pacific to Canada.

A despatch from Vienna says Masagn, the Italian composer, will visit America in the fall with an orchestra of eighty members. He will be paid \$10,000 a week, for eight weeks.

### NEW NATION BORN.

Inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth at Melbourne.

A despatch from Melbourne says:—The Duke of Cornwall and York, in his address at the opening of the Australian Federal Parliament on Thursday, referred to the wishes of the Queen, who before her death signed his commission to open Parliament. He paid a tribute to the generous aid rendered by the colonies in the South African war, the splendid bravery of the troops, and the services of the squadron in China, and expressed the interest taken by King Edward VII. in the Australian people. It was his earnest prayer that the union, so happily achieved, would prove an instrument for the further advancing of the welfare of the Australian subjects of the King and the consolidation of the Empire.

Then the Duke read the following telegram from King Edward VII.: "My thoughts are with you upon this august occasion. I wish the Commonwealth of Australia every happiness and prosperity."

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

The opening of the Parliament was a most impressive ceremony. The capacity of the Exhibition building, the scene of the ceremony, is 12,000 persons, and the available space was taxed to the utmost. The decorations consisted of regimental standards, trophies of arms, and floral festoons.

The doors were opened to the ticket-holders at 9 o'clock in the morning and by 11 o'clock the auditorium was filled except the Royal dais. This was located beneath the grand dome. It held a single row of chairs, the largest, in the centre, being surmounted by a small gold imperial crown. The whole was overhung with the Royal Standard. In front of the Royal chair was a small table, on which was a telegraph key, by which the Duke of Cornwall and York was to flash the opening signal throughout the Commonwealth, when the Union Jack was to be simultaneously raised in every settlement of the Federation.

The majority of the audience was composed of ladies, mostly clad in mauve-colored costumes. Brilliant scattered groups of army and navy uniforms gave color to the scene.

A GREAT ORCHESTRA.

A great orchestra calived the antememorial hour with operatic airs. The formal proceedings were begun at 11:54 a.m. with the reading of the proclamation summoning the Senate and Representatives. Noon was signalled by a fanfare of trumpets from the military band outside.

The Royal party then entered, and was conducted to the dais, the orchestra playing the National Anthem. The Duke, who wore an admiral's uniform, with the ribbon of the Order of the Garter, the Black Rod summoned the two Houses, in accordance with the strict formula of the British Parliament, and the members filed in. The Hundredth Psalm was sung, with all present standing. The Earl of Hopetoun read a prayer, after which the Duke of Cornwall and York made a lengthy address and declared Parliament open.

HEAVY FIRE LOSS AT DAWSON.

Many Buildings Destroyed That Were Valued at \$75,000.00.

A despatch from Tacoma, Wash., says:—The steamer Dolphin brings news of another Dawson fire, with an estimated loss of \$75,000. Every building from Condon's point, to the convergence of First and Second avenues, up to and including Fairchild's hotel, was burned to the ground.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Notes of the Proceedings in the Canadian House of Commons.

### ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Colonel Prior brought up the question of the manner in which the Alaskan boundary line was marked on the map of the Dominion of Canada which was sent to the Paris Exposition. He had been informed last year by the Minister of Agriculture that the boundary was marked both ways, so as to show the claim both of Canada and the United States. Recently, however, he had received a letter from Mr. Begg, of British Columbia, who had communicated with Mr. Bremner, who saw the map at Paris, and Mr. Bremner stated that the only boundary marked was that in accordance with the American contention. Col. Prior wanted to know what was the truth of the matter, and also whether the map was to be exhibited at Glasgow in its present condition.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier:—I shall call the attention of my colleague, the Minister of Agriculture, to the representations of my hon. friend. I may say, however, that in view of the advice we have received from our law officer, it is very hard to maintain that the boundary runs up the Clarence channel. The treaty says, in so many words, the Portland canal, but there is a difference of opinion between the Americans and ourselves as to where the channel is. We claim that it is west of Pease Island; they claim that it is Observatory inlet. As to endeavouring to have the line pass along Clarence channel, which is a pretension Mr. Begg has often submitted to me, I do not think anyone who will take a careful view of the matter can be convinced of the correctness of that pretension. The point on which we and the Americans do not agree is as to what is Portland channel. They want to make it run up Observatory inlet, and then to the west, making out that Observatory inlet is only a small inlet running into the interior. We, on the other hand, contend that Portland canal is as it is described on the map at Vancouver, on which the treaty of 1825 seems to have been based, namely, all that channel of water, which runs west of Pease Island.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CHARTERS.

On the third reading of the bill "Respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company," Mr. Scott, of West Assiniboia, moved that it be read a third time this day six months. This is the bill granting a charter from Teulon to St. John's Landing, but making it conditional upon the company's agreement to build a line from Teulon to Gimli. The contention advanced by Mr. Scott was that the Canadian Pacific railway already holds charters for several branch lines in Manitoba and the Territories, and that they should be compelled to construct these lines before receiving charters for others. More especially he wanted a line built which would give railway communication to the people north of the Qu'Appelle valley.

Mr. Davis, of Saskatchewan, supported the motion. He contended that the object of the C. P. R. in getting these charters was not to build the lines, but to prevent others from building them.

After remarking from Messrs. Bourassa, Puttee, and Oliver, the motion for the six-months' hiatus was negatived.

MANITOBA RAILWAY BILL.

The House took up the bill embodying the agreement between the Government of Manitoba and the Canadian Northern Railway Company respecting certain railways. The Opposition to the bill came from Messrs. Puttee, Richmond, and Bourassa, all of whom made earnest appeals to have the matter sent back either to the Legislature or to the province or to the people for a plebiscite. The House, however, paid little attention to their arguments, the members having obviously made up their minds not to interfere, but to let Manitoba do as it likes, and face the consequences if the bargain proves to be a bad one.

TO INCORPORATE NURSES.

The House again went into committee on the bill to incorporate the Canadian Nurses' Association.

Mr. Sutherland objected to the scope of the bill. He thought it would make of the incorporators a close corporation, and advantage the hospitals with which they were connected, to the detriment of the hospital as a whole.

He would like to see the bill amended so as to give equal privileges to all trained nurses.

In the discussion which followed Messrs. Fraser, Borden, Monk, Bell, McGreevy, Sir Louis Davies, and Gilmour took part. Several members held that the powers given to the association were too large, and the upshot was a decision to refer the bill back to the committee.

Mr. McCarthy presented a petition to be allowed to introduce a bill respecting the Great Northern railway, the object is to make the bonds on the railway and the bonds on the company's bridge over the Ottawa river apply equally to the railway or to the bridge. The railway company and the bondholders have agreed to this.

HISTORIC BATTLE GROUND.

A deputation composed of Hon. S. N. Parnell, Premier of Quebec, Hon. Richard Turner, Hon. John Shepley, Victor Chateaufort, H. M. Price, J. J. Demers, Thomas Davidson, Rev. F. G. Scott, and others, of Quebec, in company with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the Government, and asked that the Dominion Government purchase the Plains of Abraham for a public park. The deputation made out a strong case. The Premier's reply was sympathetic, but he could not give a definite answer. He intimated, however, that

it had been practically decided to purchase the property. He did not consider the price, \$80,000 which the deputation asked for the property, unreasonable considering the manner in which real estate has increased in value in the Ancient Capital in recent years, but this feature would be investigated. As to whether the money should be paid in the manner in which the Government purchased the property that was a matter for themselves alone.

### ALIEN LABOUR BILL.

To committee on the bill to restrict the importation and employment of aliens, Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained that the Government had decided to propose an amendment with regard to the manner in which suits may be brought under the Act. After providing that the penalty shall be from \$50 to \$1,000, the Government proposed to insert the following:—

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## Whom Shall Ye Serve?

By R. P. MACKAY.

There are in China a considerable number who have found congenial occupation since the outbreak berating missionaries and depreciating their work. I have before me a little book in which these charges are collected and answered by a gentleman who lives in Shanghai. According to their critics, these missionaries are selfish, living in luxury, without tact, and are vindictive. They over-estimate the number of their converts, who, they say, profess conversion simply for the leaves and fishes. They lean on the gun-boat for protection, and in an objectionable manner thrust an objectionable religion down the throats of the Chinese. Now, these charges and many more can be answered, and answered fully, without ascribing infallibility to missionaries any more than to other men.

But whilst their enemies are so occupied, what are the missionaries doing? Well, 188 of them have laid down their lives, and are now wearing the martyrs' crown, are doing whatever the redeemed are doing before the throne. Of the remainder who escaped, some came to the home land, but the majority are at the coast standing at the door ready to re-enter and resume work as soon as permission is given. And in the meantime what? The women have held a conference in Shanghai, presided over by Lady Blake, the wife of the governor of Hong Kong, in which they prayed for the women of China, discussed their needs and how best to relieve them. The male missionaries also held conferences for prayer and bible study—that they (the missionaries) might be themselves spiritually quickened, and thereby China blessed. As opportunity offers, they send letters and messages of sympathy and encouragement to the scattered and persecuted converts who remain. Is that selfish or vindictive?

Others are employed gathering up lovingly the story of the massacres, the heroic courage and loyalty to Jesus Christ of missionaries and converts alike, and the many interventions of God's hand delivering from death those whose time had not come. It is sad, heart-rending, but glorious. For example, eighteen colporteurs about to go on a journey, were warned of the risk, but said: "We go on a colporteur tour, God's will be done." Only four of the eighteen returned. Their homes were looted and burned, and their families exterminated. They who escaped did so after passing through terrible privations. The whole story will never be told, but enough to make us rejoice in the power of redeeming grace.

Was ever any country more afflicted and more in need of sympathy than poor China to-day? The terrible scourge of war is now succeeded by one of the worst famines on record. In the two northern provinces of Shensi and Shansi, crops have failed for the third time, and the situation is so desperate that it is said cannibalism prevails amongst them. In the past, missionaries have been their friends in time of distress, but now the missionaries have been driven away by their own act.

Let us not for this turn away from them in anger, but rather say in compassion as the Master did: "Forgive them, for they know not what they do." This is the hour of darkness, but the light will dawn. China will be conquered for Christ, and Satan will be shorn of his kingdom and power. Where are our sympathies? Whom shall we serve?

A very great wrong is done to society and to the individuals themselves when girls are encouraged to think domestic service degrading. Instead of encouraging rebellion, let our teachers teach enlightened domestic service as the true apprenticeship to home-keeping and home-making. Let domestic science as a study be encouraged. Let cooks and housekeepers have schooling; if they like, let them carry diplomas. If the chasm between the kitchen and parlor is ever bridged it will be by the merits, by the intelligence and industry, of the cook—not by any aggressiveness to which she may be encouraged. People who increase the stigma attaching to domestic employment commit an indefensible wrong by encouraging girls to shun the kind of employment most in their own interests—the kind of girls who, by taking up that kind of work, could cause it to be as respected as it is respectable.—Toronto Star.

## Canada's Population.

It is now stated that the population of the Dominion will be announced about the first week in July next. John M. Duff, chief census enumerator for Quebec Province, recently estimated the increase in population during the last decade at 25 per cent., which, if correct, would give a total of 6,141,549. This would mean that there are 1,208,310 more people in this country to-day than there were 10 years ago, making an increase of 120,831 per year, or an average daily increase of 331.

The Hamburg-American Steamship Company has purchased the Atlas Steamship Company's steamers, and is now the largest steamship company in the world, having 120 steamers running on 30 different routes.

Archbishop Lewis of Ontario died May 4th, on board the Atlantic transport liner steamer Menominee. He had embarked seriously ill, as the result of pneumonia, and had intended to stay in London a short time and proceed to Egypt. He was accompanied by his wife and a trained nurse. During the night of May 3rd he sank rapidly. He died at four o'clock the next morning.

## Patent Report.

In Commissioner Duell's report to Congress on the business of the Patent Office for last year, he says that to the patent system more than to any other cause are we indebted for the industrial revolution of the century just closed. In 1816 the personal of the Patent Office consisted of a superintendent, a clerk, and a messenger receiving in salaries \$1,772. The office force now numbers 679, and the salaries paid during the past year amounted to \$701,691.00. While the expenses of the Patent Office have enormously increased, the receipts have more than kept pace with them. The receipts for the past year were upward of \$1,260,000. The receipts from 1836 to the present time have exceeded the disbursements by \$5,177,458.55. Commissioner Fisher was the first to publish his decisions and to have the copies of the specifications and drawings made by photolithography. He also instituted the practice of requiring competitive examinations for entrance to and promotions in the examining force of the Office.

Communication of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal and Washington, D.C., who will send the "Inventor's Help" upon receipt of 10 cents in coin or stamps.

## Spring Brook.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Having got rid of the grippe, the mumps, and several other hobgoblins that have been paying marked attention to us for the past winter, we will now take our place in the ranks of "The News-Argus" correspondents, and tell its readers some of the things that have happened and some things that have not happened.

Our enterprising citizen, John Morgan, has added a veneering machine to his mill, and is now making chessboxes right from the stump.

The first cycle accident happened last Friday evening. R. W. Thompson and Bruce McConnell collided under full head of steam—result, R. W. knocked out, and Bruce's wheel had to be sent to the repair shop.

Mr. Robt. Thompson has been laid up the past week or more with pneumonia. This is the first time in his life he ever had to call in the doctor.

Spring Brook congregations are now notified of the hour of worship by the sonorous tones of a ninety dollar bell.

The brethren intend holding a baptismal service on the 24th of May.

Some property has been changing hands here recently, though nothing like the Wall street boom of last week. Mr. G. A. Benedict has bought the property of the late Tobias Sine; John Mason has purchased the house and lot owned by Miss Susie Wiggins; and Wesley Mason has sold his house and lot to L. Alcombrack.

One of the things that did not happen was the dismissal of the postmaster of Spring Brook—not yet.

## Anson News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The many friends of Mrs. R. Hoard will be pleased to learn that she is slowly recovering from a serious illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Cummings are still on the sick list.

Miss Bertha Tucker is visiting at Mr. Anson Cummings.

Mr. A. Phillips is dangerously ill.

The locomotive works at present in Kingston may be moved to Quebec.

The Canadian and British residents in Boston will erect a \$25,000 memorial to the Queen.

The steamship Deutschland, on her last voyage to New York made a record of 587 knots, or 676 statute miles for a single day's run.

A naturalist says that every time a farmer shoots a hawk he throws \$50 in to the fire, for though the hawk takes an occasional chicken, it destroys at least a thousand rats, mice and moles every year.

## Pain in the Joints.

may be muscular or rheumatic. The joints are hard to get at, and it requires a powerful, penetrating remedy to reach the affected parts. Polson's Nervine exactly meets the requirements, for it is both powerful and penetrating. The patient is expelled as if by magic, for one drop of Nervine equals in strength five drops of other remedies. You won't often call the doctor if Nervine is in the house. Price 25 cents.

The London Public School Board has decided to enforce the rule which says that "no teacher shall devote any part of his or her time to any business, profession, or study, other than teaching, and the due preparation therefor except during school vacations."

## Hay Fever Can Be Prevented.

Don't seek other cures at "Hay Fever Season," don't destroy your stomach and nerves by drugs—prevent the disease. Hay Fever is caused by germs that float about in the air and finally find lodgment in your throat and lungs. Medicine won't reach them there, but Catarrhazone will. Catarrhazone is sure death to germs. Start now to use Catarrhazone. Inhale it into the throat, lungs, nasal passages and bronchial tubes; it goes wherever the air you breathe goes, and it will prevent and cure Hay Fever. Endorsed by not less than one thousand doctors in Canada and U.S. Sent to any address for \$1.00 forwarded to Polson & Co., Hartford Conn., U.S. or Kingston, Ont.

## The Question of Divorce.

is becoming one of the burning questions in the States. In Chicago, now the divorce centre of the Union, there is one divorce for every six marriages. As has been said, marriage is becoming very rapidly a time contract, not a life contract, in many parts of the United States.

## Poor Girl, Pity Her.

Growing! "Yes, into weakness, but not strength. Studies—plenty of them. Tired of course she is, and weak too. Does not eat, and digests far less than enough. This condition is so frequent, but how seldom noticed even by fond parents. Give her Ferrozone, then watch her appetite improve, her cheeks and lips grow ruddy, her step elastic, her spirits buoyant. All this simply the result of eating and digesting enough, making blood, and thereby strengthening the nerve and brain power. Ferrozone gives a woman's strength to weak girls. Your daughter or wife needs Ferrozone. Get it to-day at Chas. E. Parker's.

Hon. G. W. Ross, premier of Ontario, will visit Great Britain during the coming summer, leaving here early in July, and being absent about two months.

In the Niagara district there is prospect of an abundance of fruit of several kinds except apples, the apple blossoms being scant owing to the trees bearing such a heavy crop last year.

One of the census enumerators, came across a very old man in Angus, while on his rounds. His name is William McKibbin, and he claims to have been born in Ireland on July 12, 1788.

The Grand Trunk Railway will put the 70-mile-an-hour engine on the run between Niagara Falls and Sarnia during this summer. The new locomotive is 65 feet long, 15 feet high, and will carry 200 lbs. of steam. The engine was given a test run Tuesday between Niagara Falls and Sarnia. Superintendent Egan and Morse witnessed the test.

## The Galloping White Hears.

It was in the dark of the evening, and the streets were thronged with men and women on their way home at the end of the day's work. At Thirty-fourth street, where Broadway and Sixth avenue cross with a network of tracks, the usual clangor of gongs, the shouts of newsboys and the roar of the elevated trains filled the air, while myriad electric lights sparkled like so many stars.

Suddenly out of the gloom came a little white hearse, being driven rapidly home. Its sad day's work was over, and the little horses were probably anxious for their dinner. Still it gave one a shock to see them galloping so. Even more pathetic it looked when empty than with its precious little burden. The very emptiness spoke of the vacant little chair at home, the unused toys, the unworn frocks folded away for some woman to cry over on a rainy day.

Fathers hurrying home to their own little ones felt a sudden lump in the throat, mothers leading their children grasped the little hands with a quick access of tenderness, and a strange, sad sense of loneliness came to the heart of the passerby who had no child to lose. Just a little white hearse, seen only for a moment in the gathering darkness by the hurrying throng, but what a world of pathos it suggested!

## Artificial Legs.

The most lifelike and serviceable artificial legs in the world are manufactured in America. Enormous quantities of these limbs are shipped to Europe every year.

The first great boom in the artificial leg business was brought about by the civil war. Since that time railroad and trolley car accidents have kept up an ever increasing demand. Another factor has been the general use of antiseptics. The mortality among those who have their legs amputated is far less than formerly, and a large proportion of the survivors become patrons of the wooden leg factories.

The old fashioned peg leg is practically a thing of the past. The modern artificial leg shows a great advance over the old forms. Every improvement has been with the idea of greater simplicity.

The main object of the manufacturers is to improve the fit of the legs. The best models now cost \$100. It costs from \$5 to \$25 a year to keep one of these in order.

Few women wear artificial legs. On the other hand it is becoming more common to fit limbs to children. Legs are made for children sometimes before they can walk. They are fitted as soon as the child learns to stand and make it possible for it to develop symmetrically.

## RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Perhaps Russia would like a foreign war to distract attention from things at home.—Detroit News.

In a fight between Russia and Japan the world will wish for Japan and bet on Russia.—Wichita Eagle.

No prophet can tell ultimate results in case the great European struggle actually begins. It would mean not alone the reconstruction of the map of Asia, but of the map of Europe as well.—Baltimore Herald.

The conquest of Japan by Russia would be a more formidable struggle than the conquest of the Boer republics by Britain. If France joined Russia in the enterprise of crushing Japan, the intervention of England in Japan's favor would be almost certain.—New York Herald.

## Executor's Sale.

In the matter of the Estate of MARTHA AMELIA TURNER, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, deceased.

There will be sold by Public Auction on the premises hereinafter described, on

Saturday, the 15th day of JUNE,

1901, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the real estate of the above named Martha Amelia Turner, deceased, consisting of the following land:

Being village lots number 17 and 18, on the west side of Henry street, in the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings. On the premises is a good two-story brick house, wood shed and ordinary outbuildings. These lots are in good state of cultivation and are situated conveniently to the business part of the Village of Stirling.

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent. of purchase money to be paid on day of sale, balance in 10 days thereafter.

JOHN LIBERTY, Executor.

G. G. THURASHER, his Solicitor.

WM. RODGERS, Esq., Auctioneer.

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## Bob McCready.

Above is a splendid portrait of Bob McCready, one of the best football players in Canada. He is a member of the Ottawa University team, and has been in all of its championship matches. He is a splendid specimen of robust Canadian manhood, but, strong as he is, he has known what it is to suffer from dyspepsia. So seriously afflicted was he at the opening of the past (1899) season, that he was not able to go out with his team. Pains in the back and sides, intermittent headache, and the awful pang of indigestion, were the result of an impaired digestion, warned him that he was in no condition to play football, the hardest of all games. Besides, he lacked the energy to carry him through a campaign. He consulted his physician, but that gentleman gave him no relief. "At this stage," he writes, "I was advised to try Dr. Petty's Pills, the new remedy that one of my friends assured me was wonderful in its effects. I was skeptical, but he sounded their praises so persistently that I was at length induced to try them. The very first dose drove the pain away, and the next day a week I rejoined my team, and I have come through one of our hardest seasons in the best form that I have ever been in. Dr. Petty's Pills are alone to thank for my fine condition. They are the best medicine I have ever taken. They make one so strong and so full of energy, I, for one, shall never take any others when I feel in need of a strengthener." Such is the recommendation of this well-known athlete, and such will be the experience of everyone who tries this wonderful remedy. If you druggist cannot supply you, write to us, enclosing price 50 cents a bottle, six bottles for \$2.50. Address The Dr. Petty Medicine Co., Ottawa, Canada.

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## The News-Argus

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**How Horses Rest.**  
"Have you ever noticed," asked a German town veterinarian the other day, "that every horse left standing by a curbstone for any length of time invariably turns around so as to place his fore feet on the sidewalk? He always does it if the road on which he is standing slopes the least bit in either direction. This shows that the horse has a great deal of plain, common sense. He will not allow himself to be worn out where it is not necessary. If people only had his wisdom, there would be a great deal less sickness in the world than there is at present. When a thoughtless driver leaves his horse standing on a slope or at an angle of the street, all the animal's weight is thrown upon one side, causing strain, and if left long enough of such an ordeal will fatigue a horse more than a whole day's travel. But when he is able to plant his fore feet on the curbstone it gives him a better plant and adjusts his weight more equally. Many of the muscular ailments from which horses suffer are brought upon them by being continually obliged to stand by the gutter side on streets which slope decidedly. A good driver will always seek to rest his horse on a level when possible."

**Arizona Forests.**  
Arizona is supposed to be almost an unbroken desert, but in reality it has the largest unbroken pine forest in the United States, covering an area of over 8,000 square miles. This timber is usually found at an altitude of between 5,500 and 7,500 feet. The total quantity of pine timber fit for sawing purposes within the boundaries of the territory amounts to 10,000,000,000 feet, which can supply the needs of a populous state for more than a century.

**Highest Cross in the World.**  
The highest cross in the world is said to be that which caps the loftiest peak of the Harz mountains. The cross is in reality a tower, and it commands a magnificent view of the country around. The height of the tower is 120 feet, and it stands on a mountain 1,731 feet above the sea level. A stair of 200 steps leads to the top of the cross, but there is an elevator of which people may avail themselves who for any reason wish to avoid the long climb.

**Buying Molasses.**  
She was newly arrived from the old country, and she went to the store for sugar.  
"Give me a pound of treacle," she said to the grocer.  
"Treacle?" repeated the grocer. "You mean molasses."  
"Possibly."  
"We don't sell it by the pound, but by the measure."  
"Oh, then give me a yard!"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

## THE LOOM OF DREAMS.

I bolder my life into the frame;  
I bolder my dreams my tapestry;  
Here in a little lonely room,  
I am master of earth and sea,  
And the planets come to me.  
I bolder my life into the frame;  
I bolder my love thread upon thread,  
The world goes by with its glory and shame;  
Crowns are hatched, and blood is shed;  
I sit and bolder by dreams instead.  
And the only world is the world of my dreams,  
And my weaving the only hapiness,  
For what is the world but what it seems,  
And who knows but that God, beyond our guess,  
Sits weaving words out of loneliness?  
—Arthur Symonds in Saturday Review.

## "None But The Brave;"

Or, The Way a Coward Lover Won His Sweetheart.

By PRINCE T. WOODS.

Copyright, 1901, by Prince T. Woods.

"Don't say that, Mary! You know I love you, and—"

"Now, Tom Dalton, stop right where you are. I've told you often enough that I like you. You have been my friend and playmate ever since I was a little girl, and I shall always like you as a friend. No, sir; I won't listen to any love-making. I won't marry you, sir, and that's the end of it. I will marry no one but a brave man, and I don't love anybody, and—"

"But, Mary, surely I—"

"There you go again, sir. If you ever mention love to me again, I will never speak to you, as sure as my name is Mary Hart."

"Oh, if you put it that way I'll really have to retire, for I couldn't survive the punishment. How do you know I'm not the brave man?"

"And I've known you all these years, and—but I won't have it brought up again, and there's an end of it, sir."

"Well, well, if a woman will, she will, and if she won't she won't, and there's the end of it," quoted Tom gaily. "Every dog has his day, Mary. What do you say to a sail down the bay? Let's have that mother of yours and take a run down to Elm Island for dinner at Cobb's farm and a bath at the short beach. It's a fine morning for a sail, and I'll be bound I'll learn to swim this time."

"Tom Dalton, if there ever was—well, I know there wasn't. And I really began to think you were serious, sir. But mother never would venture out in that crazy knockabout of yours. Wouldn't it be jolly? I'd love to go."

"It is all right about the knockabout. She is high and dry for a new coat of copper paint. Captain Doyle has his new schooner Willie and told me this morning he should run down to Elm Island flood tide. What do you say, Mary? And—you know I was in earnest and—"

"Say, I'm off to mamma at once." And before he could declare what he was in earnest about she was running swiftly up the pier, shouting back to him, "You naughty boy, I'll bet you a box of chocolates I am first at the house, sir."

Mary Hart was the only daughter of the widow of Colonel Hart of the Indian service. The colonel had been both soldier and business man, and when he had been killed in a jungle fight, soon after Mary's birth, he had left his widow a comfortable income.

She had come to America and settled in one of the quiet New England seashore villages in a cozy cottage adjoining the estate of Mrs. Dalton, who was an old school friend. The young people had grown up together and had been friends since childhood.

Tom Dalton, a happy go lucky young man, had inherited an independent income from his father and now, having passed his final at the law school, was about to practice his profession in Boston. He loved Mary Hart with all his heart, but in spite of himself he could not be serious about his love-making, though bound to win her.

And the little mix herself threw difficulties enough in the way by bringing him sharply to account whenever he attempted to broach the subject. She didn't propose to love or be loved, and if she ever could be so foolish it must be a brave man.

"None but the brave deserve the fair, and you aren't brave. You know you are not, sir."

Flood tide found them skimming down the bay on the natty little schooner Willie in a spanking breeze, jumping at the sea like a mettlesome horse, while Captain Doyle stood at the wheel extolling her virtues to Mrs. Hart. The young people were camped comfortably on the deck at the windward side of the mainmast.

"Great, isn't it?" said Tom. "Now what would you say to a lobster chowder for dinner?"

"Tom, you villain! You have been plotting this spree with Cobb. You know I date on lobster chowder."

"Down there last week. Told 'em we'd be down. Tried to get mother to come, but she wouldn't step her foot in anything smaller than a liner."

"And you never told? I can hardly believe it. I never know when to believe you, sir."

"Fact! Sure enough this time, isn't it, Captain Doyle?"

"Fact, sure," said the skipper. "Me an Mr. Dalton had a bit of a run down to Elm last Tuesday. Tight bit of weather coming home, too."

"Thomas Dalton, do you mean that you were down here in last Tuesday's gale and never told? And you let us think you had been detained in Boston on business?"

"Got it straight from Doyle," quoth Tom.

The Cobbs were on the beach to welcome them. Master Harry had hauled his pots that morning and there would

be lobster chowder for dinner at 2 o'clock. Would they try a dip at the short beach by the runway between Elm and Elm, Jr.? They would—that is, the young people would, and Mrs. Hart would watch the sport from the beach.

Once in the water, Mary's spirits seemed bubbling over and she was soon dashing Dalton to try a race to a dory moored a short distance from the beach. He seemed reluctant at first, and was sure it was too near the current of the runway, but to take a dare from Mary and have her taunt him with a lack of courage was too much for a young man of his temperament.

She was wading toward the boat, and when but a few strokes from it, called back laughingly: "Will you swim for it, Tom? If you reach it first, I'll be your prize, sir."

He was striking out after her as soon as the words had left her lips. She had nearly reached the dory and, confident of winning the race, put her hand up to catch the gunwale, and it suddenly discovered she was out of depth and in the runaway current.

"Tom!" she cried, and then all Tom saw was a pair of frightened upturned eyes and a terror-stricken face as she swept under the surface.

A fine predicament for a lover who was not a brave man and who had barely learned to swim! Drawing a deep breath, blind to all danger and with no thought but to save her or die with her, Tom struck out into the current and under the surface.

His heart thumped wildly as he felt a mass of that sun gold hair come into his grasp, and in a moment more they rose to the surface. Through his salt dimmed eyes Tom saw a bit of rope and grasped it. They had come up under the stern of the dory, which had swung into the current with them, and he was now firmly gripping a bit of painter which hung over the stern.

In a few minutes more he had lifted her over the side, clambered in after and was chafing her hands briskly. Mrs. Hart's cries from the beach had brought the Cobbs to the scene, and Master Harry was running a dory down the beach to the rescue.

It had all happened in a very few minutes. Mary opened her eyes, smiled and said, "You needn't rub all the skin off my hands, sir."

"Thank God! She is all right," said Tom fervently.

"Tom, dear, you reached the dory first. Kiss me, sir! You won!"

And then Master Harry's boat grated alongside.

**British Barristers' Wigs.**  
The wigs worn in English courts were formerly made of human hair, and it is on record that the white hair of a woman who lived to be 100 years old was sold for that purpose for £50. In 1827 the old form of powdered wig—which was somewhat of a nuisance because the powder came off and the hair frequently required recurling—was superseded by the horsehair wig.

Only about 100 of these legal ornaments are made annually. A good article will last for a quarter of a century, and, moreover, barristers do not altogether appreciate new wigs, as they suggest that the wearer is new to the business and consequently has not had much experience.

The cost varies from 1 to 12 guineas. The former price purchases an ordinary article, while the latter is the sum paid for what is known as a "full bottomed" wig, which is usually worn by the leading barristers on the occasion of a great trial. It is also the kind which adorns the head of the speaker of the house of commons.

Most of the horsehair is imported, but the home product is the best and is that used in the costliest wigs.—London Standard.

**Old Churchyards.**  
It would appear that certainly so early as about A. D. 750 spaces of ground adjoining churches were inclosed and consecrated for burial, and by a canon of the ninth century every grave was to be esteemed sacred, to be adorned with the sign of the cross and to be preserved from trespass and violation by dogs and cattle. Many churchyards have a history far older than the churches which stand in them, being originally places appropriated to religious assemblies, divine service being performed there, until at length the church was added for greater honor and convenience.

It has been noted as a curious fact that in a large majority of cases the churchyards are on the north side of the church and on the north side of the road leading to them. There is a superstition among many old fashioned folk that the north side of the churchyard is less sacred than the rest of the consecrated ground. "To be buried there," wrote Durand, the great fourteenth century ecclesiastic, "is, in the language of the eastern countries, to be buried out of sanctuary." Hence the position was largely appropriated to the graves of suicides, unbaptized persons and excommunicates.—Notes and Queries.

**Not Like Town Kitchens.**  
The delicious odor of a big, roomy country kitchen only whets one's appetite instead of dulling it as town kitchens do. And as to there being anything disagreeable in dining in the kitchen of the old kitchen and its room of every home in the country. Every boy with country blood in his veins thinks of the old kitchen and its roasting fire and shining pots and pans and rows of dazling plates when he thinks of home, and that the quaint bedroom in the L. But the parlor, with its hundred and one silent injunctions to subdued conversation and prim propriety, that is remembered but as the torture chamber of youth. It too, may have its memories for the girls, but the kitchen holds the boy's imagination fettered in golden memories.—American Kitchen Magazine.

**He Got the Business.**  
"There are tricks even in our trade," said the old life insurance man. "About ten years ago a couple of respectable old parties, man and wife, came to town with \$100,000 or so that they wanted to put into an annuity. They had neither chick nor child, kith nor kin, and they wanted to finish their lives in as much ease and luxury as could be bought. So they made the rounds of the life insurance companies, getting their annuity figures and had all the actuaries in town making calculations in the case."

"The head mathematician of the Blank Dash company was a little better than a mere figure. He happened to hear what town the old parties came from, and he suddenly remembered that he had an old friend, a doctor, who lived there, whom he hadn't seen for years. He invited the medicine man down at once, took him out and showed him a real good, decent time. Then he edged around to the annuity hunters, and, lo and behold, the doctor was their family physician! Without appearing to pump him, the actuary learned enough about the old couple to enable him to make a most glittering inducement to the pair, and they bought their annuity of his concern. They were both dead inside of two years. I forgot just how much the company netted. I think it had paid out about one-tenth of what the old folks had paid in. The company was a gainer, and there were no losers except the other companies as a result of the actuary's shrewd move."

## All But One Peeped In.

When a prominent picture dealer of New York starts the topic of woman's curiosity, his wife always laughs and blushes, for she knows the story that is coming.

"One day," the picture dealer begins, "I decided to close the small exhibition studio which leads from the gallery and put 'Private' on the door just for an experiment. There was an important collection of water colors by one of our best artists in the gallery. I sat at the desk just outside the entrance and presented to each lady a fresh catalogue of the paintings. When she took it, I politely requested her to leave it as she went out."

"This request was complied with in every instance, and I was enabled to notice a most interesting series of coincidences. On every catalogue save one there was in one place or another a little smear of gilding transferred to the paper from the carefully prepared knob of the door marked 'Private.'"

When the story had been accepted, with laughter, by his listeners, somebody is sure to ask, "How about the one catalogue that was undecorated?" To this query the picture dealer has one invariable answer:

"It was the catalogue carried by the young woman who afterward became my wife. She told me that the other women turned the knob merely to see if the door was locked, but she knew that sort of gilding rubbed off, and she had on light gloves."—Youth's Companion.

## A Cat's Extraordinary Leap.

In the latter part of 1880, at a time when the Washington monument had reached a height of 160 feet, an adventurous and patriotic cat ascended the interior of the shaft by means of the ropes and tubing. When the workmen arrived at the upper landing the next morning and began to prepare for the day's work, pussy took fright and, springing to the outer edge, took a "header" of 160 feet to the hard earth below. In the descent, which was watched closely by twoscore of men, the cat spread herself out like a flying squirrel and alighted on all fours. After turning over on the soil a few times in a dazed manner she prepared to leave the grounds.

She had got almost beyond the shadow of the monument when a dog belonging to one of the workmen pounced upon her and killed her, she, of course, not being in her best running trim after performing such an extraordinary feat. One of the men procured the body of the dead feline, smoothed out her silky coat and turned the remains over to a representative of the Smithsonian institution, who mounted the skin and placed it under a glass case. The label on the case tells this wonderful story in a few words: "This cat on Sept. 23, 1880, jumped from the top of Washington's monument and lived."

## Abolition of the Ducking Stool.

The most noteworthy of all the instruments designed for the correction of Eve's offending daughters was the ducking stool, known as the tumbrel and the trebuchet. A post, across which was a transverse beam turning on a swivel and with a chair at one end, was set up on the edge of a pond. The chair the woman was chained, turned toward the water—a muddy or filthy pond was usually chosen for this purpose when available—and ducked half a dozen times, or if the water inflamed her instead of acting as a dampener, she was let down times innumerable until she was exhausted and well nigh drowned.

From the frequency with which we find it mentioned in old local and county histories, in church warden's and chamberlain's accounts and by the poets (Gay, for one, has a description of the process in his third pastoral, "The Shepherd's Week") we shall probably not be wrong in concluding that at one time this institution was kept up all over the country. In Liverpool, according to The Gentleman's Magazine in 1803, it was not formally abolished until 1770.—London Graphic.

Cast from plows were first made in this country in 1707 and were greatly objected to from the belief that the cast iron poisoned the ground and prevented the plants from growing.

**A DREAM.**  
I stood where gifts were showered on men from heaven,  
And some had honors and the joy thereof,  
And some received with solemn, radiant faces  
The gift of love.  
The green I saw of bay leaves and of laurel,  
Of gold the gleam,  
A voice spoke to me, standing empty handed,  
"For this—a dream."  
Forbear to pity me, richly laden,  
Forth from the place of heaven's bounty vent.  
Who marvel that I smile, my hands still empty,  
I am content.  
Ye cannot guess how doored beyond the measure  
Of your receiving to myself I seem.  
Lonely and cold, I yet pass on enraptured;  
I have my dream.  
—Anne Reeve Aldrich.

## WHEN THE YAQUIS ROSE

BY M. QUAD.

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They said it was a reckless thing to do and that only Americans would have attempted it. On the west side of the Sierra Madre mountains in Mexico are the rolling grounds of the Yaqui Indians, and between the Yaqui and Fuerte rivers is their main stronghold. And yet we opened the Sunset mine with only the mountain range between us and every man from president to the cheapest workman realizing that we might be attacked at any hour. The Yaquis have warred with the Mexicans for the last 200 years, and their hands are raised against all others who invade their domains.

We were months in getting machinery over from Chihuahua, erecting buildings and fairly opening the mine, and, though we had a guard of 50 Mexican soldiers, we worked in the shadow of death, as it were. If the Yaquis came through the pass, they would come in such numbers as to overwhelm us. Strangely enough, as we thought at the time, they let us alone, and at length the guard was withdrawn, and we were left to ourselves. We had a force of 30 white men and 100 peon laborers. Not one of these peons could be depended on



A SERIES OF EXPLOSIONS SHOOK THE EARTH.

In case of a row. The engine house we made our fort, and 30 men behind its loopholed walls would make a good fight of it. But yet we had something more than powder and lead to depend upon. If the Yaquis came through the mountain pass, they would approach the works, two miles distant, by way of two ravines which led quite to our doors. In some places these ravines were only six or seven feet deep, in others over 30, with stone walls on either side. Under the direction of a civil engineer powder and dynamite charges were hidden away in these walls and buried in the earth and wires connected with the power house and an electric battery.

Had it been possible to buy the friendship of the Yaquis we should have attempted it and thus secured our safety, but we knew they were not to be tempted by anything we could offer. We had been working full force for three months, with an alarm now and then, when we learned why we had not been disturbed by raiding parties. The whole fighting force of the Yaquis, numbering between 4,000 and 5,000, was gathering for a grand effort to sweep across the mountains and clear the country to the Rio Grande. This had been the dream of the chief for years, and his people had been treasuring up rifles and ammunition. When the force was finally ready to move, the Mexican government was powerless to stop it except on the north, and it was too late to send out anything like a general alarm. The 4,000 well armed savages, knowing no mercy, fell upon prospectors, freighter, hunter, miner and villager, and not a man escaped from their hands. Almost by accident we got word of the movement, and the mine was closed, the peons were sent away, and we prepared for a siege. Lookouts were established along both ravines, and we had four days in which to hear the tales of prey, the shriek of fugitives who passed our way.

The Yaquis had no pity for age, sex or condition. They found the people almost defenseless, and when they had captured a village every man, woman and child was put to the torture. Every habitation was burned, live stock was slaughtered, and even the dogs and cats were killed. The idea was to leave nothing alive behind them. The army did not push forward at swift pace, but dallied along and spent hours witnessing the torture of its victims. We knew when the Indians finally entered the mountain pass, headed straight for us, and it was half an hour before sunset one evening when we saw the first of their force debouch on the plain and begin a close survey of our situation. We were ready for them, but we knew that no attack would be made before morning. They would have had a long march and be

fatigued, and they would wait until their force was up. An hour after sunrise next morning we witnessed a spectacle that made the flesh creep a bit. Fully 4,000 Yaquis gathered in a compact body between us and the mouth of the pass and chanted a wild and savage song, and we were only 30 against them. They sent no flag of truce or demand a surrender. They may have even hoped we would show fight, as they had met with no resistance as yet.

As we had hoped and planned for, the Yaquis advanced by the ravines. A body of about 500 was told off for each ravine, skirmishers were sent on ahead, and the main body looked on. Thirty men with Winchester rifles inside of a stone fort are no mean foe, but we soon realized that in this case we were almost helpless. So swiftly and steadily did the Indians advance, and so hot was their fire at the loopholes that we soon had five men killed and could not reply, except at great risk. Their advance was within a stone's throw of us in both ravines when we resorted to the electric wires. Few men will ever witness the sight we did. There was a series of explosions which shook the earth for miles around, with bursts of flame and smoke leaping to the clouds, and after one fearful yell there was silence in both ravines. It was half an hour before the smoke blew away so that we could see the main band. The Yaquis stood there without movement, seeming to have been struck dumb, and it was another hour before they broke up into small parties and marched into the mouth of the pass. We thought it a ruse, and no man left the power house until next afternoon. Then it was discovered that they had gone for good, and that without looking after their killed or wounded.

Down in the two ravines, buried under the debris or lying scorched and torn and mangled among the rocks, were over 900 warriors, all wiped out at the tick of the clock. It was such a stupendous loss, such a terrible and mysterious calamity, that even the fierce Yaquis were terror-stricken and turned back. They returned to their valley, awed and frightened, telling a story that awed and frightened those left behind, and from that date their power was broken. They have made war since only in small parties and in a half hearted way, and their dream of driving out the Gringo and the Mexican and recovering their own has been shattered forever.

## The Women Shave Their Heads.

One part of Egypt shows where the outward and visible evidences of the aboriginal have been softened down with a veneer which the softeners fondly imagined is indicative of inward and spiritual grace. This is along a 350 mile stretch of the White Nile, where the Shilluks live and move and have their being.

Now, the Shilluks are a picturesque and a promising people. They have their Fashoda for a capital and their memories of Lord Kitchener of Khartum which no man may take from them. Wherefore, what matters it that they have lost their original lawlessness, their former turbulence and their cheerful specialty of roasting the enemy on the point of the spit? Now the Shilluks are so civilized they carry short wooden clubs after the fashion of the Broadway policeman and occasionally brandish a long spear in true light opera style. They lead an enviable life, these Shilluks; nothing to do all the livelong day but lie on the mossy bank and spear the horny hided hippopotamus as he glides within range, or make a dead crocodile of a live one by the simple expedient of harpooning him through his vitals. As for work, that is for woman, and my lord of the Shilluks never puts his hand to it.

Agriculture is yet an undeveloped industry, and what little developing has already taken place has been at the instance and hands of the whites. The Shilluk country is not the birthplace of the seven brotherhood sisters of glorious hirsute memory. All the women of the tribe shave their heads.

## Terrible Effect of Bad Air.

At every moment of the human life the air which we breathe goes coursing through the most delicate and sensitive of the wonderfully constructed organs of the human system to purify and reinvigorate the vital currents of life. But what if the purifier should itself be unclean and the air itself be foul, what if it shall again and again be called to perform the task for which it is no longer fitted? The natural and inevitable deduction is not far to reach. The blood is no longer purified, but it goes coursing through the body, the source of disease and corruption instead of being the fountain of pure, perfect healthfulness.

Other organs by sympathy or by direct contagion become affected. The imagination is too often influenced as well, anticipation conjures up dire evils, and the sufferer, who is now in such earnest, flies from one "blood purifier" or "tonic" to another, gaining perhaps temporary and questionable relief at the expense of a system loaded with poisonous and harmful drugs, whose reaction may be expected at any time and in almost any horrible form.

## A Quick Retort.

A leading counsel for the defendant in an accident damage case where the injury had been occasioned by a jet of steam scalding the complainant's back and neck as he was driving past the defendant's place argued to the jury that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence and should have looked out to avoid the accident. Leading retorted counsel for the complainant looked up, instead of at the jury, for damage to the back would be made before morning. They would have had a long march and be



## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The British Government has lately published the secret report on the Dutch republics of South Africa which was made in June, 1899, by the Intelligence Division of the War Office. The report discusses the main problems of the struggle which began in the autumn of the same year, and purports to be based on notes carefully compiled from many trustworthy sources. We find an analysis of these documents in the April number of the London National Review, which shows that the experts on whom the War Office relied were mainly responsible for the blunders made by the British military authorities during the early stages of the war.

The most important of these documents relate to the forces and armament of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, and to the strategy which the Boers might be expected to exhibit. The number of men which the two republics could place in the field for offensive or defensive operations is estimated by the compilers of the secret report at no more than 33,500 including the disloyal colonists from the Cape and Natal. Prof. Oman, the author of the article in the National Review, shows that this estimate was too low by about 23,000 men. It was the fact that the South African Republic alone had not on 16,000 burghers, as the report calculated, but on about 25,000, which made Sir George White's position in Natal so dangerous. The experts of the British War Office were as much mistaken in regard to the armament of the enemy. They asserted in June 1899, that the Boers were generally armed with the Martini-Henry rifles, an attempt to popularize the Mauser having failed. There were, it was alleged, no more than 87,000 Mausers in South Africa, for the 66,000 combatants whom the Boers were destined to confront. As a matter of fact, an overwhelming majority of the Boers were found to be armed with the Mauser, while only an infinitesimal proportion were equipped with the old black-powder-using weapons. The Boers were Mausers, though, not only for the levies of the two republics, but for their sympathizers in Natal and Cape Colony.

On the other hand, the total number of cannon in the possession of the two republics seems to have been stated with tolerable accuracy in the secret report, an regard to the efficiency of the guns, however, the compilers made statements which were not justified by events. They asserted that, both in material and personnel, the British artillery would prove very inferior to the British. The so-called "Long Tom," that is to say the 15-centimetre Creusot guns, are described as "good, though rather old-fashioned armament." They were pronounced quite unsuitable for travelling over roads, though as a matter of fact they were destined to roll over the veldt to Mafeking and Kimberley. That the main feature of the war from the artillery's point of view, would be the appearance of those heavy guns at the front, and that their mobility would prove to be so great that not more than a few were captured by the British during the Boers' incessant retreats, were facts which the Intelligence Department was far from foreseeing.

Even more misleading was the secret report's forecast of the Boer plan of campaign. Although conscious that, during the first month or six weeks of the conflict, the British garrisons in Natal and Cape Colony could only remain on the defensive, the compilers nevertheless believed, that the Boers would be obliging enough to assume the same attitude. This, in spite of the fact that, in June, 1899, a report had come from "a reliable source" to the effect that the Boers contemplated the concentration of the Transvaal and Free States forces west of the Drakensberg range, and an advance on Ladysmith. The refusal of the War Office experts to credit this report is attributed to their initial mistake of calculating the total number of the enemy's army at some 33,000, instead of about 50,000 fighting men. The report contains no suggestion of another move which the Boers might have made to the grave detriment of British interests. Instead of assuming the Boers, during the month of October, 1899, had thrown their main body, say 35,000 men, into Cape Colony, where not more than 5,000 soldiers were available for defence. Had this plan been followed, the Boers' advance could scarcely have been checked short of the suburbs of Cape Town and it is clear that all the central and western parts of Cape Colony would have risen in rebellion. That such a catastrophe was averted was due to the stupidity of the Boer strategists, and not to the prescience of the British experts. As a matter of fact, the Boers threw their main army against Ladysmith, and only struck too late, and with inadequate numbers, at the weak point of the British defence on the northern frontier of Cape Colony.

The picture of the probable development of the war drawn by the compilers of the secret report is very different from the course of events which we have witnessed. The enemy was to stand meekly on the defensive, and so to allow the British reinforcements to arrive. When these had reached the front, "it may be anticipated," said the expert, "that while the Boers will show some of their old skill in guerrilla warfare on ground favorable to such tactics, yet they will have but little chance of success, if compelled to meet in the open plains of the Free State and the Transvaal an adequate force of the disciplined troops complete in all their arms, and it appears certain that no serious defeat will be too deficient in discipline and organization to make any further

real stand." As a matter of fact, for the first four, and a half months, the Boers made a defensive campaign, far inside their own boundary line. Moreover, the capacity of the enemy to maintain hostilities after defeat was grossly underrated. The British have 18,000 prisoners interned in Ceylon and St. Helena; they have killed or wounded 8,000 or 10,000 more; they have compelled the greater part of the Cape rebels to surrender for punishment, and they have induced several thousands of the burghers themselves to accept terms and to come into camps of refuge. Yet still the remnants, which can hardly exceed 10,000 men, refuses to yield and has just rejected very easy conditions of pacification.

In view of the fact that the present experts, even when they had the right data in front of them, gave the British Ministers and the nation the wrong advice, the National Review suggests that the injection of new blood into the Intelligence Division of the War Office is imperatively needed.

## IN THE FROZEN NORTH.

### The Terrible Fate of a Party of Six Yukon Gold Seekers.

A terrible story of the fate of a party of six gold seekers in the Copper River country comes from Dawson, where the sole survivor of the little company has arrived, broken in body and mind. The party left Seattle three years ago for Copper River, and, according to this man's tale, the treacherous Valdez glacier claimed one of the party for its own. He disappeared in a fissure in the ice, descending with lightning-like rapidity a distance of 75 feet, where he became wedged between walls of ice. He remained conscious and gave final instructions to his companions, who were powerless to assist him.

The next misadventure was on a raft which was tossed over thundering rapids and smashed to smithereens against the jagged rocks. The five men made a desperate fight for life, but three of them were never seen again. Two reached shore, one of whom was severely injured internally, and with a fractured arm. They were bereft of all provisions, and hundreds of miles from civilization. After days of untold suffering a spark of life in the man injured internally was mercifully extinguished. His lone partner for thirteen days wandered on without food. After that his life became a blank for a period of twelve months, after which his senses returned. He found himself among friendly Indians, with whom he remained for six months, and then continued his journey to Dawson.

## AN AUTOMATIC BELL-RINGER.

At Runwell, Essex, England, an apparatus has been invented by the rector for ringing the church bells by electricity. The rector, finding difficulty in obtaining bell-ringers, rang the bells for three months himself. In order to save the labour involved in performing the task he invented the "Automatic Ringer," and erected the apparatus in the church tower. By connecting the machine with the electric current already in use for lighting the church and rectory the bells are now rung with perfect order and precision. It may be noted also that the apparatus can be worked by oil power instead of by electricity. This makes the invention of general interest with regard to bell-ringing. The rector, the Rev. H. K. Harris, has patented his invention, and the profits from this source will be devoted to the fund for restoring the ancient church at Runwell, where the invention had its birth.

## RETURNING A FAVOUR.

The mayoral chair of a certain town in Berkshire, England, was occupied by a gentleman of great generosity.

Among the applicants who sought relief from him during his tenure of office was a well-known local character known as "Talking Tim," who asked the loan of a few pounds to buy a donkey and cart, and set him up in the rag and bone business.

Well, Tim, said the mayor, if I give you this money, how are you going to pay me?

That is a poser for Tim, but a thought struck him, and he blurted out:

Well, yer worship, if ye are kind enough to give me the money, I'll tell yer what I'll do. I'll name the donkey after yer worship!

## THE LECTURE ABRUPTLY ENDED.

An Oxford professor was giving his pupils a lecture on "Scotland and the Scots."

These hardy men, he said, think nothing about swimming across the Tay three times every morning before breakfast.

Suddenly a loud burst of laughter came from the centre of the hall; the professor, amazed at the idea of anyone daring to interrupt him in the middle of his lecture, angrily asked the offender, who he meant by such unruly conduct.

I was just thinking, sir, replied that individual, that the poor Scotch chaps would find themselves on the wrong side for their clothes when they landed!

British friendly societies have a membership of 1,100,000, and a capital of thirteen millions, against 1,250,000 members of French societies. The capital of the latter is, however, under six millions.

The Albert Dock, London, is 6,650 feet long, by 490 wide. The East Bute, at Cardiff, is 4,300 long, by 490 wide. The latter is 92 feet deep, the deepest in England.

## Household.

### HOMEMADE SALAD DRESSINGS.

For a fine mayonnaise dressing use 1 level teaspoon each of mustard, salt and powdered sugar, 1-4 teaspoon paprika or cayenne pepper, 2 tablespoons each of vinegar and lemon juice, 2 eggs and 11-2 cups pure olive oil. Chill the bowl and spoon to be used, as well as the oil, and separate the eggs. Mix the dry ingredients together first and then stir in the yolks of the eggs. Add the oil, a drop at a time, stirring constantly, until the mixture commences to thicken, when thin with lemon juice and vinegar, put in alternately. Thus continue with the oil until all is in. Lastly, add the whites of the eggs, beaten very stiff, because the oil has been dropped in too rapidly, and may be remedied by using another egg yolk, and adding the curdled mixture slowly.

This takes some time to blend properly, but a good dressing, on the contrary, can be made at the table and only calls for 4 tablespoons olive oil, 11-2 tablespoons vinegar, 1-4 teaspoonful salt and 1-8 teaspoon pepper. Form a foundation of the salt, pepper and 1 tablespoon oil. Then mix in half the vinegar and conclude by adding the remainder of the oil and vinegar alternately.

### HOW TO MAKE CUTTINGS.

A bit of a plant stuck in the ground stands a chance of growing and this bit is a cutting. Of most flowering plants cuttings or slips are taken from the green or growing wood. To tell whether the wood is in the right stage for taking cuttings give it a quick snap between the fingers and if it snaps and hangs by the bark it is all right; but if it bends without breaking, it is too young or old; or if it splinters, it is too old and woody. Sand or gravel is the best soil to start the cuttings in. It should be kept all the way through and be protected from the sun and too rapid evaporation. A newspaper thrown over a box of cuttings is a good protection.

The tops of strong, upright shoots usually make the best cuttings. Each slip should have a joint near the base. Allow two or three leaves to remain on the top and if the leaves are too large cut them in two. As soon as new leaves start well and the cutting is rooted, it may be potted into good soil in pots or boxes, but it may take several weeks or even months for the cutting to take root. As long as they remain green they are all right.

### VALUABLE RECIPES.

Milk Rising Bread—In the evening take 3 cups new milk in a 2 qt. pail, set it on the range and let scald. Remove and cool five minutes, then add 2 tablespoons sweet corn meal, beat through the milk, then cover and set in a warm place until morning, closely wrapped in a thick, warm cloth. Sift flour in bread pan, ready for morning. In the morning warm the flour, stir enough in the pail to thicken to the consistency of wheat cakes, beat it good for three minutes, then place in a kettle of warm water to rise. When near the top of pail take 3 cups sweet milk and place on the stove to warm. Now add to the flour in bread pan a small handful of salt and 2 tablespoons good lard. Pour half the warm milk on the lard and stir it to melt the lard, then add the rising, rinsing the pail with the remainder of the milk. Now stir the flour through until quite thick and cover lightly with flour. Place cover on and set in a warm place until light, then mold into loaves. Let rise and bake 20 minutes. Be sure everything used is sweet and kept warm in making. This bread never fails to rise quickly if kept warm and all ingredients are sweet, and a good flour is used. Try it and you will want another slice.

Bacon and Greens—The best pork to cook with turnips, or mustard greens, or cabbage, is medium fat. A streak of lean and a streak of fat is the happy medium. Put the greens on in boiling water and when they have boiled 20 minutes wash a piece, or square of bacon side, and put it in the pot. A piece of mackerel from four to six inches square will season a good-sized dinner pot of greens. Cook the bacon and greens together not less than two and a half, or three hours. When done, drain off the liquor, put the greens on a flat dish, chop, or score them across with a knife, take the skin off the bacon, put it on top of the greens and dredge black pepper over it in little heaps.

Iced Chocolate—Put 2 heaping teaspoons powdered chocolate into a double boiler, gradually add 1 pt. hot water, cook and stir five minutes. Beat thoroughly and stir in 1-2 pt. cream. When cold, fill a glass with 3 spoonfuls of finely chopped ice and 1 teaspoon sugar. Pour in the chocolate and lay on top whipped cream. This makes a delicious drink.

### DRESS AND THE WOMAN.

It is sometimes said that clothes do not make the person; but while that may be in a measure true, it is quite as correct that all persons are in a degree influenced by the clothes they wear, and that as an outward expression of inward grace, or the contrary, there is no truer indication.

To those not blessed with an abundance of means there come seasons—or rather between-seasons—when

the entire wardrobe appears to have suddenly grown rusty and was-begone in appearance. This is especially the case in the late winter and early spring, after the long months of hard wear, and while yet motives of health and economy preclude a change. One is painfully conscious of worn edges and a general lack of freshness of attire and the most conscientious attention to detail and care in the general make-up does not suffice to restore the self-respect one experienced when one's garments were new.

While undue attention to and extravagance in dress may be an indication of weakness and shallowness, it is equally true that indifference and inattention to personal appearance betoken at least a lack of appreciation of the fitness of things. It is certainly a great pleasure to listen to a cultivated woman if she is pleasing to look upon. Physical beauty may be lacking, but with a well-fitting gown of harmonious coloring, suitable for the occasion on which it is worn, with the person made attractive by careful grooming we dislike the word, but no other expresses so much—one's power and influence is inestimably increased.

We once knew a man whose special pride was a beautiful horse, which he often drove with a carriage and fittings upon which extreme care and attention were lavished. Yet when all was in readiness he would take his own seat, unshaven, and wearing a coat and hat of most disreputable appearance, completely spoiling the effect he so much desired. So it is with the mistress of a beautiful home, who fails to make her person and her toilettes harmonize with her surroundings.

There is no surer sign of degeneracy in a woman than a lack of interest in her apparel. We were once much impressed by the remark of an elderly woman, in commenting upon a younger one who had experienced a crushing sorrow, from which her friends feared she might not rally, that she had previously been noted for her immaculate dressing. In spite of her unhappiness she did not grow careless in that respect and because of that fact the older woman said, "I have no fears for her. Her heart is not broken."

The advance of a feeling of indifference in matters of dress should be resisted as strenuously as one would ward off a disease which was undermining one's life. It indicates decadence in some particular. Business women especially should guard against such a feeling, as it is so easy to become careless when one is tired and is left to oneself. Yet who has not experienced a sensation of restfulness and refreshment when the temptation to forego a fresh evening toilette has been successfully resisted.

We recall the story of an Englishman who in seven years spent alone upon a Western ranch never omitted to make an evening toilette, and thereby felt himself in touch with civilization. The incident might well serve as a text for innumerable sermons. There is no surer consequence of such a feeling as to feel the self-respect one feels when carefully and appropriately dressed. Then and then only is one unconscious of self.

### VERITABLE STREETS OF GOLD.

#### Road Scrapings From Axim Produce the Precious Metal.

Lady Hodgson in her book on "The Siege of Kumasi" says:—"In order to show the general richness of the country in gold I will relate what I saw done in Axim. I was told that gold could be picked up in the streets. Of course I was incredulous, and regarded the remark as only a figure of speech. My informant asserted that what he said was quite true, and calling up the sergeant of police—I was staying at the time in the fort—he asked him if his wife would go into the main street and gather up a basketful of road-scrapings, bring it into the fort and work it for gold-dust. The woman was summoned, and it was explained to her what she had to do. In ten minutes she returned with two galvanized iron buckets, one filled with road-scrapings, and the other with water. She brought also some three or four wooden platters, varying in size from a large plate to a saucer. She lost no time. Taking out several handfuls of the road-scrapings, and placing them in the largest platter, she poured water and threw aside the large stones and pebbles, and loosened the remainder by sprinkling it with water from the other bucket. This enabled her to remove other refuse. The residuum was put into the next-sized platter and the process was repeated until there was a good quantity of stuff in it ready for treatment. Taking it up she sprinkled it freely with water, and then by a deft circular movement of the platter brought the small gravel upwards, which was then thrust off to edge. After successive similar washings, the small saucer-shaped platter was finally resorted to. The stuff had now resolved itself into nothing more than a small quantity of black sand. This was very carefully washed, and equally carefully sifted by similar circular movements, when at last a final movement brought the sand into the shape of a crescent on the platter, and to my astonishment there appeared on its outer edge a thin gold rim. It was unmistakable. There was the gold, sure enough, and I had to confess that I was incredulous no longer. The whole operation took about half an hour, and the result was about a shilling's worth of gold dust.

### ALWAYS EAT AND DRINK.

Whenever there appears the slightest sensation of hunger, or nausea, or any indescribable sense of discomfort about the stomach, or in the head, eat and lie down.

Whatever is taken before rising must be so conveniently available as not to require the patient to raise his head, or when one is already sea-sick, those liquid foods are best which require least digestion, are most rapidly absorbed, and yield the quickest returns—beer, ale, port, broths, soups, and meat extracts.

The worst case of sea-sickness retching will easily be made comparatively comfortable in thirty minutes or less by lying down without a pillow, closing the eyes, and taking a pint of port or stout in six doses at five-minute intervals.

Retching occurs in paroxysms at intervals more or less regular. The best time to take the malt beverage, or any other food, is just after a paroxysm of retching. Should it be taken before and thrown up, then take another dose immediately after the paroxysm.

### GRANDMOTHER DIDN'T CYCLE.

A little boy was saying his prayers at his mother's knee. Have you, he asked, forgotten something? said the parent when the little lad finished. No, mother, answered her son. You have omitted to mention your grandmother's safety. But I didn't know she had a bike, replied the little fellow.

## THIS IS AN AWFUL THING! LOT OF CURIOUS WAGERS.

### HOW YOU MAY AVOID THE HORRORS OF SEA SICKNESS.

A Few Hints as to How to Prevent the Attack That Travellers on the Ocean Have to Meet With.

Make no other preparation calculated to avoid sea-sickness. Continue in your usual ways. A steamer chair will prove a desirable convenience if the voyage is to be long and the weather happens to be good.

Get on board a half-hour before sailing, get your cabin and small luggage arranged to suit you, and have nothing to do but take care of yourself after the ship starts.

Shoes should be warm, comfortable, and easily put off or on. Besides being comfortable, have all clothing as convenient as practicable for dressing.

Rooms amidship are preferable. Avoid the extreme ends of the ship. Good facilities for ventilation are very necessary.

Strive to have the air inside the room about as good as outside, even when you are ill; do at least the best you can under the circumstances toward this end.

Weather and condition of health permitting, stay on deck much of the time, in a steamer chair, in a semi-reclining position, comfortably covered and eyes closed.

Anywhere on ship, in berth or chair, keep the eyes closed during the daytime, with exceptions of short duration, until immunity from optical vertigo is acquired.

Whenever the slightest sensation of illness is felt, lie down at once and close the eyes. Use only one pillow, or if quite sick, or it seems likely that you will be, have had even below the level of the body, with no pillow for a while.

### WHAT IS FIRST DISTURBED

In the animal mechanism is the vaso-motor system, that which controls the circulation of the blood, and, as a result, the circulation itself must of course be disturbed. The first important result is a relaxation of the blood-vessels in the abdominal cavity, these vessels having much less outside support than those that traverse muscular tissue.

The second effect is the gravitation of blood into the relaxed vessels, thus permitting the occurrence of deficiency in the brain. One result of this deficiency in the brain is the sensation called nausea. This mechanical deficiency of blood in the brain, with its corresponding sensation, nausea, is to be avoided when observed to be coming on, by lying down with the head no higher than the body. If the patient does not promptly lie down, retching will take place. Retching is Nature's method of flooding the brain with blood, by squeezing the contents of the abdominal cavity into such a position as to force upward some of the excess of blood contained in the relaxed vessels. The regurgitation of food or fluids from the stomach is merely incidental, and not essential. The stomach has nothing to do with sea-sickness except incidentally and accidentally implicated.

By the time a patient has been seasick two or three days, and his forces have, regardless of his consent, been heavily drawn upon by many hours of retching, and having meanwhile, of course, not profited by anything save suffering from the effects of loss of sleep and blood. The sense of hunger will be obscured by the nausea.

If you are able to be up and about and are regularly going to meals, then always lie down immediately after eating, about fifteen minutes at least. At table do not wait, but betake yourself at once to something, or delay going to table until the rush is over, or stipulate with your waiter for immediate attention. When done, do not wait, but go directly to your berth or elsewhere and lie down.

Even while lying down, a susceptible passenger will not escape sea-sickness if his blood becomes impoverished in respect of nutritive material; and, having been sea-sick, he cannot recover while his blood remains so impoverished. To prevent sea-sickness, one must keep his blood saturated with nutritive material. To recover from sea-sickness one must saturate his blood with nutritive material. For this purpose one must eat, and if unable to eat enough at a time, he must eat often. To eat seven times a day is about right; the three regular meals; ten to fifteen minutes before rising; half-way between meals and at bedtime.

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If these directions are promptly, fully, and faithfully executed, the passenger will be able to endure a sea voyage of any length with not more than a tenth of the illness that he might otherwise suffer, and this minimum of discomfort can be without retching.

### SOME MEN RISK LIFE OR LIMB FOR NOTORIETY OR MONEY.

A Man With His Feet in a Sack Jumped Into the Thames—A Race Between Pigeons and Bees.

Some years ago a London porter named Fuller, employed at the Billingsgate Market, made a bet that he could jump from London Bridge, tied in a sack, his only stipulation being that he should be provided with a knife with which to rip open the sack when he fell in the water. He succeeded in accomplishing this feat, and when picked up by his companions in a boat was none the worse for his dive.

At Spalding, some years ago, there was decided a singular wager. An organist there made a bet that he would strike one million notes on the piano in twelve hours. He took a compass of three octaves, ascending and descending the different scales, and struck one million, thirty thousand, three hundred and ninety-two notes in eight hours and twenty minutes, or in eleven hours and forty-five minutes, including the periods of rest.

A curious and practical illustration of the force of water was made lately in an eastern town in the United States. In a saloon a bet was made that the strongest of men would not stand a quart of water dropped into his hand, drop by drop, from a height of three feet. A strong, burly fellow rushed at the bet, thinking he could bear such a small matter, and before five hundred drops had fallen, he roared out that he had had enough. Each drop seemed to crush his hand, and a blister was raised in the centre of it. A very simple matter, but an apt illustration of the old adage that "constant dropping wears away stones."

### BEES AND PIGEONS IN A RACE.

A wager initiated a very queer contest in Westchester, N.Y., some years ago. This was a race between pigeons and a number of bees, the respective owners of which had backed their favorites to win. The course was three miles and a half, and a dove which happened to be near a hive was selected as the bee's rival. It was found no easy matter to mark the bees so as to make their identity unmistakable, but the difficulty was at last surmounted by rolling them in flour previous to starting them on their journey. This while making them easily recognized on their arrival, probably effected the result. Nevertheless, and though the pigeons were looked upon by those interested as the most likely winners, the race resulted in a victory for the bees, the first bee arriving at the winning post twenty-five seconds before the first pigeon, and three other bees before the second pigeon.

A German youth recently made a very extraordinary bet. He undertook, for a wager of ten francs, to kiss his sweetheart ten thousand times in ten hours, provided that every half-hour he was allowed time for a little refreshment. In his first hour he gave two thousand kisses, in the second one thousand, and in the third seven hundred and fifty. His lips then became so cramped that he lost consciousness, whilst the lady was stricken with a nervous fever, and taking to her bed kept there several days.

### FROM PARIS TO BERLIN.

About two years ago a Frenchman made a bet that he could travel from Paris to Berlin and back again on stilts, the stipulation being that he should not once, while on the actual journey, get down from his pedestal. He took his food and sleeping up against the walls of houses, and strange to relate, he won his wager. But perhaps the most foolish feat on record was that of a French cabinet-maker, named Paul Parmentier, who, while drinking in a wine shop in the Rue Keller, in Paris, some little time ago, offered to lay a wager of five francs that he would jump out of a fourth-story window without hurting himself. Treating the affair as a joke, his companions accepted the bet, but were horrified when Parmentier rushed into the road, and, climbing up four flights of stairs, to a room in his hotel, threw himself out of the window. He was picked up with his left leg broken and seriously injured internally.

### A REMARKABLE FAST.

Succi, Tanner and all the other fasting men would appear to be distanced by a young widower who lives in the Faubourg St. Antoine, Paris. This person lost his wife a few months since, and his grief took the form of a desire to starve himself to death. He had, it is affirmed, been without food since December 29th, 1900. When found he was a mere heap of skin and bone. A neighbour poured some warm bouillon down his throat, and after a while he revived and wrote on a piece of paper, "Being unable to survive my wife, I resolved to commit suicide by starving myself to death."

### KNOWN BY HIS NOTE.

A clean-shaven, smartly-dressed man appeared at the booking-office of a provincial railway station recently, and demanded a seaman's return ticket to London.

The clerk curtly informed him that he could not travel at the half-fares allowed to sailors. But I am a sailor, exclaimed the multi-clad handymen. But how do you know that you are a sailor? asked the pompous station-master as he appeared on the scene. Why, your wiry-whiskered son of a sea-cook, if you feel my starboard boot rubbing against your starboard lights you'll haul in your jaw-tackle a bit, began the applicant. Give him a ticket, gasped the station-master, he's a sailor.



# THE WHITE ROSE.

## CHAPTER XVIII.—Continued.

Sir Karl came again; and he looked anything but pleased at seeing Miss de Ferras there. He was not embarrassed, for he knew of nothing that need embarrass him. He had always acted in a straightforward manner, and it was not his fault if other people were different. He shook hands first with Dolores; and then with Lola; and presently he asked if he might see Kathleen—the presence of the child would place them all more at their ease, he thought. What surprised him was that Lola would assume such an air of confidential intimacy with him. He did his best in a courteous manner to check it, but in vain; she would refer to his letters, she would make frequent allusions to their friendship, she spoke repeatedly of his having come to Beaulieu first on his return to England, and in some shadowy intangible manner she laid claim to him. He was quite at a loss how to prevent all this. In everything she said there was so much truth that he could not deny it, yet the light in which she made it appear was false.

At last he became annoyed. He said to himself that she must be trying to vex him. He had come over to talk to Dolores, and he could hardly get a word with her. From something Lola had said, he learned that she was to be Lady Rhyworth's guest for a week, and he resolved that he would run up to London and stay there that week. He would find no pleasure in visiting Deeping Hurst while Lola was there. He could not talk at his ease to his mistress; besides which, he could not endure, in the presence of Dolores, the air of confidential intimacy that Lola assumed toward him. "I am going up to London to-morrow, and shall be absent for a week," he remarked.

The face of one lady darkened, and that of the other brightened. Lola was vexed that her scheme was baffled, while Dolores did not feel very comfortable, and did not wish to have the interview repeated in Lola's presence. She saw now how matters stood between them. It was Lola who cared for Sir Karl, and not Sir Karl for her.

Lady Rhyworth and Sir Karl had no opportunity of exchanging a word. Lola fired one parting shot at the handsome young Baronet. "You are going to London," she said; "will you write to me from there as you did from Paris?"

He felt rather than saw that the sweet moist eyes of Dolores were fixed full upon him; and he answered gently— "No; I am afraid I shall have no time for writing. Is there anything I can do for you?"

"No. If you will not write, you shall not do anything else," Lady Rhyworth, do you not think it very unkind of him? He wrote to me from France and Italy, yet will not have time to send one line from London."

"Sir Karl could never be unkind to you or any one else," replied Dolores; and her eyes rested in sweetest trust on his face.

"You have a far higher opinion of him than I have," said Lola.

"A week's absence differs from the long absence of years," said Lady Rhyworth. "It may be just possible in one week he would have nothing to say."

"Can I not see you for one moment, Dolores?" whispered Sir Karl. "It is not possible," she answered.

"I cannot leave my guest."

He muttered something which made Dolores smile; she was afraid that it was a strong expression of his affection for his mistress, and she was not at all surprised to find that it was just that of an impatient, impatient schoolboy. Lola looked up quickly.

"Have you any business or secrets to discuss?" she said. "Am I to drop?"

"Certainly not," replied Dolores. "I do not believe Sir Karl could keep a secret, even if he had one. A pleasant journey to London, Sir Karl," she added, and a safe return."

Lola went up to him and said, in a low tone— "Be sure to write to me if you do find time."

"I feel sure that I shall not have time," he replied, with which ungracious words he bade her adieu.

The three months which Sir Karl had said he would wait were ended, and he had once more left the foot of Dolores. This time there were no reproaches, no regrets. With her arms round his neck, her flower-like face near his own, she told him the truth—how well she had loved him and him alone, told him the whole story of her engagement and the cause of it, and how her heart through all had been his.

But gall was mingled with her cup of happiness; for in the background Dolores saw in her mind's eye the stately form of Lola de Ferras, looking like an avenging angel, with deadly hate and revenge stamped on her handsome features.

## CHAPTER XIX.

Sir Karl wanted Dolores to marry him at Christmas. He told her that her period of mourning had been long enough to satisfy the most scrupulous and exacting. He urged, pleaded, he even brought down little Kathleen and told her to ask "mamma" to be kind to him. At Christmas Lord Rhyworth was coming to take possession of Deeping Hurst. If she would say "Yes," he would at once commence making the necessary preparations at Beaulieu; and, if she did not care to have their engagement announced, it should be kept a profound secret until two or three weeks before the wedding took place.

There was no resisting his pleading, especially when he raised his eyes from his mistress and told her not to cease kissing "mamma" until she had said "Yes."

"You love me, Kathleen do you not?" he cried.

The little rosebud face nestled on his breast as the child answered "Yes."

"Your own little daughter gives you to me, Dolores. You must not be cruel. It is not as though I had only just learned to love you. Remember my years of faithful, hopeless love."

She was whispering something to him, with her arms round his neck and her beautiful face hidden on his breast.

"What is it you are saying?" he cried, in utter astonishment. "What words are what, Dolores? Say the words again. You are frightened because of Lola? My darling, what nonsense! Even should she take umbrage at my marriage, which she has no right to, why should she be angry with you? What could she do to you? Dolores, you are a fanciful, nervous woman, I believe! What could she do to you?"

"I cannot tell why I am afraid of her; but I do know that, as I am sitting here so happy with you, the thought of her frightens me. When I look forward to the time when I shall be with you, the thought of Lola darkens it."

"How strange!" he murmured. "It is not so strange," said Lady Rhyworth in a voice full of emotion. "Do not think me wanting in delicacy if I say that I am quite sure that she loves you." Her sweet face flushed hotly as though she had been confessing some great transgression of her own.

"The more I think of it," she continued, "the more sure I am that I am right. While you were away from home she had many offers of marriage, all of the kind that the world calls good, but she would not accept any of them. I remember how people would tell me, 'I am sure now that it was for your sake, Karl. She was quite a different girl when she heard that you were coming home. Whether she had any suspicion that you cared for me I cannot tell; but she has always spoken warmly of me, as though you belonged to her.'"

"You did not believe it?" he said quickly.

"No, I did not, because you had told me the truth about it; but I am very sorry for her, and I am frightened."

"You need not fear," he replied. "But he could not help owing to himself that the situation was awkward. He ought not to feel angry with any one for showing him great affection, but he wished with all his heart that Lola was married and safely away. He could not bear to see his darling's face clouded even by this shadow."

"You must cheer up, Dolores. All will be well," he said; "there is no cause for fear. As for deferring our wedding for that, it would be utter nonsense. Our marriage will at once put an end to all unpleasantness. Say Christmas, like a darling, and forget Lola."

The sweet eyes looked up with trust and confidence into his face.

"Did you ever, when you first became acquainted with her, flirt with her without any thought of love?" she asked.

"No; I pledge you my word that I never did. Before I loved you and every thought of my heart was concentrated on you, I was perhaps given to admiring every girl I saw."

"I could not help it," acknowledged the handsome young fellow, blushing for his weakness; "and I may have admired her. But I was on my guard, Dolores, from the first moment I saw that she was kind enough to take any interest in me. I have never misjudged her in any respect, neither by word nor look. You believe me, do you not?"

"Yes, implicitly. I see no motive for deception. If you had wished to marry her, you could have done so. My faith and trust in you are perfect, Karl."

He troubled after-times those words, "My faith and trust in you are perfect, Karl," came to her again and again; they pierced her heart with their memories and stood before her in letters of fire.

"You must keep me for yourself, Dolores," he continued, "but our wedding will put a stop at once to all this kind of thing. Now look at me with your sweetest smile. Say 'Yes,' and let me have the infinite happiness of beginning to prepare Scarsdale for you."

She whispered the word; and, if ever any man felt grateful to Heaven, felt his heart thrill with happiness, it was Sir Karl.

Sir Karl and Dolores both thought it best to keep strict silence concerning the coming event. In the heart of Lady Rhyworth there was a great fear of Lola, dread of any scenes with her, of this period of her life, which might have been the brightest and happiest, was clouded by the thought of Lola. Time after time, she lamented that they had never been friends or acquaintances; again and again she wished that she had never seen the girl or heard her name. There had been nothing but trouble since they had been acquainted. Dolores thought that, if she could but live her life over again, how cautious she would be before she made even what the world calls a friend.

The secret of her engagement was well kept for some time. The redecoration and refurbishing of Scarsdale excited no surprise. It had long wanted doing, and it seemed only natural that Sir Karl should embellish his lodges as he returned, and after so long an absence. But the news got wind at length through the indiscretion of the old Squire. He was delighted that his beautiful Dolores was to be his happy at last. Speaking of her one day to an intimate friend of hers, he said that she had carried off the two best prizes in the neighborhood. This remark awakened the visitor's curiosity, further inquiries were made, and then the whole affair came to light. Certainly Sir Karl was in love with his daughter!

It happened that Madame de Ferras had driven out to make a call on Mrs. Marabout; and, when she entered the drawing-room of that lady, the news was being discussed. Lady Fielden was present. She was kind of the plates, dishes and cutlery, and nature things; but even she had waxed indignant at the information that Lady Rhyworth was to marry Sir Karl. She had two daughters of her own, and she felt it rather hard that Dolores should have carried off the two most eligible men in the neighborhood. Lord Rhyworth she had not grudged her. It was a good match for the girl who had no mother to help her in the most important event of her life—getting married. But it was hardly possible to feel so well disposed when Sir Karl, who would have made so excellent a husband for one of her own daughters, was taken captive by the same fair girl.

Madame de Ferras heard the news with the utmost consternation and distress. Lola had never spoken to her of Sir Karl as a lover, but when she saw her daughter's face on the night of her return, and she felt sure that she had given the whole love of her heart to the young Baronet. What could she do or say? Madame's heart was filled with a constant stream of evil thoughts, with its mingled noise, the rush of feet, the hum of voices, the clatter of pots and pans, the many different odors that rise in a cloud to the oak roof, is like another edition of Walpurgisnacht. At the moment when dinner is being served there is a constant stream of stiller, golden dishes, tureens and sauce boats. Out at another door flock the footmen bearing the same dishes, daintily dressed and served.

The functionary who receives the lowest salary is the rat-catcher. He must eke out an existence on £75 a year. He is the only servant whose salary is provided outside the civil list, and every session the House of Commons, in committee of supply, considers this vote and gravely accedes to it.

The royal washing costs £2,000 yearly, and is done at a picturesque building near Richmond Park, called the Royal Laundry. The linen is carried to and from the laundry in cedar boxes, bearing brass plates inscribed with the different names for example: "The King," "The Queen," "The Princess Victoria," etc. The boxes carrying the household linen are marked with the initials of the palace, as "W. C." or "B. P." Primrose soap, slightly scented, and quite free from alkalis, is used, and is extremely costly. Queen Alexandra's body linen is exquisitely fine and severely plaited, and she never wears a flannel petticoat after it has been washed.

COST OF THE HOUSEHOLD. The royal household costs in the aggregate £132,000 a year in salaries, while an average of £172,000 a year is paid to "the butcher, the baker and the candlestickmaker," and the other tradespeople who feed the members of the household.

Of the private apartments of Queen Alexandra at Windsor, which is the official residence, consists of four rooms—the audience chamber, the sitting room, bedroom and dressing room. They are on the first floor of that portion of the castle known as the Victoria Tower, and are approached from the tower by a secluded passage, where the Queen may enter her carriage unobserved by any one except those in immediate attendance. The suite of rooms is entered through two large double doors of oak, picked out with gold and panelled in Gothic style. A cosy lift, upholstered in crimson velvet, carries the Queen from the portico up to her rooms. In the audience room wait those with whom it is her wish to speak, either on matters of business or pleasure. Her sitting room, which faces south, is of great height. From the windows a fine view of the Long Walk, the Home Park and the Great Park. There is a magnificent marble mantel and a fireplace, in which is burned nothing but beech logs.

In a cabinet in this room are kept the sixty bound volumes or catalogues in which is the inventory of all the furnishings of Windsor Castle—china, glass, silver, draperies and furniture of the 700 apartments. This inventory was made by order of Queen Victoria, and it is according to her ideas that a good housewife the Queen was fully aware of the individual merit and the places where they ought to be kept, of hundreds of her possessions, although there were, of course, thousands of which she had no reckoning.

The most costly of her service is the world is at Windsor Castle. It is of solid gold and valued at £800,000. Of the numerous services of plate and china, but three are ever in use. In the crimson drawing room is kept a magnificent collection of china.

NOT QUITE WHAT SHE MEANT. A very stout lady, while out walking in a certain part of Edinburgh, came to a gateway, which appeared to be the entrance to a private road. Not being certain, however, she asked one of two message boys who were standing at the entrance whether she could get through the gateway or not.

He looked her up and down and across, then, winking to his friend, he replied: "I dinna ken, missus, but think ye might try, as I saw a horse and cart gang through a wye while since."

THREE WINTERS—NO SUMMER. This year the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall will see three winters, but no summer. They will have first a spring, then an autumn, then a winter, a few days of another spring, then another autumn again. The winter—especially that part between Fremantle and Natal—will be exceptionally severe, though the visit to Mauritius keeps them north of the ordinary route.

A cubic foot of marble weighs 160 lbs., so 14 cubic feet make a ton, worth £4. Italy exports 105,000 tons a year.

title—but two others—a first and second lamp lighter—at a salary of £100 a year each, and required to light them, as well as the lamps, while it costs £192 to have the table laid by five functionaries, whose official title is table deckers. Their sole duty is to lay the dinner cloth, and see that the plates, dishes and cutlery are fairly set forth. The salary of the chief butler, who looks after the wine, is £500 a year.

There are sixty householders at Windsor, and the late Queen knew the name of each and her special line of duty. Going into an unused room upon one occasion, she noticed a cabinet that had not been dusted that day. She promptly wrote the royal autograph in the dust, and beneath it the name of the particular maid whose duty it was to dust the room.

IN THE KITCHEN. The kitchen is ruled over by a chef, whose salary is £700 a year. Under the chef are four master cooks, who keep the accounts and make the carts. Then there are two assistant cooks, two roasting cooks, about sixteen apprentices, half a dozen kitchen maids, two yeomen of the kitchen, and the clerk of the kitchen, who keeps the accounts and makes the carts. He receives £300 a year. The confectioners get £300 and £250 each. The chef has a small room set apart on one side of the kitchen; the others work in the one room, and one can imagine that of still air, the rush of feet, the hum of voices, the clatter of pots and pans, the many different odors that rise in a cloud to the oak roof, is like another edition of Walpurgisnacht. At the moment when dinner is being served there is a constant stream of stiller, golden dishes, tureens and sauce boats. Out at another door flock the footmen bearing the same dishes, daintily dressed and served.

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\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.  
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.



## These Chaps Say

They don't know any store in town where the subject of Men's Wear is so thoroughly studied as at FRED. WARD'S. You know our Clothes pretty well; wish you would make yourself acquainted with our Shirts, Ties, Collars and Cuffs—the finest stock we have ever had, and prices are same as you pay for back numbers elsewhere. Come and dress up at

**FRED. T. WARD'S,**  
MY TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.

P.S.—No Runners need apply here, you are needed elsewhere.

## HERE'S WHERE WE BUY OUR GOODS, at C. F. STICKLE'S GENERAL STORE.

Take notice to our SHIRTS in window, Saturday. Notice the Nobby Shirts in Fancy Tucks, Stripes, Plain and Fancy Colors.

BOYS' SHIRTS, in fancy stripes, all sizes, at 50c.  
COLLARS and CUFFS to suit. STRAW HATS, all prices.  
GENTS' NIGHT SHIRTS.—Ask to see them, only 50c. each.  
OVERALLS, BOYS' DUCK PANTS, SMOCKS, SOCKS, OVERSHIRTS, HATS, CAPS, BRACES, TIES and GLOVES.

Fancy Dress MUSLINS, in white. Embroideries and Laces to match.  
LADIES' SKIRTS, in fancy stripes, at 90c. each.  
FLANNELETTE SHEETS, in grey and white, 90c., \$1.00, \$1.25 a pair.  
LADIES' UNDERVESTS from 5c. to 25c. each.  
DRAWERS, embroidered, at 25c. a pair.

## GROCERIES.

Toed Ginger Cakes, 2 lbs. 25c. Lemon, Wine and Ginger Cakes, 3 lbs. 25c.  
Bee Brand Syrup, only 4 pails left now, at \$1.05 a pail.  
Pure Gold Jelly, all flavors, at 10c. a package.  
Canned Herrings, very fine, 10c. can. Salmon, 2 cans for 25c.  
Lard, very best, in 10, 20 and 50 lb. pails.  
Sugar by the barrel, same price \$4.10 and \$4.90 per cwt. Now is your time to buy.  
Pay 10c. for Eggs.

**C. F. STICKLE.**

## Headaches Cured.

Ninety per cent. of Headaches are caused by imperfect eyes. We can permanently cure such headaches with Glasses.  
If we fail we will refund your money.

**W. H. CALDER,**  
JEWELER & OPTICIAN.

## The Mutual Life of Canada

Formerly THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE  
A Company OF POLICYHOLDERS BY POLICYHOLDERS FOR POLICYHOLDERS.  
Beginning the New Century by LEADING ALL ITS COMPETITORS, old and young, among native Life Companies in NEW BUSINESS for the past year, is a record of which any Company might feel honestly proud.

**S. BURROWS,**  
General Agent THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA.

## UNEQUAL EYES. OPPOSITION

Do you see equally well with both eyes? If not both may become defective. We frequently have persons consult us, who were ignorant of the fact that they had only been able to see with one eye to any advantage and the strain frequently causes trouble in this one also. We test one eye at a time and give different glasses for each when necessary. We have the most up-to-date outfit for testing and fitting eyes between Toronto and Montreal, and equal to any in those cities. Consultation free.

ALEX. RAY,  
334 Front St., Belleville.

## TREES! TREES!

Belleville Nurseries  
I wish to notify my patrons and all others wanting Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, Roses, Vines, etc., that I have a good stock of the best hardy varieties, guaranteed true to name, and there has never been any San Jose scale in my nursery. Stock is right, prices right. It will pay you to come and see stock and get prices at the Nursery, before placing your orders.

**W. C. REID,**  
Aug. 17, 1900, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

## Life of Trade

COME AND SEE THE NEW DRUG STORE CRAIGIE BLOCK.

Try DR. HAMMOND HALL'S ENGLISH TEETHING SYRUP for Children. Guaranteed to contain no opiates.

DR. HAMMOND HALL'S Baby Laxative Tablets. TAIT'S WORM CANDY. OPEN ALL NIGHT.

N.B.—This is quite independent of any other house in the village.

**J. PARKER,**  
DRUGGIST.

### New Ontario.

Hon. E. J. Davis, Minister of Crown Lands for Ontario, in an interview published in the Toronto Star says that during the last twelvemonth the number of settlers going into Northern Ontario, as shown by the records of the department, was largely in excess of any previous period. There was also, he said, abundant evidence that the flow of young men to the States was practically stopped. Attention is now being turned to the large fields of labor recently opened up to them in New Ontario.

Not only is the agricultural development of recent times immense, but the industrial occupations are also active. It is hard to get enough mechanics and laborers up there to fill the requirements.

Settlement is proceeding rapidly in the Temiscaming district, Nipigon, and the sections out from Port Arthur and Fort William. The Rainy River section has not been so much sought for, and no special encouragement is being offered in that direction until the railway is completed, but the number who went in last year, according to the agents' reports, is large, nevertheless. Many of these are people who went from Old Ontario to Manitoba, who, from choice, are now returning to the district.

So much interest has been taken in the new country that the Government, for the first time, organized an excursion to the Temiscaming district, making arrangements for 200 persons, and hoping to interest that number in the trip. Three hundred applications from land-seekers are already in, being more than could advantageously be taken. It is likely, if this first one proves as successful as is hoped, that another excursion will be arranged later, and possibly to other portions of the new land.

### Electric Railways.

There is an elevated electric railway between Berlin and Zossen in Germany that has been fitted up specially to provide rapid transit, and is expected to attain a speed of 125 miles an hour. Each car will have four motors, aggregating from 1,100 to 3,000 horse power, two three-axle movable trucks, and the necessary transmitters, switching apparatus, etc. The cars will be 7½ feet long and will weigh about 90 tons. It is expected that the high speed of over two miles a minute can be obtained, but it is not known whether it can or will be kept up until its effect upon the elevated tracks is observed.

There is plenty of evidence to show that electricity is coming into more general use daily, and there is reason to believe that if the electric railway does not crowd out the steam railway, it will certainly offer it a very active opposition. It therefore becomes necessary to exercise some foresight in granting charters to electric roads. Else long they may have trains running at as high a speed as the C. P. R. and G. T. R., and their cars may be quite as large and capable of carrying just as heavy loads. If this is the future of the electric railway business, it should not get those privileges on the streets and highways that have heretofore been granted to the toy-like cars that have been used. —Toronto Star.

### British Census Returns.

Census returns for England and Wales are practically complete, and show a total population for the two countries of 32,525,716. This is an increase of 3,523,191 over the population of 1891, a gain of 12.15 per cent. during the 10 years.

Compared with former figures, this is a gratifying showing. The census of 1891 showed an increase in the 10 years from 1881 of 11.65 per cent. for the same districts.

Much interest attaches to the returns from the agricultural districts. Forty-eight counties show decided gains. These include the cities and manufacturing towns, while 14 counties, mostly confined to agricultural interests, show decreases.

The census of Ireland shows the population to be 4,456,546, a decrease of 5.3 per cent. Scotland's population numbers 4,471,557 persons. In 1891 the figures were 4,025,947.

### The Future.

We cannot look beyond to-day! The ages past we scan, But not one moment of the future lies Before the eyes  
To-morrow is a great, white wall That keeps receding ever as we go, And so  
In dark days and in fair,  
Men gaze upon it, wondering what it hides— We guess a few things that are there, And worry over much besides.

The liquor sellers are to hold a convention at Barrie on June 25 and 26 to prepare for the coming provincial elections.

Hay Fever Germs are Now Floating About.

They are in the air everywhere, too minute to see, but just waiting for a chance to get into your lungs. Then they will play havoc with your breathing apparatus, and you'll wonder what to do. The doctor will say you had better inhale Catarrhazone for it kills Hay Fever germs and moreover is dead certain to reach them. Catarrhazone cures every time, and absolutely prevents the disease from returning. You inhale Catarrhazone with the air breathed; it goes directly to the source of the trouble and cures it by removing the cause. At druggists, or sent with guarantee of cure, to any address for \$1.00 forwarded to Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

### Smallpox at Havelock.

Havelock, May 19.—Dr. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, arrived in town last night and found four cases of smallpox, two being the worst he had seen. Three cases are at John Morrow's, one mile west of here, and the fourth is in town. The latter case came from Campbellford, where the patient had been nursing her daughter. The disease had not been called smallpox there, and no steps had been taken to prevent its spreading. Dr. Bryce has gone to Campbellford to-day to investigate matters there. Another case has been discovered at S. Johnston's three miles from here, the Morrow boy, who brought the disease from the shanties, having gone to work for Johnston. The local Board of Health have arranged to remove all cases to tents outside the town, where they will be cared for. It is proposed to remove thither any further cases that may appear. The churches have been closed here to-day, some of the patients having attended the services last Sunday. A daughter of John Morrow, three of whose family have the smallpox, escaped from quarantine this morning and left on the 5 o'clock train for some point in the United States, where she is to be married on Monday.

### Spring Brook.

From Our Special Correspondent.  
The executive of Sunday School Association met in the Church here last Wednesday to arrange for a convention which will be held here on Friday, the 31st of May.

The senior football team of Spring Brook went to Marmora last Saturday to play the Deloro team, but owing to the rain and other moisture the game did not materialize.

### Harold News.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gay spent Sunday with friends here.

Mrs. Hurst is on the sick list, but is somewhat better now.

Mrs. Sidney Mason, formerly Miss Clara Bailey, of this place, is very ill. Nurse Perkins from Frankford, is nursing her.

Our blacksmith has rented and furnished a house and we expect to hear wedding bells ring out in the near future.

### Glen Ross.

From Our Correspondent.  
Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Brooks spent Saturday and Sunday at Crookston visiting friends.

Miss L. M. Anderson started for Bradford, Pa., on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Dr. Purdy.

Our teacher, Mr. McConnell, attends the teachers' convention at Belleville on May 22nd and 23rd.  
Mr. Frank Anderson left on Monday for South Dufferin, Que., where he has secured a position as cheesemaker.

A drive of logs belonging to Rathbun Co. is passing through Glen Ross.

### Ivanhoe.

From Our Correspondent.

Miss Kate Cook, of Harold spent last week at Mr. P. Brown's, Front St.

Miss Mary Reid is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jas. Benson, of Gilead, who is quite ill.

Mr. Percy Wood spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

The school at White Lake re-opened some time ago. The diphtheria scare has passed, leaving no fatal results.

Our school is still increasing in numbers. The attendance has reached 60, and still they come. School was closed on Thursday and Friday last, as the teacher was in Madoc, attending the convention.

Miss Mary Timmerman, teacher at Hazard's Corners, was thrown from her wheel one day last week and sustained some slight injuries.

Miss M. M. Brown is visiting her sister, Mrs. Murney Hagerman this week.

The annual Sabbath School meeting for election of officers was held in Beulah church on Wednesday evening last and was well attended. Reports for the past year were very encouraging in every respect. The treasurer reported quite a surplus on hand and attendance has been unusually good throughout the year. We hope for even better reports at the end of another year. Most of the officers of last year were re-elected.

Mrs. Ernest Tanner is visiting at her father's, Mr. Frank Reid, on the sixth concession.

Buffalo's great show was officially opened on Monday last, the 20th inst. Over 100,000 people were present.

### A Book on Poultry

Containing 116 pages, a beautiful lithographic plate of a group of different fowls in natural colors, engravings of all kinds of land and water poultry, descriptions of the breeds, plans for poultry houses, how to manage an incubator, all about castrating, and the value of different breeds. It will be mailed to any of our readers for 15 cents by the Associated Fanciers 400 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chinamen are said to be taking the place of servant girls in Toronto, and are reported to be giving good satisfaction.

### Fought For His Life.

"My father and sister both died of Consumption," writes J. T. Weatherax, of Wyandotte, Mich., "and I was saved from the same frightful fate only by Dr. King's New Discovery. An attack of Pneumonia left an obstinate cough and very severe lung trouble, which an excellent doctor could not help, but a few months' use of this wonderful medicine made me as well as ever and I gained much weight." In- liable for G. G. Cole, and all Throat and Lung trouble. Trial bottles free. Guaranteed bottles 50c. and \$1.00 at all Druggists.

## = CRAMPS. =

We are somewhat cramped for space this week to give our full bill of fare, and at the same time tell about the Granite Ware we give FREE with "Art" Baking Powder; but you can depend on getting Lowest Prices and Best Quality Goods in every line we handle. It won't give your pocket book the cramps to make a purchase here.

### SPECIAL.

BICYCLE KNEE PANTS, \$1.25 and \$1.50.  
FREE COLLARS.—A free White Collar of best quality and style with every Colored Shirt sold Thursday and Saturday.  
TIES.—The latest creations in Art Neckwear for Saturday at 5c. to 50c.  
MEN'S and BOYS' SUITS.—Odd lot Half-Price Sale in Suits for the next two months. Ask to see these money-savers.  
GREY COTTON at 5c. It pleases us, it will please you.  
LADIES' NECKWEAR.—All the latest freaks of fashion's fancy—Saturday.  
MUSLINS and GINGHAMS at 10c., regular 15c.



## Art Baking Powder

PUREST, STRONGEST AND BEST  
SOLD ONLY BY  
**CLUTE & MATHER.**

P.S.—Beware of smoke and water destroyed Fire Auction Teas, and when you want a good thing in Tea, buy our Sterling Brand, fully guaranteed—pure Japan, Ceylon Black, and Ceylon Green at 25c. lb.

## Boots & Shoes.

Our LADIES' SHOES appeal to the neat and stylish dressers. We show the LATEST STYLES IN GOOD SERVICEABLE SHOES, that make the feet look comely and comfortable and always satisfy. Prices moderate.

Ladies' Strap Shoes,	\$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.00.
Misses' "	50c. to \$1.40.
Ladies' Lace and Button Fine Boots,	\$1.25 to \$2.00.
Boys' Fine Boots,	\$1.00 to \$1.75.
Men's "	\$1.25 to \$3.50.
" Coarse Boots,	90c. to \$1.75.

These are all new goods bought direct from the manufacturers and we are able to give you close prices.

Come to us for your SHOE POLISH. Highest price paid for Eggs.

**BROWN & McCUTCHEON,**  
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANTS.

The failure of the spring crops in India is already severely felt. Lord George Hamilton, Secretary for India, states that the number of persons now receiving relief is 381,000, and it is expected to increase rapidly.

### SINE CREAMERY ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of Sine Creamery Association will be held at Sine, on Saturday, June 1st, 1901, at one o'clock, p.m., when the report of the past season's business will be considered and dividends paid. The officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and the operating of the skimming station at Central Cheese Factory will also be considered; and any other business that may be brought before the meeting. All those interested are requested to attend.

Sine, May 21, 1901.

M. W. SINE, President.

## A GRAND CHANGE.

Fifteen choice Village Lots in the Village of Stirling, will be offered for sale by Public Auction on the premises, being part of the Blackley Estate, on

Wednesday, June 5, 1901,

at the hour of one o'clock, p.m.

These lots contain a quarter of an acre of land each, and are well situated on the south side of Front St., and the west side of the Frankford road. These lots contain some of the best available building sites in Stirling, and as good lots in Stirling are hard to obtain, this is probably the last chance for some time of buying a good lot on easy terms. There is a large quantity of vacant land in rear of them, which can be bought at a reasonable price, by parties wishing more land.

There will be a Free Lunch furnished on the ground.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,  
Vendor's Solicitor.

## SEEDS!

RED CLOVER,  
ALSIKE,  
TIMOTHY and  
RAPE.

We have a well selected stock of each, and prices are right.

### SEED CORN.

A lot of first class Seed Corn, Improved Leeming, White Cap Dent, and Mammoth Southern Sweet.

Flour and Salt always in stock.

**S. HOLDEN.**

### COURT OF REVISION

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of the Township of RAWDON,

will be held at the Town Hall, Harold, on

Monday, the 27th day of May, 1901,

at 10 o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of hearing and determining all complaints against the assessment for the current year. All parties concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

THOS. C. MCCONNELL,  
Spring Brook, May 18th, 1901. T'n. Clerk.











The additional supplementary estimates submitted to the House of Commons brings the total estimated expenditure for next year up to \$60,008,540.

The members of the House of Commons and Senate are to have their indemnity increased from \$1,000 to \$1500, beginning with the present session. The amendment to the law providing for this has been done with the unanimous consent of both parties. It will mean an additional expense of about \$150,000 per year.

The Kingston Whig says that it is a settled fact that an electric railway connecting Kingston with points east and west will be built in the near future. Two Boston and three or four Kingston capitalists are at the back of the undertaking, and they state that they command all the capital required. The proposal at present is to run from Trenton to Ottawa and Cornwall, tapping all the important towns and villages on the line and running through Kingston. It is intended ultimately to extend the road to Toronto and Montreal.

A base ball club has been organized in Madoc village.

The population of North Sydney, Cape Breton, will reach 7,000, showing that the population has doubled within 18 months.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given \$2,000,000 to establish free education in the universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and St. Andrews.

Railway managers should keep their eyes on Michigan, where they have a two-cent-a-mile railway rate. If it works there, why not elsewhere?

The proposed parade and review of the Toronto Garrison on May 25th will not take place, because the official mourning for Queen Victoria is not yet ended.

William Hope, of Villiers, Peterboro county, 79 years of age, was so severely gored by a bull on Tuesday morning last that he died within a few hours from the injuries received.

The Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, upon the report of its missionaries to the lumber camps, has decided to memorialize the Ontario and Quebec Governments for a system of sanitary inspection for the camps.

Miss Morrow, the young woman reported to have escaped from smallpox quarantine at Hawlock, went to Auburn, N.Y., where she was married, and then went to Syracuse, where the health authorities took her into custody.

A London despatch says:—It is settled that Prince Edward Albert of York, the eldest son of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, will join his parents when they reach Canada on the return from their Australian tour.

The Ontario mining exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition is very attractive. The display is surrounded by a figure representing Canada. The figure stands on a shaft of large graphite rocks, from the Black Donald claim, Renfrew County.

The private subscriptions to Captain Bernier's polar expedition amount to \$15,000. The promoters intend to send subscription lists to the schools throughout Canada in the hope that the school children will contribute five cents each towards the project.

Mr. A. W. Campbell's report states that from 1889 to 1898 over \$18,000,000 was expended in money and statute labor, in improving the Ontario highways, a great part of which, for lack of system, was wasted. Mr. Campbell is lecturing on good roads in different parts of the Province.

The Federal Government has decided to grant a bounty in aid of the refining of lead in the Dominion. The bounty has been fixed at \$5 a ton for 1902, and decreasing at the rate of \$1 a year until it disappears altogether at the close of 1906. The total sum so paid is not to exceed \$100,000 in any year.

The Independent Order of Good Templars will celebrate their jubilee during 1901 by raising \$1,000,000, and each member of the Order is asked to contribute. The International Supreme Lodge of Milwaukee has sent out an appeal, in which it is shown that "the utter annihilation of the drink cure is the object of the million-dollar movement."

The Chicago parties who have been negotiating with the city of Kingston with the object of establishing a smelter there have withdrawn, because the bonus and privileges offered by the city were not liberal enough and because the promoters believed that the bonus offered by the Dominion Government for ore smelted in Canada might be withdrawn any moment.

A gun that weighs 190 tons and can throw a projectile weighing 2,370 pounds a distance of twenty-one miles is being completed at the Watervliet arsenal, under the direction of the United States War Department. It is an experiment. It will be eighteen inches in muzzle diameter and over forty-nine feet in length. Each shot will consume a charge of 576 pounds of smokeless powder.

Before long railway trains running at the speed of one hundred miles an hour will be with us. Arrangements are under way to construct one from Berlin to Hamburg, in Germany, and another from Liverpool to Manchester, in England. The latter is to be a single-track line. The train will run on a single rail at its apex. It will consist of but one long car, which will straddle the track, so to speak, one-half of it hanging on each side, just as a pack-saddle hangs on the back of a mule. Every car will carry its own motor. The cars will cover the whole distance of 313 miles in 20 minutes—a speed of 110 miles an hour. As the line will be overhead and impracticable, this record-breaking rate of speed will be quite safe.

Sir Francis Knollys, private secretary to the King, explains that there has been a misunderstanding in regard to the King's wish that May 24th should be observed as his birthday. He says the King suggested that Queen Victoria's birthday should be observed as usual so as not to deprive the officials of their usual holiday. The arrangement, however, is merely a temporary one.

The Town Council of Oshawa has concluded an agreement with the Detroit Wire Fence Company for the removal of their entire plant to that town. The company will employ about 25 hands at the start. There is not now a vacant factory or house in Oshawa. The Frost & Wood Co., of Smith's Falls, has purchased the Coulthard & Scott Works at Oshawa, and will operate them on a larger scale.

Hon. E. J. Davis says that if the Temiscaming excursion on May 23rd proves successful, the department will arrange for similar excursions to other parts of New Ontario. He states that the Ontario and Rainy River Railway is likely to be completed this year, which will stimulate settlement in the Rainy River district. An average of 60 letters of inquiry by intending settlers are received daily by the colonization department.

Several exploration parties will, during the coming summer, be sent by Mr. Clergue, the Sault Ste. Marie capitalist, to the shores of James's Bay. This is with a view to finding a location for the continuation of the Algoma Central Railway. Mr. H. C. Hamilton, Mr. Clergue's solicitor, says there are several terminal points to choose from, Moose Factory being one of them. The choice, he says, will fall upon the one having the best harbor facilities.

The Dominion Government has decided to prohibit the exportation of speckled brook trout, also sea trout, from Canada, because sportsmen from the United States have been in the habit every season of visiting Canada and taking across the line trout by the hundredweight. A proviso says, any person may so ship such trout caught by him to the extent of 25 pounds in weight, accompanied by a certificate to that effect. No single package of such trout shall exceed 25 pounds in weight, nor shall any person be permitted to ship more than one package during the season.

#### Madoc.

At the first meeting of Madoc cheese board 525 boxes of cheese were offered. Sales were made of 100 to Watkins at 8½c.; 160 to McGrath at 8-7-16c.; 125 to Lovell & Christmas at 8½c.

About three weeks ago David N. Embury, who had been working at Mr. Joseph Pigeon's Madoc, wandered away from that place and has not been heard of since. He had not been in his right mind lately, and having been with the late Benj. Wannamaker when he was killed at Perth, he frequently imagined some danger from train thieves. Searching parties have been out through the woods of the neighborhood at intervals since his disappearance, but no trace of him found. It is possible he may have wandered away some distance, and his friends will be glad to hear news of him from any source.

#### How To Get Up An Appetite.

Distaste for food often follows Grippe, and fevers, and is associated with a general weakness of the system. To impart a real zest for food, and give power to the stomach to digest and assimilate, no remedy can equal Ferrozine. This is a new and startling discovery. It strikes at the root of disease and by removing the cause, cures quickly and permanently. Ferrozine will quickly enable you to eat and digest anything. Mr. C. E. Parker, druggist, can tell you a great deal more about Ferrozine, how it cures and why it cures. Call to-day and see him.

#### THE CZAR.

The czar does not share King Edward's solicitude about court costume. He is more concerned in the latest fashions in armored trains—Washington Star.

The czar is said to be nervous. Some slight degree of apprehension may be excused in a man who does not know whether he is to eat a chicken croquette or a dynamite bomb.—Baltimore American.

It is small wonder that the czar is nervous, especially with the object lesson of the French revolution to show how terribly the long gathering and smoldering discontent of a nation can burst at last into a volcanic eruption.—

#### THE DOMINIE.

The Rev. Edward H. Smith, pastor of the First Congregational church of Shoshone, Wis., declares that he does not believe in the personal devil described in the Bible.

Cardinal Gibbons hopes to be able to sail for Europe soon after May 5. All depends upon the date chosen for the ceremony of conferring the red berretta upon Mgr. Martinelli, whose elevation to the cardinalate will probably be announced at the consistory on April 15.

The recent consecration of Dr. Herbert E. Ryle as bishop of Exeter, which took place in Westminster abbey, was unique in that the services of two sovereigns were invoked in the procedure. Victoria had signed the mandate, and the new prelate took the oath of allegiance to Edward VII.

#### It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg; but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by all Druggists.

#### Farmers, Attention!

E. W. Brooks has secured the noted Yorkshire Coach Horse, AMBASSADOR, No. 1901, imported by E. Row, Belmont, Ont.

Farmers and breeders would do well to see this horse, as he has never been defeated in the prize ring, and his stock are also noted prize winners.

For further particulars and terms see bill.

#### What Frightened Him.

While crossing the isthmus of Panama by rail some years ago the conductor obligingly stopped the train for Mr. Campion to gather some beautiful crimson flowers by the roadside. It was midday and intensely hot. In his "On the Frontier" Mr. Campion tells a peculiar story of this flower picking experience.

I refused offers of assistance and went alone to pluck the flowers. After gathering a handful I noticed a large bed of plants knee high and of delicate form and a beautiful green shade. I walked to them, broke off a fine spray and placed it with the flowers. To my amazement I saw that I had gathered a withered, shriveled, brownish weed. I threw it away, carefully selected a large, bright green plant and plucked it. Again I had in my hand a bunch of withered leaves.

It flashed through my mind that a sudden attack of Panama fever, which was very prevalent and much talked of, had struck me delirious.

I went "off my head" from fright. In a panic I threw the flowers down and was about to run to the train. I looked around. Nothing seemed strange. I felt my pulse. All right. I was in a perspiration, but the heat would have made a head perspire.

Then I noticed that the plants where I stood seemed shrunken and wilted. Carefully I put my finger on a fresh branch. Instantly the leaves shrank and began to change color. I had been frightened by sensitive plants.

#### A Bit of Red Tape.

The absurdities of officialism have perhaps never been better illustrated than by the incident in the career of Lord Shaftesbury which the author of "Collections and Recollections" relates: One winter evening in 1867 he was sitting in his library in Grosvenor square, when the servant told him that there was a poor man waiting to see him. The man was shown in and proved to be a laborer from Clerkenwell and one of the innumerable recipients of the old earl's charity.

He said, "My lord, you have been very good to me, and I have come to tell you what I have heard." It appeared that at the public house which he frequented he had overheard some Irishmen of desperate character plotting to blow up Clerkenwell prison. He gave Lord Shaftesbury the information, to be used as he thought best, but made it a condition that his name should not be divulged. If it were, his life would not be worth an hour's purchase.

Lord Shaftesbury pledged himself to secrecy, ordered his carriage and drove instantly to Whitehall. The authorities there refused, on grounds of official practice, to entertain the information without the name and address of the informant. These, of course, could not be given. The warning was rejected and the jail was blown up.

#### No Venture About It.

"Is this your first venture in matrimony?" the preacher asked while the bridegroom was out in the vestibule giving certain instructions to the best man, who was also his head clerk.

"My dear Mr. Goodleigh," she replied, almost blushing, "this isn't a venture at all. He has given me deeds to more than \$60,000 worth of property already."

#### Inherited.

"Pa," said little Willie, looking up from his arithmetic, "what is a linear foot?"

"Why—er—a linear foot," replied pa, temporizing, "why, it's one that's hereditary. Didn't you never hear tell of a linear descendant?"

#### Executor's Sale.

In the matter of the Estate of MARTHA AMELIA TURNER, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, deceased.

There will be sold by Public Auction on the premises hereinafter described, on

Saturday, the 15th day of JUNE,

1901, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the real estate of the above named Martha Amelia Turner, deceased, consisting of the following land:—Being village lots number 17 and 18, on the west side of Henry street, in the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings. On the premises is a good two-story brick house, wood shed and ordinary outbuildings. These lots are in good state of cultivation and are situated conveniently to the business part of the Village of Stirling.

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent. of purchase money to be paid on day of sale, balance in ten days thereafter.

JOHN LIBERTY, Executor.

G. H. THRASHER, His Solicitor.

WM. RODGERS, Esq., Auctioneer.

Prof. Barnard Johnston

the Celebrated Specialist

and Expert Optician,

will visit Stirling, June 10.

Has had fourteen years experience in treatment of the eyes. He makes a specialty of curing eye troubles that have failed to benefit. Will be at the Stirling House parlors four times in the year. Those who have weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult him. Consultation free. Watch for dates.

#### MOVING BUILDINGS.

Have now new trucks and all the necessary apparatus for moving buildings, and everything in this line promptly attended to, and on reasonable terms. Also, jacks to hire.

ALEX. CONLEY.

The Copper Shop is in full operation again a little to the south of where the old shop stood. A good supply of cooperage always on hand. Give me a call.

JEROME CONLEY.

For a clear complexion, take

Petty's Pills. They never fail to

clear the skin.

Thousands of ladies swear by them,

# Carpet Bargains.

We are offering some splendid Bargains in Fine Carpets. We have some ends of Best Brussels, regular \$1.25 and \$1.35 goods that we are clearing at \$1.00 a yard. Many of these have enough in them to cover good sized rooms.

## Tapestries.

In Tapestry Carpets we have a large range of patterns in two special lines at 50c. and 65c. a yard. These are from the best Tapestry makers in England, and you will find them extra special value at these prices.

## The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

## Two Reasons FOR ASKING YOUR PATRONAGE.

## We Offer the Largest Variety and Always Have Full Stocks.

Just now you may be interested in Sweet, Flint or Dent Corns, Hungarian, Millet, Turnip Seed, Danish Sugar Beet, Mangold, Rape Seed, Vetches, Bibby's Cream Equivalent, Sulphur—7 lbs. for 25c.

Look over our stock and we will do business.

## J. C. HANLEY & CO., GROCERS, FEED & SEED MERCHANTS, BELLEVILLE - ONT.

Note Heads, Envelopes, Billheads, Circulars, Cards, Posters,

## JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS, AT LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

STYLISH, RELIABLE ARTISTIC Recommended by Leading Dressmakers. They Always Please.

McCALL'S BAZAR PATTERNS 10c AND 15c

NONE BETTER AT ANY PRICE These patterns are sold in nearly every city and town in the United States. Your dealer does not keep them and direct to us. One cent stamps received. Address post nearest point.

THE McCALL COMPANY, 138 to 146 W. 14th Street, New York BRANCH OFFICES: 189 Fifth Ave., Chicago, and 1021 Market St., San Francisco.

McCALL'S 50c MAGAZINE YEAR

Brightest Magazine Published Contains Beautiful Colored Plates. Illustrates Latest Fashions, Fashions, Fancy Work. Agents wanted for this magazine in every locality. Beautiful premiums for a little while. Subscription only 50c. per year, including a FREE Pattern.

Address THE McCALL CO., 138 to 146 W. 14th St., New York

Ripans Tabules cure headache.

Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.



## A NEW DEPARTURE

A Radical Change in Marketing Methods as Applied to Sewing Machines. An original plan under which you can obtain easier terms and better value in the purchase of the world famous "White" Sewing Machine than ever before offered.

Write for our elegant H-T catalogue and detailed particulars. How we can save you money in the purchase of a high-grade sewing machine and the easy terms of payment we can offer, either direct from factory or through our regular authorized agents. This is an opportunity you cannot afford to pass. You know the "White," you know its manufacturers. Therefore, a detailed description of the machine and its construction is unnecessary. If you have an old machine to exchange we can offer most liberal terms. Write to-day. Address in full.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, (Dep't A.) Cleveland, Ohio.

## THE NEWS-ARGUS

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To 1st of Jan. 1902, for 50c.

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WRITE TO-DAY FOR SAMPLE COPY

CRITERION PUBLICATION CO., Subscription Department, 41 East 21st St., N.Y. City.



## Bob McCready.

Above is a splendid portrait of Bob McCready, one of the best football players in Canada. He is a member of the Ottawa University team, and has been in all of its championship matches. He is a splendid specimen of robust Canadian manhood, but, strong as he is, he has known what it is to suffer from dyspepsia. So seriously afflicted was he at the opening of the past (1899) season, that he was not able to go out with his team. Pains in the back and sides, intermittent headache, and the awful pang he suffered after eating, the result of an impaired digestion, warned him that he was in no condition to play football, the hardest of all games. Besides, he lacked the energy to carry when I feel in need of a strengthening. Such is the recommendation of this well-known athlete, and such will be the experience of everyone who tries this wonderful remedy. If your druggist cannot supply you, write to us, enclosing price 50 cents a bottle, six bottles for \$2.50. Address The Dr. Petty Medicine Co., Ottawa, Canada.

## The NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1902, ONLY 50c.

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may be secured by our aid. Address, THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Petty's Pills never fail to give relief, and they cure if given an honest trial.

We are spending thousands to make Petty's Pills known. Our money proves our faith. A trial will secure yours.

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## BUSINESS CARDS.

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BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES,  
Public Conveyancers, Conveyancers, &c.  
OFFICES:—Stirling and Bancroft.  
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DENTIST.  
HONOR GRADUATE OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY,  
AND M. R. C. D. S. OF ONTARIO.  
Office—Over Parker's Drug Store.  
Will visit Marmora every Thursday.

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Toronto Medical College. Licentiate of  
the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.  
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Dr. Boulter's  
former residence, Stirling.

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Cabe's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

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Office: McAnnam's Block, Cor. Front and  
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PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., Belleville, Ont.  
Private Money to Loan at Lowest  
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**JOHN S. BLACK,**  
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR  
Lake Umbagog, Office over the store  
lately occupied by G. L. Scott, Stirling.

**STIRLING LODGE**  
NO. 239.  
I. O. O. F.  
Meets in the Lodge room,  
Conley block,  
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING  
at 8 o'clock.  
L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

**DENTISTRY.**  
O. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.  
TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO  
School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling  
professionally, the second and last Friday of  
each month until further notice.  
The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and  
all the modern improvements known to Den-  
tistry, will be used for the painless extraction  
and preservation of the natural teeth.  
Rooms at Scott House.

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MARMORA.  
ISSUER OF MARMORA LICENSES AND  
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**A. E. TWEEDIE, V. S., Stirling.**  
Office—Opposite the Grist Mill.  
All calls promptly attended day and  
night.

## The News-Argus

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,  
TO JAN. 1, 1902, 50c.

### A Rhapsody of Love.

Only two alone, engaged in bring-  
ing about for ourselves the still greater  
solitude of two into one. Oh, be-  
loved, what a company that will be!  
Take me in your arms, fasten me to  
your heart, breathe on me. Deny me  
either breath or the light of day. I  
am yours equally, to live or die at  
your word. I shut my eyes to feel  
your kisses falling on me like rain, or  
still more like sunshine—yet most of  
all like kisses, my own dearest and  
best beloved!—From an "English  
Woman's Love Letters."

### A Quaint Introduction.

On one occasion the dean of Wells  
in introducing E. A. Freeman, whom  
he could abide neither as man nor  
historian, said: "I rise with great  
pleasure to propose the health of our  
valued neighbor, Mr. Freeman, the  
historian, a man who, in his own per-  
sonal characteristics, has so often de-  
picted for us the savage character of  
our first forefathers."

### No Snakes in Hawaii.

The centiped is the only poisonous  
insect on the Hawaiian Islands, and its  
sting here is no more dangerous than  
the sting of a wasp or hornet in the  
United States. On the mainland the  
tarantula's sting is usually fatal and  
always brings serious consequences.  
Hawaii is fortunate, too, in having no  
snakes or poisonous reptiles.

Denmark claims that there is not a  
single person in her domain who can-  
not read and write.

The South African winter begins to-  
ward the end of April and lasts until  
September.

When a friend is in trouble, don't  
ask, "Can I do anything?" Do some-  
thing.

Do but half of what you can, and  
you will be surprised at your own dil-  
gence.

Both of the sons of Thomas Jefferson  
were members of congress from Vir-  
ginia while he was president. One of  
these was Thomas Mann Randolph and  
the other John W. Eppes.

The average weight of a sheep fleece  
is 5 1/2 pounds.

Hundreds have testified to the  
good Pepp's Pills have done them.

As an all-round family remedy, one  
that always should be in the house  
for an emergency, Dr. Pepp's Pills  
discount anything in the market.  
They are so small a child can take  
them with ease; yet one's a dose.

### A Criminal.

A friend of mine, the minister of a  
west end chapel in London, tells how,  
in his last visit to America, he preach-  
ed in one of the larger jails and after  
the service visited some of the prison-  
ers in their cells. One case interested  
him especially, a man of good educa-  
tion and address and seemingly of  
abilities fitted to command success in  
the world. My friend gave vent to his  
sincere distress at finding such a man  
in such a position and was going on to  
"improve the occasion" when the pris-  
oner cut in with the remark that he  
believed in England we were fond of  
fox hunting.

My friend, regarding it as a broad  
hint to change the subject, assented.  
"And may I ask," said his compa-  
nion, "when a man gets a fall, does he  
give up hunting?" And on getting the  
only possible answer to such a ques-  
tion he added, "I have had a bad fall,  
and no mistake, but I count on better  
luck another time."

This case is thoroughly typical. The  
true professional is not a weak crea-  
ture who yields to uncontrollable im-  
pulses. Loving a life of adventure and  
having a soul above working for his  
living, he pursues a life of crime with  
a full appreciation of its risks. Change  
those risks to certainties, and you at  
once supply a motive adequate to  
influence his course. If every fox  
hunter ended by breaking his neck, fox  
hunting would be shunned, save by a  
few desperate men, and the same  
would be true of professional crime of  
this character if it always ended in  
disaster.

### Worked the Passengers.

An amusing scene was witnessed one  
day on one of the mail boats running  
from Calais to Dover. The sea was  
rather rough. A young woman, pretty  
and nicely dressed, appeared to be sud-  
denly taken very ill with seasickness.  
She groaned and screamed in apparent  
agony for some little time.

At length a person who appeared to  
be a stranger to her approached and  
asked whether she would like to take  
a lozenge, which he guaranteed would  
ease her pain. He had often tried it,  
he said, on people and always with the  
most marvelous results. The young  
lady demurred a little at first, but  
finally accepted the offer. Never was  
cure so instantaneous. Hardly had she  
swallowed the lozenge than the fair  
patient was sitting up all smiles and  
ordering ham sandwiches of the stew-  
ard.

Some passengers were so struck  
with the incident that they inquired  
what was the remedy that had had  
such a wonderful result, and the gen-  
tleman, who, as he said, was the agent  
for the sale of the lozenges, disposed  
of a considerable number of boxes of  
them at 10 francs apiece. What was  
the surprise of the purchasers when  
they saw the young lady and her pre-  
server go off in arm in the vessel  
reaching Dover! The boxes contained  
common jofubes.—London Telegraph.

### An Officious Sexton.

There is an Irish clergyman of our  
acquaintance who has deservedly ac-  
quired a considerable local reputation as a wit  
and story teller. He sees everything  
from the humorous side. His appear-  
ance, his voice and manner are all  
mirth provoking, especially his laugh.  
The present writer heard him speak  
late of his sexton, who appears to be  
an original. A lady, a stranger to the  
place, asked him if there were daily  
masses in the church. "No, madam,"  
he replied, "we can't afford that, but  
we put down coconuts every Sunday."  
This official is close at hand at all  
baptisms and marriages and instinct-  
ively answers all the questions asked  
of sponsors and couples being mar-  
ried, so that the recter says he is god-  
father to innumerable children and has  
married himself to a considerable num-  
ber of brides, for when the question is  
put, "Wilt thou have this woman to be  
thy wedded wife?" he always audibly  
answers, "I will." It may be truly  
said "this is very Irish," for so it is.  
Indeed, we have been told of a case in  
which a young lady about to be mar-  
ried in the church which this sexton  
serves made it a proviso that he should  
be charged to keep his distance dur-  
ing the ceremony.—Exchange.

### Bond to Have Order.

"My husband is just too ridiculous  
for anything."  
"Why so?"  
"Why, he staid at home last night  
and attended to the children while I  
went to the club. When I returned, he  
was sitting on a chair in the corner, a  
black snake whip in one hand and a re-  
volver in the other."—Indianapolis  
Sun.

### Altogether Different.

Suitor—I have come to ask you for  
your daughter's hand.  
Father—Well, the fact is we are pre-  
tending here as it is, and I—  
Suitor—Oh, I intend to take her away  
from home if I marry her!  
Father—Oh, well, in that case— But  
you did give me an awful start, my boy.

### A Gentle Hint.

Little Bobby had been forbidden to  
ask for dessert. The other day they  
forgot to serve him, and as Bobby is  
very obedient he remained silent, al-  
though much affected.  
"Josephine," said the father, "pass  
me a plate."  
"Won't you have mine?" cried little  
Bobby. "It is very clean."—London  
Tit-Bits.

### All Her Fault.

Mr. Peevish—Where is that book of  
mine? You know I told you last night  
where I had put it for safe keeping.  
Mrs. Peevish—Yes, dear, but I don't  
remember where you said you had put it.  
Mr. Peevish—Well, I declare! Women  
can't remember a blessed thing!—Phil-  
adelphia Record.

### Beating an Avalanche.

One of the most exciting Alpine ad-  
ventures on record was Mr. Tuckett's  
race with an avalanche on the Elger  
glacier in 1871. He was ascending the  
glacier with two friends and a guide.  
Says Travel:  
The glacier sloped somewhat steeply,  
and on the upper part, above the climb-  
ers, a mass of loose, freshly fallen  
snow had collected. Suddenly the trav-  
elers heard a thundering noise and  
perceived a huge mass of snow and ice  
sliding down toward them. They  
could only try to reach the rocks at the  
side of the glacier, hoping to do so  
before the avalanche should sweep  
them away. Through the knee deep  
snow they ran for their lives.

"Remember," said Mr. Tuckett, "be-  
ing struck with the idea that it seemed  
as if the avalanche were sure of its  
prey and wished to play with us for  
awhile. At one moment it let us im-  
agine that we had gained on it, and the  
next, with mere wantonness of vindic-  
tive power, it suddenly rolled out a  
vast volume of grinding blocks and  
whirling snow, as if to show us that it  
could outflank us any moment it chose.  
"Nearer and nearer it came, its front  
pulsing as it swept, deadly, im-  
placable, wild confusion of whirling  
snow and fragments of ice, a frozen  
cloud, swept over us, entirely conceal-  
ing us from one another. But still we  
were untouched, and still we ran.  
"Another half second, and the mist  
parted. There lay the body of the mon-  
ster, whose head was still careering  
away at lightning speed far below us,  
motionless, rigid, harmless."

"Another half second, and the mist  
parted. There lay the body of the mon-  
ster, whose head was still careering  
away at lightning speed far below us,  
motionless, rigid, harmless."

### Rather Outspoken.

"When a man in the west likes not  
another," said a British Columbia man,  
"he is in no way disposed to hide that  
fact under a bushel basket or to con-  
ceal it from either the gentleman dis-  
liked in particular or the rest of the  
community in general."

"I remember an example of this trait  
that came under my notice some years  
ago in Idaho. A certain old fellow  
named Haas ran a paper there, and he  
and Judge Buck, the judge who ren-  
dered the celebrated decision in the  
famous 'Poor Man's Tiger' litigation, were  
sworn enemies. Another old timer  
named Cheney disliked Haas and Buck  
and had it in for them both.

"One night at Wallace a dinner was  
given, at which Buck, Haas and Cheney  
were present, and at a late stage in  
the proceedings Cheney was called up-  
on for a speech. I don't remember the  
topic he chose or how he brought it in,  
but when he got through Cheney left  
in the minds of his hearers no manner  
of doubt as to how he felt toward the  
other two.

"Gentlemen," said Cheney as he  
hung unsteadily to the end of the ta-  
ble, for the wine had been passing  
freely, "old man Haas says Judge Buck  
is a perjurer and a blackmailer, and  
Judge Buck says old man Haas is a  
horse thief and a liar. As both the  
gentlemen are extremely well acquaint-  
ed with each other and should know  
whereof they speak, I do not feel cal-  
led upon to dispute either statement."

"And then he sat down amid tumul-  
tuous applause."

### Doing the Glazier a Kindness.

A traveling tinkler out of work be-  
moaned his hard luck to a sympathetic  
glazier.  
"I'll soon put that right for you,"  
said the glazier. "Just come up to  
that big hotel over there in half an  
hour's time, and you'll find work."

Accordingly the tinkler made his ap-  
pearance at the appointed time and  
found himself in great request, as all  
the good wife's pots and pans had mys-  
teriously sprung leaks.  
Needless to say the glazier had slyly  
operated on them to provide a job for  
his acquaintance.

Having finished his work, the tinkler  
trudged off, full of gratitude, and soon  
arrived at a wayside schoolhouse.  
A happy thought striking him, he de-  
termined to repay the glazier's kind-  
ness, and, arming himself with stones,  
he speedily smashed every window in  
the house.  
Returning, he intimated to his friend  
the service he had rendered him, but  
was amazed to see the man of glass  
become convulsed with rage.  
"Great Scott, man," shouted the lat-  
ter, "you've ruined me! I repair the  
windows of that school by yearly con-  
tract!"—London Answers.

### Avoiding Worry.

Wife—Here comes a friend of mine.  
Let's turn into this side street until she  
passes.  
Husband—Quarrelled with her?  
Wife—No, but I don't want you to see her."  
"Hum! Why not?"  
"I know you'll admire that new dress  
of hers, and it will only worry you to  
think what a ridiculous fuss you made  
over the bills for this cheap thing I've  
got on."

### Teeth Put to Many Uses.

All Eskimos have good teeth, but  
they are subjected to severe usage,  
being used for pinchers, vices and  
dusting machines.  
The teeth are employed in drawing  
bolts, untying knots, holding the  
mouthpiece of a drill, shaping boot  
soles, stretching and tanning skins.  
When they become worn from hard  
use, they are leveled off with a file  
or whetstone.

### Not a Good Lie.

Mrs. Newbridge—I didn't see you at  
my wedding.  
Mr. Sturgeon (who saved the price of a  
gift)—Why, I didn't get any invitation.  
Mrs. Newbridge—I'm sure one was  
sent to your house on Sixteenth street.  
Mr. Sturgeon—No, it wasn't. It was  
sent to the same number on Fifteenth  
street, and—er—that is—I declare there  
goes my car! Good-by!—Catholic Stand-  
ard Times.

### The Travels of an Eyelid.

The many thousands of miles which  
a man unconsciously travels in his life-  
time, taking into consideration the  
paces his footsteps measure as he  
walks about each day, are enough to  
make him sit down to rest for the re-  
mainder of his life.  
But now a German scientist has come  
forward with some still more  
startling facts concerning the journeys  
which our eyelid undertakes every  
time it winks, and it is not possible for  
us to see, he says, unless we wink.  
Unconsciously we wink once a second,  
so that for the time we are awake dur-  
ing the day we voluntarily wink from  
45,000 to 50,000 times and in a year  
have moved our eyelids down and up  
again no less than 18,250,000 times.  
The distance that the eyelid travels in  
its great speed is measured from a sin-  
gle involuntary wink.  
This, the scientist says, is a quarter  
of an inch both ways, the eyelid mov-  
ing equally up and down, so that, tak-  
ing the movement of both eyelids into  
consideration, they cover some 50,000  
inches in a day. The eyelids of a man  
who has lived for 50 years will have  
unconsciously traveled a third of the  
way around the earth, or about 7,200  
miles, a calculation sufficient in itself  
to cause the victim of insomnia to fall  
into a dreamless sleep as he reads it.—  
London Mail.

A Dead Face in the Window.  
Crookford, the proprietor of a well  
known London gambling house, was  
made to play a queer role after he was  
dead. When one of Crookford's horses  
was poisoned just before the Derby,  
the misfortune brought on an attack  
of apoplexy, which proved fatal with-  
in 48 hours. Now, many of Crookford's  
friends had staked large sums  
on another of the gambler's horses,  
which was a favorite for the Oaks and  
which was disqualified by the death  
of the owner. Only the people in the  
gambling house knew of Crookford's  
death, and it was resolved to keep it  
a secret until after the race.

The servants were bribed and sworn  
to secrecy, and the conspirators on  
the day after the night upon which  
Crookford died had the body placed in  
a chair at a window, so that people re-  
turning from the track could see the  
gambler sitting there. He was fixed  
up to look as lifelike as possible and  
through the window and partially con-  
cealed from view by the curtains look-  
ed so natural that no one of the great  
crowd which came cheering by the  
house when on their return from see-  
ing Crookford's horse win the Oaks  
suspected the trick.

The next day it was announced that  
Crookford was dead, but it was years  
before the true story leaked out.  
Faithful Shepherd Dogs.  
A cold spell in Montana killed a  
sheep herder in the Great Falls dis-  
trict. Two feet of snow covered the  
range in places, and the thermometer  
indicated 40 degrees below zero.  
The herder was frozen to death on  
the prairies while caring for the sheep,  
and it was three days before his fate  
was known to his employers. Two  
shepherd dogs were with him when he  
died, and one of these staid with his  
body while the other attended to the  
sheep, just as though the herder had  
been with him. The dog drove them  
out on the range in the morning and  
back again at night, guarding them  
from wolves and preventing them from  
straying off. Neither dog had any-  
thing to eat during the three days'  
vigil, so far as could be ascertained,  
but the 2,500 sheep thrived as well as  
apparently as though directed by human  
agency. The singular fact about the  
matter is that these faithful creatures  
would have starved to death rather  
than harm one of the sheep left in  
their charge.

### He Forgave Twain.

Many years ago the Montana club in  
Helena entertained Mark Twain after  
a lecture. He met many old friends  
there and one old enemy. The latter  
had come all the way from Virginia  
City, Nev., on purpose to settle an old  
score. When the glasses were filled  
and Mark's health proposed, this man  
interrupted the proceedings by saying:  
"Hold on a minute. Before we go fur-  
ther I want to say to you, Sam Clem-  
ens, that you did me a dirty trick over  
there in Silver City, and I've come  
here to have a settlement with you."  
There was a deadly silence for a  
moment, when Mark said to that was  
before—I reformed, wasn't I?"  
Senator Sanders suggested that inas-  
much as the other fellow had never re-  
formed Clemens and all the others  
present forgive him and drink together,  
which all did.

### One of Her Ways.

"The ways of the female shopper  
are beyond the ordinary salesman's  
ken," said a disgusted optician who is  
in business in the shopping section of  
the city. "A woman came in here the  
other day and asked the prices of all  
kinds and styles of spectacles and eye-  
glasses known to be in the trade.  
Finally, after a half hour's quizzing,  
she rushed out with the remark:  
"Thank you, I expect to get a pair of  
glasses for a birthday present, and I  
just wanted to know about the prices  
of them."

### A Fated Spot.

About a mile south of the Michigan  
state line and near Cedar lake, Indiana,  
is a small spot of land upon which  
vegetation absolutely refuses to grow.  
The surrounding soil, though apparent-  
ly the same, is very productive. The  
spot is less than 20 feet in diameter  
and is located in a grove which tra-  
dition declares to have been the to-  
ture ground of the Barbicene Indians.

### Lucidity of Sings.

"So you floored your opponent?"  
"Yes, indeed; I knocked him sky-  
high."

### He Stunned the Porter.

On one occasion Sims Reeves, the  
famous tenor, was stranded at a coun-  
try junction waiting for a train. It  
was cold and miserable, and the singer  
was naturally not in the best of tem-  
pers. While awaiting the end of dis-  
appointment an old railway porter who  
recognized him from the published por-  
traits entered the waiting room.

"Good evening, Mr. Sims Reeves," he  
said.  
"Good evening, my man," replied the  
vocalist, getting ready the necessary  
tip. But the man sought for informa-  
tion rather than tips.  
"They tell me you earn a heap of  
money," he remarked.  
"Oh!" murmured Mr. Reeves.

"And yet," pursued the porter, "you  
don't work hard. Not so hard as I do,  
for instance. But I desay you earn  
perhaps ten times what I do—eh?"  
"What do you earn?" asked the  
singer.  
"Eighteen shillings a week all the  
year round," said the porter.  
Sims Reeves opened his chest. "Do  
re, mi—do," he sang, the last note be-  
ing a ringing top one. "There, my  
man; there's your year's salary gone!"  
The amazed railway man gazed won-  
deringly at the singer for a full min-  
ute. Then, as though his thoughts  
were "far too deep for words," he si-  
lently resumed his prosaic occupation.

### Not Strong Enough.

At one of the clubs the other day  
two members were arguing about will  
power.

The concelled man, who was in the  
habit of boring all present with his  
pointless tales, said that his will was  
stronger than his friend's.  
"You are wrong there," said the quiet  
man, "and I will prove it in this way.  
You go and stand in that corner, and  
I will try to come out of it. You  
will against me, and I bet you that I  
will have you from that corner before  
I have commanded you a second time."

The smart one took the bet and put  
himself in the corner. The quiet man  
said in a commanding voice:  
"Come out of that corner!"  
The other grinned and shook his  
head. The quiet man sat down and  
looked at him steadily. Five minutes  
passed, and the man of will said, with  
a sneer: "Haden't you better give it up?  
I don't feel any influence at all, and I  
can't stand here all the evening."

"There is no hurry," said the quiet  
man, "and I have a very comfortable  
seat. There is no time limit except  
that you are to come out before I ask  
you twice, and as I don't intend to ask  
you again until this day week I think  
you will feel the influence before  
then."

### She Waited.

Even a Scotchman cannot always be  
humorous, if he would. Like other  
people, however, he is sometimes  
funny without meaning to be. The  
Scottish-American thinks that the  
message sent by a young man in  
Peelbesshire to his waiting bride may  
have kept her from worrying over his  
nonappearance, but that she must after  
all have received it with mixed feel-  
ings.

The bride elect lived in a village some  
distance from the home of William, the  
bridegroom. The wedding was to be at  
her home. On the eventful day the  
young man started for the station, but  
on the way met the village grocer, who  
talked so entertainingly that William  
missed his train.

Naturally he was in what is known  
as a "state of mind." Something must  
be done and done at once. So he sent  
the following telegram:  
Don't marry till I come.

### When She Laughed.

In his volume on Ellen Terry Clem-  
ent Scott tells of a somewhat self sat-  
isfied, vainglorious and grumpy actor  
who complained that the noted Eng-  
lish actress continually laughed in one  
of his most important scenes. He had  
not the courage to tell her his objec-  
tions, so he wrote her a letter of heart-  
broken complaint, in which he said:  
"I am extremely sorry to tell you that  
it is impossible for me to make any ef-  
fect in such and such a scene if you  
persist in laughing at me on the stage  
and so spoiling the situation. May I  
ask you to change your attitude, as  
the scene is a most trying one?"  
Miss Terry's answer was very direct  
and to the point, for she wrote: "You  
are quite mistaken. I never laugh at  
you on the stage. I wait till I get  
home."

### The Joint of His Warning.

"You ain't acquainted around here  
much, be you?" asked the mountaineer  
of the man on horseback.  
"No."  
"I reckoned not. I don't believe I'd  
go down the trail that runs past Abe  
Gore's shack if I wah you. Abe had  
his hoss staid last week."

"But this isn't his horse."  
"You don't seem to understand. I  
ain't accusin you of stealin his hoss.  
I'm simply intimatin to you that at  
present Abe happens to be in need of  
a hoss party if I wouldn't go down  
that road if I wah you."

### Doubts Salt's Efficacy.

"I notice," said Uncle Allen Sparks,  
"a couple of our learned professors  
have found the secret of prolonging  
life. It is simply to have plenty of  
salt in the system. If that's true, and  
I'm not saying it isn't, Lot's wife  
ought to be alive today, which," con-  
tinued Uncle Allen reflectively, "I be-  
lieve she is not."

### Six Frightened Lions.

An incident at the Porte St. Martin  
theater in Paris has become part o  
the annals of the show business. Th  
chief feature of the exhibition wa  
"torn" consisting of the casting of a  
young woman securely bound into a  
cage of lions heralded as being the  
fierceest and most bloodthirsty of man  
eaters.

The woman who had the part of the  
victim was taken ill, and a substitute  
was found in the wife of one of the  
trainers, herself a trainer of some ex-  
perience, but without any acquaintan-  
ce with these particular six lions. As she  
was somewhat nervous she carried a  
small club ready for use should occa-  
sion arise.

Amid the breathless silence of the  
spectators the ringmaster explained  
the ferocious nature of the lions and  
the terrible risk of the woman, and  
she was thrust in at the cage door.  
In the excitement of the occasion the  
door was not securely shut after her.

No sooner was she fairly inside than  
the six monarchs of the jungle, seeing  
that a strange person had been forced  
upon them, raised a chorus of sander-  
ing terror, bolted for the cage door,  
clawed it open and with dragging tails  
and cringing flanks fled out through  
a rear entrance and found refuge in a  
cellar, whence they were dislodged on-  
ly after great difficulty.

It was a week before the "ferocious  
man eaters" were sufficiently recover-  
ed from their terrors to appear in public.

### A Splendid Bluff.

Sir Walter Besant is said to have  
once settled a disputed cab fare in a  
novel manner. He drove from Picca-  
dilly to some place in the suburbs out-  
side the radius. On getting down he  
tendered to the driver three shillings  
and sixpence, which was a little over  
the proper fare. The man, however,  
wanted five shillings. Besant refused.  
"I'd like to fight you for it," said the  
driver.

"The very thing," said Besant, who  
had never in his life put on a boxing  
glove and was almost as ignorant as  
Pickwick even of the fighting attitude.  
"The very thing! Capital! We'll  
have the fight in the back garden.  
My brother will look on, hold the  
stakes and see fair?"

The cabman got down slowly, as if  
he did not quite care about it after all.  
He followed into the garden, where  
there was a lovely bit of green turf.  
Besant placed the five shillings in his  
friend's hands, took off his coat and  
waistcoat and rolled up his sleeves—  
all with an air of cheerful alacrity.

"Now, my friend," said he, "I am  
ready as soon as you are. His anxiety  
was great, but it decreased as he  
watched the cabman's face express  
successively all the emotions of bounce,  
surprise, doubt, hesitation and abject  
cowardice.

"No, no," he said at last. "Gimme  
the three and six. I know your tricks,  
both of you. I've been done this way  
before."

### Broken at the Wheel.

In the diary of that remarkable man,  
General Patrick Gordon, who left Scot-  
land in 1651 a poor, unfriended wan-  
derer and when he died in



## A Business Interview.

I.

Agnes Beaumont was sitting alone in the boudoir of her charming little flat. In her hand was an open letter, which she was reading for the fifth or sixth time.

The letter was upon business paper, and at the top bore the name of a firm of solicitors. It ran:

"Dear Mrs. Beaumont,—A man whom I know, just up from the country, wants a little advice which my firm is unable to supply. The required advice is quite unprofessional, and could, it seems to me, be best furnished by a woman thoroughly conversant with the ways of the world.

"May I venture to intrude upon you for a few minutes this afternoon, at about five o'clock in the hope that you will lend a kindly ear, and give me the necessary counsel?"

"The visit being a business one, shall not detain you long—Very sincerely yours,

Maurice Carleton.

An answer to this epistle inviting the writer to present himself at the hour named, had been written, and despatched by the waiting messenger.

Mrs. Beaumont possessed three qualifications that rendered her especially attractive in the eyes of men. Item: She was young—four-and-twenty last birthday, true bill. Item: She was a widow. Item: She was exceedingly pretty.

No, "pretty," does not adequately describe Mrs. Beaumont. She was better than that. There was a certain "go" about her not easy to express, and it would have been difficult to find a serious flaw in form or feature.

The little French timepiece on the mantel had just mentioned that it was five o'clock, and almost as the last stroke died away the door was thrown open, and Mrs. Beaumont rose to greet her visitor.

"Punctual, as usual," she exclaimed.

"Yes; punctuality is the bane of my existence," replied Carleton.

He was a tall man, possibly five or six years her senior, not in the least handsome, but with a keen, strong face, wherein lay plenty of quiet determination and latent energy. His movements and way of holding himself, suggested firm, pliant muscles. One would have fancied to look at him, that he could do neat things over parallel bars and from pendulous rings.

"So you have not quite given up my acquaintance, after all?" said the lady. "I am glad to see you."

She seated herself again on the sofa, indicating a chair for Carleton.

"Thanks," said he. "I am glad to be here once more."

"What have you been doing with yourself all these months?"

"Slaving."

The feminine eyebrows went up in a manner that might mean surprise, or unbelief, or both.

"Fact, I assure you. Gone to work with a will at last, trying to annex enough shillings to keep myself in shoes and other delicacies."

A smart parlourmaid brought in tea, arranging a small table quickly and quietly beside her mistress.

"Didn't you see by the letter-paper that I have hung out my sign?" he asked, when the maid had left the room.

"I did see your name on the paper, but the idea of associating it with work—real work—never entered my mind."

Carleton laughed pleasantly.

"One lump or two?" asked the hostess, holding a second piece of sugar in the tongs, balanced over a cup.

"Two please."

"Milk or cream?"

"Both, please. The motto of our house is, 'Take all you can get; and, if you don't see what you want, ask for it.'"

Having handed the tea, Mrs. Beaumont settled herself comfortably among the cushions.

"So you have come to consult me about this man from the country, and it is to him, apparently that I am indebted for the pleasure of seeing you at all?"

"No; I should have come anyway."

The lady waved that remark airily aside, as though it were not worthy of consideration.

"Upon what subject does your country friend require enlightenment?"

Again Carleton laughed that low, easy-going laugh of his. Somehow people always felt better for hearing Carleton laugh.

"My country friend is in the dilemma of a mental muddle just at present. Fact is, he is in love."

"The tale is most interesting. Love on the first page! Pray continue!"

II.

"Well, then, the facts are these, as nearly as I can make them out. My pastoral acquaintance is in love—madly in love. The girl is rich, whereas my friend can only scrape together a few hundreds per year—about enough to keep him decently as a bachelor. And, being by nature, an indolent man, he has never made any serious attempt to increase his income. But now—now he wants to marry. So you see the fix he is in."

"Pardon me, but I do not see. Didn't you say the girl has money?"

"Tons of it!"

"Well, then, where is the difficulty?"

"The difficulty is that the old father is one of those uncomfortable

fellows afflicted with a conscience. He doesn't want the girl's money, and—"

"Don't you think," interrupted Mrs. Beaumont, "that sentiment is a little ancient for up-to-date publication—rather a back number?"

Carleton hesitated a moment while he sat thinking.

"No," he said at length. "I believe the man is honest."

"Was there ever a man who did not want a woman's money, and who, at the same time, did not try to cheat her?"

"Of course, he may be super-sensitive; but there is one thing certain, he does want the woman's money, more than anything in this world, or possibly in the next, either."

"Has he hinted to the girl that he cares for her?"

"Never a word."

"Then how does he know that he has any chances?"

"He doesn't."

Mrs. Beaumont shrugged her charming shoulders. The shrug said plainly: "What a poor thing your friend must be!"

"Am I to understand that the girl's money is the stumbling block—that the very fact of her being rich prevents the man declaring himself?"

"Precisely."

"And, instead, comes to you for advice?"

"And I, not being a ladies' man, and no more fit than a kangaroo to give advice, in turn lay the matter before your superior wisdom."

"I must confess that the affair is still slightly nebulous. Upon just what point does he want counsel?"

"It is perhaps hardly counsel that he needs. Let us say he wants a worldly-wise opinion as a guide. To put the matter in a nutshell, is it right, justifiable and honourable for a poor man, to ask a rich woman to marry him? Can he do such a thing, and retain his self-respect? Above all, would the woman respect him, even if she accepted him? About outsiders, he doesn't care a rap. Now, as a woman of experience—one who knows men and women well—what do you say?"

She made no reply for a moment. Then she got up, and, laying hold of the tongs, poked the fire vigorously.

"Almost spitefully."

"I have no patience with men like your friend," she said at last. "If I were a man, and loved a girl, and could get her, would marry her, rich or poor. As for the money and self-respect, and all that nonsense, they will adjust themselves later. Things of that sort always do. Tell your friend to marry the girl if she will have him," said Mrs. Beaumont, emphasising each word separately by a knock with the tongs upon the hearth, "and then to go to work like a man. The work will bring respect from them both."

"Thank you," said Carleton. "The advice is clear and sound. Whether the man will take it is another question."

"By the way, I suppose there is no doubt as to the girl's money? She has it all right?"

"So far as my limited knowledge extends, yes."

"Because," said she, going to her writing-desk, and picking out a letter from a pile of others—"because, you know, money is a very uncertain quantity in these days of speculation." She handed the letter to Carleton, saying: "Here is a case in point."

III.

Carleton read half-way down the page, and then went back to read it again, as though he could not make out the meaning. After a little his hand fell, and he stood looking at his hostess in a dazed sort of way.

"Do you mean that this letter refers to your own property?" he asked at length.

"Had—had you much invested out there—in South America?"

"My brother had put every penny of his own and of mine into the bank."

"Good heavens! Mrs. Beaumont, do you know that the bank is utterly gone—wiped out of existence? Its shares are not worth the paper they are printed on. The evening bulletins have all got it."

"So I learned to-day. The letter came this morning, and I went at once to the City."

"With this burden upon your mind—in the face of this shock—you have listened to all my rubbish without mentioning your own affairs, or allowing me at least to show my sympathy?"

Carleton walked slowly up and down the room two or three times, his hands clasped behind him, his head bent down. At length he came and stood in front of her sofa.

"Have you any plans," he asked, "in view of this—this trouble?"

"She made a gesture to indicate that she had no special plan.

"Please pardon my insistence, at this inopportune time; but, if you don't mind, I should like to go back to my rustic for a moment—only for a moment. There is one question I want to settle absolutely."

She silently signified her permission.

"You distinctly believe that a man who has lost his money is right in asking her to marry him, regardless of money on either side?"

He put the question with great deliberation, and stood anxiously watching her face.

"It seems so to me," she answered.

"Mrs. Beaumont, that I am a poor enough man there is no need to tell you, and utterly unworthy of you in any way; but my whole heart is yours, and you will accept that and do me the great honour of being my wife?"

She was on her feet in an instant, with wide-open, defiant eyes, her breath coming quick and fast.

"Surely you must have mistaken or misnamed your feeling? For three months you have not been near me. Even now you are not here on your own account, but on behalf of another. My vanity is not so great as to

delude me into a belief that you love me. No; it is not love, but pity; that you feel—pity because I am suddenly left almost a beggar. No, Mr. Carleton, your suit is not for his pride, and I have mine."

"That friend," said he, "is a myth. You must surely understand that it was my own case I was trying to lay before you?"

The slow, indolent manner was gone now. He spoke rapidly—impetuously, gathering earnestness as he went.

"It is true that I stayed away, not daring to trust myself in your presence for fear that my resolution would fail. I have fought a great fight with myself during these last three months and lost. I have loved you longer than I dare tell you, and day by day your image has grown stronger. Agnes—Agnes, I cannot live without you! Don't you know that I would barter my chances of heaven to hear you say that you love me. Must I go?"

For answer Mrs. Beaumont drew from the folds of her bodice a small paper, and handed it to Carleton.

It was one of those flimsy papers that we all know so well, pink in colour, with heavy crayon writing.

"Perhaps I ought to have shown you this sooner," she said. "It came twenty minutes before you did. Read it, please."

He opened the telegram, and read: "To Mrs. Beaumont, The Mansions, Hyde Park. Bank all right. Wrong name given. Cable."

Carleton quietly laid the telegram on the table, and, without another word, started towards the door.

"Mr. Carleton!"

No reply; and his hand was on the knob.

"Maurice!"

"Yes, Mrs. Beaumont!"

"Will you come here a moment? I have something to ask you."

He walked slowly back, and stood by the chimney-piece leaning his elbow upon it, a tired, dejected way. The life seemed all gone out of him.

A few minutes ago you asked me to be your wife. Are you still of the same mind?"

"No," he replied, bluntly; "I am not."

"So, it was pity, after all?"

Carleton straightened himself up to his full height, and, looking her squarely in the face, quoted:

## HOT RACE ON THE YUKON.

### MOST EXCITING TIME BETWEEN TWO STEAMBOATS.

Canadian Boat Did Not Win Because It Got Aground After Having Possessed a Good Lead—Contest Declared a Draw.

During September the steamboat traffic up and down the Yukon River and other rivers from White Horse to Dawson has been very extensive, and several companies have vied with each other for the larger share of that remunerative traffic.

The Yukon and rivers that form a continuation of it close in October, the ice rendering it impossible to navigation after the 15th of that month; consequently as many trips as possible are made, and the distance of nearly 500 miles against swiftly running water is made in about four days and nights. Boats leave Dawson for up river within a few hours of each other, and the fastest and best equipped boats get most of the business.

On September 16, at 10 a.m., the stern-wheel steamer S.S. Bailey pulled out from Dawson for White Horse. At 10 p.m. of the same day the Canadian started for the same destination. The two boats have about the same speed, the Canadian, however, being the larger of the two and more powerful, with over 225 pounds pressure of steam. The Bailey, a smaller boat, uses only 175 pounds of steam.

THE SUPPLY OF FUEL.

The supply of fuel is furnished by woodcutters at various places along the banks of the river, and as it is necessary to keep the boats plentifully supplied they wood up two or three times a day.

The Bailey pulled out in good trim with about fifty passengers. After steaming the current for about a day and a half a heavy smoke was seen coming in the rear. The river being very crooked, the approaching steamer did not appear in sight for a few hours after the smoke was seen, and then proved to be the Canadian. The two boats carry the mail, and are both noted for their speed, their records for the trip being about equal.

The Rink rapids were safely passed by the Bailey, and a few miles further up the Five Fingers rapids had to be stemmed which necessitated the use of a wire cable attached to the boat. The upper end of this cable is fastened to a dead-man far above the rapids, the lower end being attached to the capstan on the steamer. This arrangement, combined with the steam-power, enables boats to face the rapids and steer clear of the rocks.

This cable delay gave the Canadian the advantage of running up very close to the Bailey, which, after getting through, steamed off and put on a good supply of dry wood, and was soon a considerable distance ahead. It was towards evening when, at a long stretch of the Lewis River, the Canadian was again sighted. The river was narrowing, and closer and closer came the boats together. With a perfect bedlam on her deck, the sparks flying by the millions, and the engines snorting and blowing, the Bailey was being slowly pushed on to the shore by her big antagonist.

LOTS OF EXCITEMENT.

It was a supreme moment, requiring a desperate move. The Bailey made it. She turned her bow ahead to starboard. There was a second suspense, and then a crash, and a hoarse grinding and the Bailey's guards jumped square on top of the guards of her opponent, and there she stuck, her nose piercing the side and rubbing up the plankings. There the Bailey hung and fairly dragged along by the Canadian. Both were still churning ahead, the Bailey pushing to keep from striking the left bank.

The Canadian tried to rid herself of her bulldog antagonist, but without success. Clashed in this death grip they pounded along, until a widening of the river permitted the Canadian to make a sharp turn and throw off her antagonist from the guards. The Bailey, however, was so gripped that she could not turn, and she ripped off great slabs of the plankings and came near to wrecking her antagonist.

The Bailey fell back, but did not for an instant stop her engines. She held her nose within ten feet of the churning wheel of the Canadian. By this time the wood on both was running low. The Canadian stopped at the first pile. The Bailey passed her and ran to the next choppers, regaining her lost position in the lead. Crew and passengers of both boats rushed on the wood, but the Bailey took so much that she was slightly aground and in showing her off ten valuable minutes were lost. One supreme minute that were fatal to her success.

LIVELY BATTLE FOR POSITION.

The Canadian came plunging up the river, but the Bailey managed to push off about three lengths ahead of her and the old battle for place was renewed. The Canadian again slowly gained and when she got alongside, the Bailey wheeled to starboard and was again solidly hooked upon the guards of the Canadian, getting her a little astern of her first position.

The drift soon made it obvious that the Bailey was being slowly pushed into the left bank and the Canadian's stern was being swung more and more out into the stream. The bank came nearer. The Canadian was now heading almost direct toward the bank, and was crowding the Bailey up the rocky bar. One supreme effort on the part of each and the end came. The Canadian's nose went crashing into the rocks and drifted back, and the Bailey was thrown broadside

upon the bar. It was a critical moment. The uproar was silenced and every sound could be heard as the engines were stopped and then both began to slowly back.

The Bailey got off first, but drifted some distance downstream before she could get headway, against the current. The Canadian shook her bow loose and gave a shrill whistle of defiance as she swung out into the stream and again took the lead. She was soon lost around a bend in the river and was not seen again until White Horse was reached, where she arrived about three hours ahead of the Bailey.

The fight was called a draw. A battle royal had been fought and no great damage had been done. The Canadian, although having somewhat the best of the struggle, was so badly damaged that no victory was claimed.

QUEENS' OAKS AT WINDSOR.

It may not be generally known that many of the Queens of England have been in the habit of choosing oaks in Windsor Forest to which they have given their name. This, with the date of choice has been engraved on a brass plate and fastened to the tree. Hence, in the most beautiful part of the forest may be seen with seats round trees bearing the names of Queen Elizabeth, Queen Caroline, Queen Charlotte, and Queen Victoria. The oak mentioned in the "Merry Wives of Windsor" as being in Windsor Park, was destroyed by the wind on the 31st of August, 1863.

THOROUGHBREDS AS CHARGERS.

Those who breed thoroughbred horses will be glad to hear that there is every prospect of an increase of their industry, says an English paper. It is quite certain that our cavalry horses are not sufficiently well bred. They are too heavy, and, although we must have weight to support the load put on them, they have not speed. We are unable to catch the nimble Boer, and it is absurd to mount our soldiers on chubbly animals that are nowhere when called upon. In old times, when the shock was the main duty of cavalry, the big horses were the correct thing. We shall have to lessen the weight and increase the speed, and in this country there is the best scope for providing the very best horses in the world.

KISSING THE KING'S FEET.

A paragraph that can be frequently read in the Spanish Court Gazette, runs as follows: "The Mayor of Barcelona, having kissed His Majesty's feet, withdrew." The picture is at once conjured up of an elderly gentleman falling down on all fours and kissing a sturdy boot, yet Court etiquette in Spain is now relaxed sufficiently to allow the Mayor of Barcelona, or anyone else who may have an audience with the King, to say he has complied with State ceremonial and merely make his bow. Indeed, if anyone from a remote district, courted an audience with the young King of Spain, he is told beforehand that he need not really kiss the King's foot. So much for empty ceremonial.

A HEAVY TOW.

Whilst at Gibraltar, the crew of the Ramillies, which is Lord Charles Beresford's flagship, wrestled from that of the Renown, Sir J. A. Fisher's flagship, the Gibraltar Cup for boat-sailing—a much-prized trophy.

On the way to Arcani Bay, the Renown spun merrily past the Ramillies, to whom she sarcastically signalled: "Are you towing anything?"

Yes, wagged back the seamount of Lord Charles's ship; the Gibraltar Cup. Don't you miss the weight of it?

QUEER-VISITING-CARDS.

In Korea visiting-cards are a foot square. The savages of Dahomey announce their visits to each other by a wooden board or a branch of a tree artistically carved. This is sent on in advance, and the visitor on taking leave, pockets his card, which probably serves him for many years. The natives of Sumatra also have a visiting-card consisting of a piece of wood about a foot long and decorated with a bunch of straw and a knife.

ON THE THRESHOLD.

A rose-bud wet with opalescent dew, Mid feelings new, Just budding into flow'r with blushing grace, To bloom apace.

A timid fledgling perched on edge of nest, All ill at rest, About to test the orange of its wing, Poor wee thing.

A winsome maid, just on the golden verge, Soon to emerge, With fluttering heart, from girlhood's sweet estate, To wed a true love.

J. Bernard Currie, in The Ladies Journal for May.

ILLITERATE ROUMANIA.

Roumania would appear to be the most illiterate country in Europe. The last census shows that, in a population of nearly 6,000,000, nearly 4,000,000 can neither read nor write, and that only a little over 1,000,000 have any education at all.

Charles, said the young mother, I've decided on a name for the baby. We will call her Imogen. Papa was lost in thought for a few minutes. He did not like the name, but if he opposed it his wife would have her own way. That's nice, said he presently. My first sweetheart was named Imogen, and she will take it as a compliment. We will call her Mary, after my mother, was the stern reply.

## HOUSEHOLD.

COMMON SALT.

Common salt possesses great curative properties, and it is an excellent household remedy, and always at hand.

2. Heated dry, and applied to outer surface, over the seat of inflammation or congestion, it will give almost instant relief.

3. Applications of hot solutions of salt and water or vinegar will act like magic upon teeth ache, neuralgic headache, and similar diseases.

4. For catarrh and sore throat a spray of warm water and salt applied often, will cure almost every case, if taken in time. For hay fever and those other slight forms of nasal diseases which produce constant sneezing there is no remedy more quickly effective and often curative, than the vapor of heated salt and alcohol. Heat it very hot, and breathe the vapor for ten minutes at a time, for four or five times a day.

5. For weakness and bleeding gums apply salt and cold water once or twice a day is a sure cure.

6. Slight bleeding can be easily checked by use of salt and water.

7. Tender feet may be cured in a very short time by daily brisk rubbing with cold water and salt.

8. A pinch of salt in hot water taken just before or after eating, greatly aids digestion, and has cured many cases of dyspepsia.

9. A cup of hot water and salt will sometimes quiet the severest vomiting when nothing else will.

10. Caution. Salt eaten with the food in too great quantities is very injurious. Too much salt dries up the blood, and gives the skin a yellow pallor.

HOW TO CARVE CHICKEN.

Chickens may be carved in different ways. Stick the fork in the leg and lift up, meanwhile holding down firmly the rest of the chicken. Then cut through the second joints, detaching the joint from the body; next stick the fork in the wing, cut through the wing, cut through the joint and loosen the meat around it, pull down with the fork and press firmly on the carcass with the knife and pull all the meat from the breast with the wing; then cut each breast crosswise in half, proceed and carve the other side the same way; the meat may be reconstructed, giving the chicken its original form again.

Another way is to cut off the legs, the second joints, and the wings at the first joint; then cut the breast in three pieces lengthwise, leaving a small piece of wing attached to the side pieces of each breast. Cut the back of the chicken in two or three pieces.

And a more economical way is to carve a whole chicken in the kitchen. First cut off legs, joints and wings; then lay the chicken on a carving board, and with a heavy knife cut the chicken in pieces about two inches wide, the same as cutting a loaf of bread, arrange the meat nicely on a hot dish and garnish with parsley.

If there is a dressing in the chicken it should be taken out before the chicken is cut on the board; lay the dressing in the center on a dish and dress the meat around it.

Geese and domestic ducks may be carved the same way.

PIEPLANT.

This is the seasonable sauce at present, and is a welcome addition to the spring diet. Pie plant contains a large amount of oxalic acid and is a splendid blood purifier and tonic. The simplest way of preparing pie plant is as a sauce, and the secret of having this very nice is to stew the pieplant very slowly with plenty of sugar and just enough water to keep it from burning. A little lemon improves the flavor for salad, and many other nice desserts can be made with this vegetable as a basis.

Pieplant Pie.—Pour boiling water over a cup of pie plant chopped rather fine, let stand a few minutes and pour off. Add to the pieplant one cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of flour and the yolks of two eggs. Flavor with lemon. Bake with an under crust. When done pour out the water and mix with two eggs beaten stiff, and brown.

Rhubarb Fool.—Steam the rhubarb soft, with half its weight in sugar; press through sieve. Mix a coffee-cupful of cold pulp with the same amount of whipped cream. Serve cold.

Rhubarb, with Figs.—Wash a half-pound of bag or pulled figs and cook in boiling water to cover until the water is nearly absorbed. Skin and cut a pound of rhubarb in one-inch pieces. Put a layer in a baking dish, sprinkle with sugar, add a layer of figs, repeat until all is used; put in a quarter of a cup of cold water and bake in a slow oven until the rhubarb is soft. Dates or raisins may be used with the rhubarb in the same manner. Serve with plain or whipped cream.

Pieplant Tapioca.—To one-half cup of well soaked tapioca add one pint of cooked pieplant that has been cooked for five or ten minutes in one-fourth cup of water and one-half cup of sugar. Boil together until the tapioca glooks transparent, and serve either hot or cold with sugar and cream.

A ballot is to be taken at Limoges in order to avoid a bakers' strike. In journeyman bakers are anxious to abolish night work, but the masters fear to accede to the request as it will mean that no more fresh rolls can be served for breakfast.













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Iced Ginger Cakes, 2 lbs. 25c. Lemon, Wine and Ginger Cakes, 3 lbs. 25c.

Bee Brand Syrup, only 4 pails left now, at \$1.05 a pail.

Pure Gold Jelly, all flavorings, at 10c. a package.

Canned HERRINGS, very fine, 10c. can. Salmon, 2 cans for 25c.

Lard, very best, in 10, 20 and 50 lb. pails.

Sugar by the barrel, same price \$4.10 and \$4.90 per cwt. Now is your time to buy.

Pay 10c. for Eggs.

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Ninety per cent. of Headaches are caused by imperfect eyes. We can permanently cure such headaches with Glasses.

If we fail we will refund your money.

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Do you see equally well with both eyes? If not both may become defective. We frequently have persons consult us, who were ignorant of the fact that they had only been able to see with one eye to any advantage and the strain frequently causes trouble in this one also. We test one eye at a time and give different glasses for each when necessary. We have the most up-to-date outfit for testing and fitting eyes between Toronto and Montreal, and equal to any in those cities. Consultation free.

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## TREES! TREES!

—AT THE—  
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I wish to notify my patrons and all others wanting Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, Roses, Vines, etc., that I have a good stock of the best hardy varieties, guaranteed true to name, and there has never been any San Jose scale in my nursery. Stock is right, prices right. It will pay you to come and see stock and get prices at the Nursery, before placing your orders.

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**ENGLISH TEETHING SYRUP**  
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**TAIT'S WORM CANDY.**

**OPEN ALL NIGHT.**

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DRUGGIST.

Does your head ache? Take a Petty.  
Does your back ache? Take a Petty.  
Does your side ache? Take a Petty.  
And do not take any other.

## A Visit to Bancroft.

Bancroft, the new metropolis of North Hastings, has a population of active people—no drowsy—which is stated to be near 700. This wide-awake and ambitious centre has two hotels, one owned by Jas. Best—a brick three stories high, well equipped in every sense, lighted by electric lights, with which the village is everywhere lighted. The other hotel is well conducted by Mr. McCaw. As proof that the village is well established, there are to be found six well equipped dry goods stores and the hardware and other shops are up-to-date, carrying large stocks. Every business is well represented and by men who see a brilliant future for Bancroft.

With a population double that of two or three years ago, the prospect that the village in a short time may reach 1000 inhabitants, if not more, is very flattering, especially so, when under the exertions of able men such as now are its citizens.

The residences throughout are uniformly neat and attractive, especially such as were noticed in the western section, although there are evidently grand, elegant homes already built and under construction in the other sections of the town. There are four churches, neat and attractive. A woollen mill, under good management, is flourishing—in fact the general appearance of the village is that of activity and progress.

Although the buildings as a rule are frame, yet a few brick structures are seen. Several large frame business establishments are being built, and a brick building designed for a banking business is rapidly nearing completion.

Mr. Morrison, editor of the Bancroft Times has a printing establishment well equipped and ably managed.

Three doctors, Embury, Leavitt and Knox, have fine practices.

To be brief, the village is an up-to-date one. Building lots are for sale, and prices range from \$25 to \$100 each, and those south of the village are owned by Mr. Best, who is rapidly selling them.

Several of the citizens were formerly residents in this village and surrounding country, and they are fully contented with their new homes. Among them are noted, Messrs. Boldrick, Anderson, French, Mullett, Smith, etc.

VIATOR.

## The Apple-Worm.

Among the most destructive of insect pests that have gained a foothold in Canada is the apple-worm, or codling moth, known to entomologists as "carpocapsa pomonella." The great "wind-falls" that are currently attributed to unfortunate freaks of the elements, are due in a large measure to the inroads of this pest. Most of the apples that fall in an ordinary windstorm will be found, on examination, to contain the larva of this insect, for it is the fruit attacked that yields most readily to the wind.

The moth, an insignificant-looking insect that could be covered by a ten-cent piece, is now busy laying eggs on the apple blossoms. As soon as the fruit is formed the larva hatches out and bores into it. There it feeds until it reaches maturity, a white, fat worm, about seven-eighths of an inch long. If the apple falls the larva comes out and enters the ground, where it goes into the inert pupa state, to sleep out the winter and come forth a moth to sow destruction on next season's fruit. The ravages of the pest can be greatly lessened by the immediate use or destruction of apples that fall from trees, and hogs in an orchard are perhaps the best-known preventive. When the apple remains on the tree the mature worm comes forth and seeks a suitable crevice in the bark in which to spend the long, inert sleep of winter. Many of these can be intercepted by tying a coarse cloth about each tree below the lowest branches. The larvae will find in the bandages comfortable recesses in which to pupate, and that will make their destruction easy.

The Ontario Government has issued an order in Council requiring that all the loose and rough bark on apple trees be scraped away, and that all trees be girdled with coarse cloth not later than June 10. It is also ordered that from June 20 to September 20 the larvae accumulating in the bandages be destroyed every twelve days. The same bandages may be put on the trees again after the destruction of the larvae. Some of the worms that come from the apples drop to the ground and go into the pupa state. These cannot be intercepted by any inexpensive method, and they will generally be sufficient to make the pest a serious menace to fruit-growers.—Globe.

A series of Farmers' Institute excursions has been arranged from all parts of Ontario to the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, between June 11 and 30. Two or more will be run each day and attendance of 40,000 people is expected.

## The Cause of Hay Fever

It's a microbe that floats in the air, gets into the throat and lungs, develops rapidly, excites inflammation, etc. The cause is as simple as a thistle in the finger. Extract the thistle, away goes the pain. Destroy the Hay Fever germ—you get well. That's why Catarrhones acts so marvelously in Hay Fever. Its fragrant vapor you bring cure, but to the microbe death. Catarrhones is as quick to act on these microscopic organisms as lightning. Prevents as well as cures, and is always successful. Druggists, 25c. and \$1.00, or Poison & Co., Kingston, Ont.

## The Rich Man and His Pile.

John Wanamaker started at a dollar and a quarter a week, walking four miles to his work. He is now worth many millions.

John D. Rockefeller worked a year in a newspaper office for \$40.

Andrew Carnegie was glad to earn \$1.25 a week when he started in the world.

P. T. Barnum, who became the prince of showman, once rode a horse in a circus for 10 cents a day.—Exchange.

And a great many years ago there was born in a manger in Nazareth one who never tried to make money, yet he did more for mankind than all the rich men of Judea. Shakespeare started life a poor boy and died a comparatively poor man, yet he did more to enlighten the world than if he had made a dozen fortunes. A neighbor of John Milton, who bred a fast colt, probably got more for it than the blind genius received for Paradise Lost. Robert Burns didn't know how to earn or keep a dollar, but his life and his writings preach to humanity through succeeding generations, while the rich gentry of his period and place are only remembered because they knew him in the flesh. But without calling the world's geniuses into evidence, a man need only count over a list of his acquaintances to learn that he envies, not necessarily the millionaire, but the man who is healthy, surrounded by health, and moving in worldly conditions that are reasonably pleasing and content-producing. Millionaires in their capacity as money-owners are used too often as models for the young, and there is stirred up in immature minds a wrong conception of what success is.

Rockefeller's success has not consisted in making millions so much as in starting in with nothing and making himself the greatest man in the world—combating and overcoming through the early stages of his career, men with more capital, bigger opportunities, and, perhaps, no more conscience than himself. He is to be praised only if his success is as legitimate as it is great.

Carnegie's success consisted in building up an immense business in steel—undertaking an immense load and carrying it without a stumble. We do not think it altogether improbable that Carnegie put his life into the steel business as unreservedly as Kipling puts his into his literary work. The money is the measure—the length, width and weight—of the success achieved, but not the success itself. Kipling knows whether his success grows or dwindles by the earning power of his pen, yet to him money is not the main thing, any more than the cyclist's is the bicycle.

Success cannot be found in money-having, nor does the size of a man's fortune indicate the success he has had. It is not an arbitrary means of measuring success even in trade, because one man may acquire a million dollars by despicable methods and to the injury of his fellow-men, while another may gain possession of the same amount of wealth by pushing business with great energy and skill, by applying new ideas, by exploring new channels of trade and reaping the first fruits of courage. The rich man will only serve as a good model for the young if he has grown rich by means creditable to himself, and even then he makes a good model, not because of the money he possesses, but because of the zeal with which he buckled into the big undertakings that occupied his time.—Toronto Star.

## Shot Himself.

Campbellford, Ont., May 27.—Mr. George Waters, a well-known citizen of Campbellford, procured a revolver this morning and told his wife that he was going to the barn to shoot a cat. In a few minutes a report was heard, and him lying dead, a bullet wound in his head. Deceased leaves a widow and four children.

The annual meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church will this year be held in the city of Ottawa, beginning 12th of June.

It has been decided not to enlarge the Methodist Church at Campbellford the present year; the expectation is that a new church will be built in 1902.

By act of Parliament passed in the session of 1900, apple barrels for export must be made of good seasoned wood having dimensions not less than the following, namely: twenty-six inches and one-fourth between the heads, in side measure, and a head diameter of eighteen inches and one-half, representing as near as possible ninety-six quarts. There is a penalty of twelve cents for each barrel offered for sale of smaller dimensions.

## Fought For His Life.

"My father and sister both died of Consumption," writes J. T. Weatherax, of Wyandotte, Mich., "and I was saved from the same frightful fate only by Dr. King's New Discovery. An attack of Pneumonia left an obstinate cough and very severe lung trouble, which an excellent doctor could not help, but a few months' use of this wonderful medicine made me as well as ever and I gained much weight." Infallible for Coughs, Colds and All Throat and Lung trouble. Trial bottles free. Guaranteed bottles 50c. and \$1.00 at all Druggists.

## = CRAMPS. =

We are somewhat cramped for space this week to give our full bill "off" fare, and at the same time tell about the Granite Ware we give FREE with "Art" Baking Powder; but you can depend on getting Lowest Prices and Best Quality Goods in every line we handle. It won't give your pocket book the cramps to make a purchase here.

## SPECIAL.

BICYCLE KNEE PANTS, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

FREE COLLARS.—A free White Collar of best quality and style with every Colored Shirt sold Thursday and Saturday.

TIES.—The latest creations in Art Neckwear for Saturday at 5c. to 50c.

MEN'S and BOYS' SUITS.—Odd lot Half-Price Sale in Suits for the next two months. Ask to see these money-savers.

GREY COTTON at 5c. It pleases us, it will please you.

LADIES' NECKWEAR.—All the latest freaks of fashion's fancy—Saturday.

MUSLINS and GINGHAMS at 10c., regular 15c.



## Art Baking Powder

PUREST, STRONGEST AND BEST  
SOLD ONLY BY

**CLUTE & MATHER.**

P.S.—Beware of smoke and water destroyed Fire Auction Teas, and when you want a good thing in Tea, buy our Sterling Brand, fully guaranteed—pure Japan, Ceylon Black, and Ceylon Green at 25c. lb.



## Economy and Comfort

are combined with great advantage to the buyer of our \$2.00 Shoes for Men and Women. It is well made of substantial material and is elegant in fit and finish. You save money when you buy it, but not only that, you help your strength, your patience, your feet, and of course your comfort. Wear it and prove these claims.

Then we have cheaper lines in Ladies' and Men's Shoes as low as 75c. to \$1.00.

We are Sole Agents for the EMPRESS SHOES. See that the word EMPRESS is stamped on the bottom, also the price.

We are also agents for IDEAL and BLACK

CAT SHOE POLISH, warranted not to injure the leather. Shoes repaired neatly.

**BROWN & McCUTCHEON,**  
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANTS.

## SEEDS!

RED CLOVER,  
ALSIKE,  
TIMOTHY and  
RAPE.

We have a well selected stock of each, and prices are right.

## SEED CORN.

A lot of first class Seed Corn, Improved Leeming, White Cap Dent, and Mammoth Southern Sweet.

Flour and Salt always in stock.

**S. HOLDEN.**

## SINE CREAMERY ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of Sine Creamery Association will be held at Sine, on Saturday, June 1st, 1901, at one o'clock, p.m., when the report of the past season's business will be considered and dividends paid. The officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and the operating of the skimming station at Central Cheese Factory will also be considered; and any other business that may be brought before the meeting. All those interested are requested to attend.

M. W. SINE,  
President.

Sine, May 21, 1901.



## A NERVOUS WRECK

WAS THE CONDITION OF MISS GILLIS FOR EIGHT YEARS.

The Best Doctors' and Hospital Treatment failed to help her. She Had Almost Lost Hope of Ever Being Well Again—Her Earnest Advice to Other Sufferers.

One of the most common, at the same time one of the most dreaded, ailments which afflict the people of this country is nervous debility. The causes leading to the trouble are various, overwork or worry being among the most prominent. But whatever the cause, the affliction is one that makes life a burden. Such a sufferer for years was Miss Margaret Gillis, of Whim Road Cross, P.E.I. Her life was one of almost incessant misery, and she had come to look upon her condition as incurable, when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought to her notice, and to this life-giving, nerve restoring medicine, she now owes health and happiness. Miss Gillis tells of her illness and cure as follows: "For the past eight years my life has been one of constant misery. My nervous system was shattered, and I was reduced to a mere physical wreck. My trouble began in one of the ailments that so frequently afflict my sex. I was irritable and discouraged all the time, and life did not seem worth living. For several years I went from doctor to doctor, and entered a hospital where I remained for some time. While there the treatment temporarily benefited me, but soon my condition was worse than ever. Finally my nervous trouble took the form of spasms which caused me suffering through words can tell. When thus attacked I felt as though I was literally being torn apart. I would frequently become unconscious and sometimes would remain in that condition for half an hour. I have sometimes had as many as six of these spasms in a week, and no one who has not similarly suffered can imagine the tired, worn-out, depressed feeling which followed. Doctors seemed utterly unable to do anything for me, and those years of misery can never be forgotten. Then I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in a short while found them helping me. Then another doctor told me he could cure me. I stopped taking the pills, and like the dog in the fable, while grasping at the shadow I lost the substance. I was soon in as wretched condition as ever. The pills were the only thing that had ever helped me and I determined to begin them again. I continued to take them for nearly nine months, the trouble gradually but surely leaving me, until now in almost perfect health and fully released from what I at one time thought would prove a life of constant misery. I cannot praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly, nor can I too strongly urge those who are ailing to test their wonderful health restoring power."

In thousands and thousands of cases it has been proved that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest blood builder and nerve restorer medical science has yet discovered. The pills act speedily and directly upon the blood and the nerves, and thus reach the root of the trouble, effecting thorough and permanent cures. Other medicines merely act upon the symptoms, and when the patient ceases using them they soon relapse into a condition as bad as before. There is no cure due to poor blood or weak nerves which the pills will not cure. Those who are sick or ailing are urged to give this medicine a fair trial, and are cautioned against the numerous imitations which some dealers offer. The genuine pills always bear the name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box.

## THE LAND OF EVANGELINE

ABOUT THE DESCENDANTS OF THE OLD-TIME ACADIANS.

They Mark Their Love for the Homeland—By Holding Conventions Periodically—A Romantic Type of People.

The Acadians have a history sad in many ways, but to-day they are comparatively strong in numbers and influence. They have risen above their difficulties and trials and the expatriation of their forefathers, familiar to every student of history, was futile, in so far as it failed to eradicate from their hearts that love of their homeland, which was inborn. And the country from which these were exiled is still to their descendants the same Acadia. Blomidon still rears his mighty head above the restless Atlantic, and while "naught but tradition remains of the beautiful village of Grand-Pre," the fruitful valley on the shores of the Basin of Minas is doubtless the scene still of romantic wooings, though not of such tragic incidents as are told of in "Evangeline," says the Montreal Witness.

The descendants of the old-time Acadians now mark their love for their native land by assembling in periodical conventions, and considering matters of interest to them, matters pertaining to their language, their education and their religion. In 1880 the "City of Champlain," Quebec, arranged for a convention of all the representatives of the ancient colonial Empire of France in America, except Louisiana. Seventy Acadian delegates from all parts of the Mar-

time Provinces attended, and they were given a place of honour in the convention. It was during this convention that the suggestion was made which was afterwards followed out, to call a full meeting of the Acadians, at which their present condition could be discussed and matters of mutual interest considered.

In July, 1881, the year following the gathering in Quebec, more than 5,000 Acadians crowded into the halls of St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, N. B. At this convention very interesting papers and addresses were heard of education, agriculture, colonization, and kindred subjects. A committee was appointed to select an

ACADIAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY, chose, not, however, without strong opposition, the anniversary of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the first of the month of August. The second convention of the Acadians was held at Miscouche, P.E.I., in 1885. As before, all Acadia was found to be represented. The choice of the Feast of the Assumption as a national holiday was confirmed at this convention, and a flag, the French tri-color, with a star in the blue was adopted as the banner of the Acadians. The members of the convention also adopted as a national emblem the Gregorian air of "Ave Marie Stella," using as words the sweet and plaintive elegy of Genin-Lajoie, beginning:

O Acadie d'es loyers, etc.  
Among the results of the convention held at Miscouche may be mentioned the systematic teaching of the French language in the schools of Prince Edward Island.

A third general convention was held in 1890 at Point de l'Église, St. Mary's Bay, N.S. An immense crowd gathered at this time from all parts of the Maritime Provinces, besides an unexpected delegation of French-Canadians from around Montreal. An ode of welcome was published at this time, which struck a popular cord, in which Evangeline in Heaven was conjured to look down upon the children of Grand-Pre, the banished of former days, assembled within the precincts of their churches to celebrate their national holiday. As a result of this convention the Acadians of Nova Scotia had a college established at that place, thus placing themselves on an equality with their brethren in New Brunswick.

Ten years after the third convention, the fourth convention of the Acadians of the Maritime Provinces was held at Cape Breton, where this year's convention was held, is believed by many especially the inhabitants, to have been the first land

TOUCHED BY THE CABOTS

and so the first part of America to be discovered. This, however, is a matter on which opinions differ. The Cabots were commissioned by Henry VIII. of England, and are supposed to have landed in June, 1497, on Cape Breton, between Main a dieu and Balmain, in sight of the Island of Scatarie, "una isla grade que esta par dha tierra," as the old report says. In June, 1897, the Royal Society of Canada met at Halifax to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of this event, and on June 25 of that year an engraved bronze tablet was unveiled with much ceremony and many speeches. It was commemorative of the landing of the Cabots and was placed in the Parliament buildings. It is in virtue of the explorations of the Cabots that England has always claimed Cape Breton, Acadia and the whole of Canada, as her possessions by right, while France claimed the possessions by virtue of the discoveries of Verazzano in 1524 and of Jacques Cartier in 1535.

Arichat, where the convention was held, is a small seaport situated on Isle Madame, just off the south coast of Cape Breton Island, and is the chief town of Richmond county. The town is built on the north shore of a large harbour, which is capable of sheltering a number of the largest vessels. Isle Madame was settled in the eighteenth century by the

EXILES FROM ACADIA,

whose descendants now, for the most part, are its present inhabitants. In 1700 a French explorer who visited Isle Madame found 113 inhabitants there, who barely got a living out of the sterile soil, and lived for the most part by fishing. In closing his account of the visit, this Frenchman said: "We quitted this country with no regret, except that we must leave there so many miserable people." Whatever the country was then, it is now a prosperous one, though the chief industry is still fishing, the island being too sterile for much agriculture. This industry was long connected with the great fishing establishment on the Isle of Jersey, in the English channel, like those of Chetivert, in the Channel Islands, and Chatham, in the English Channel. Indeed the chief fishing station between Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland. An American lobster factory has long been in operation there. The town has three churches, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian and Presbyterian, a convent under the charge of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, of Montreal, and a number of stores. There is also an English school in the place. The population is now about 700, of whom the great majority are French-Canadians.

ELECTRICITY ON TRUNK LINES.

The substitution of electricity for steam on the trunk line railways of Great Britain is advocated by Superintendent Langdon of the Midland Railroad. According to his estimates, the roads could be worked much more economically with electric traction. Taking the line between London and Bedford, a distance of 50 miles, as a basis of comparison, he avers that a saving of nearly two cents per train mile would be effected by the use of electricity. There would also, he says, be a great saving of coal, amounting to 8,000,000 tons per annum if all the British roads were run by electricity.

## Sozodont

A Perfect Liquid Dentifrice for the Teeth and Breath

25¢

## Sozodont Tooth Powder

Both forms of Sozodont at the Stores or by Mail, price, 25c. each; Large Sizes, together, 75c.

HALL & RUCKEL, Montreal.

## SAW THE FISH CAUGHT.

AN INCIDENT OF TRAVEL ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Engineer Jammed the Brakes on Hard When He Saw the Big Salmon Hooked and the Passengers on the Quebec Express All Piled Out to Witness a Thrilling Battle.

The train was whirling along at a good rate. It was the Quebec express from St. John and Halifax, and the passengers were idly gazing at the beautiful spring scenery in anticipation of the breakfast that was awaiting them at the next stopping place.

For miles here the track of the Intercolonial Railway runs parallel with the Matapedia River, one of the best salmon fishing streams in the Dominion, and the one from whose icy waters the Princess Louise brought to gaff what is said to be the largest salmon ever killed by a woman.

The country is of a kind to stir the soul of the sportsman, and make his breath come short and quick at the thought of trying his luck amid such glorious surroundings. At times the railroad runs for half a mile or so on the very brink of the rapid little river, the embankment being walled with stone to prevent its sliding into the water. Then, as the river takes a turn, it is lost sight of, and the train plunges into the deep forest, through which the sparkling waters are soon seen again. The next moment you are plunging along with the Matapedia under your feet.

This morning as the Quebec express burst upon a long stretch of river, one of the passengers whose

## A MINISTER OF RICHMOND HILL.

Rev. F. Elliott Frankly and Strongly Endorses Dodd's Kidney Pills.

The Great Kidney Remedy Inspires Gratitude Wherever It Goes—No Medicine so Highly Endorsed—What a Minister of the Gospel has to say about Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Richmond, Hill, May 20.—Special.—A sensation was caused in this township when it was reported that the Rev. F. Elliott had published a strong letter in the papers, endorsing a patent medicine. This happened some little time ago, but the matter has not been forgotten. The medicine in question was the famous Dodd's Kidney Pills and the Rev. Mr. Elliott is still in the receipt of frequent enquiries about his experience with them.

To a recent questioner who asked him about Dodd's Kidney Pills Mr. Elliott was quite outspoken.

"I believe Dodd's Kidney Pills to be an excellent remedy," said he. "I see no reason whatever why I should not recommend them; they have helped me and I believe they will help others. If they were not a strictly honest, meritorious, reliable cure for everything they are claimed to cure, nothing would be more objectionable or further from my thoughts than for me to endorse them to anyone, much less lend my name to a printed statement. But as the facts stand I hold by my former course and shall hold by my former course and shall always be happy to recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills by any means in my power."

The letter referred to in which Mr. Elliott endorses Dodd's Kidney Pills, was published in this paper some time ago. It reads as follows:

"I feel it my duty to inform you of the great benefit I have derived from using Dodd's Kidney Pills. Last spring I was in particular when suffering from Lame Back, pain and weakness was so great I could hardly turn or get out of bed. Knowing it all came from disordered kidneys, I began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and my pain and lameness soon disappeared. I consider Dodd's Kidney Pills a good reliable medicine for the diseases for which they are recommended. "When I hear people complain of Lame Back or Rheumatism, I always say, 'Why don't you take Dodd's Kidney Pills?' I wish to add that this testimonial is entirely uncoloured and only 'good will' to men. I would like to allow my name to be published in this connection.—Rev. F. Elliott."

eyes were eagerly directed along it toward the end of a mile ahead the silver glitter of

A SPLENDID SALMON leaping high out of water. The next moment he heard the wheeze of the steam brakes jammed on hard, and the train was brought to a sudden stop.

Alarmed at first, he sat waiting for the crash of a collision. But he saw nothing in the faces of the excited passengers to confirm his fears. Every one was standing up and peering from the car windows, yet the anxiety was only that shown by people who are waiting to see a horse race or a grand military review. Caught the attention of one excited man just as

the cars were coming to a standstill, the mystified passenger asked him what was up.

"He's struck a fish," the man shouted back, as he piled out with the others, leaving the mystified one to follow about as much in the dark as before.

Once outside the cause of the commotion was quickly made plain. Every man, woman and child in the five cars of the express train, and the train hands as well, had hustled out and taken up places on the brink of the Matapedia. On the other side of the stream stood a tall, dignified man in tweeds. In his hands was a fishing rod bowed almost double by the strength of the big salmon that had taken the sportsman's lure. At his side stood an Indian, gaff in hand, and closely watching every movement of the hooked fish.

The silver flash that had caught the eye of the passenger a moment before had not escaped the notice of the watchful engineer away on ahead in his cab. He saw that the salmon had taken the fly, and his sporting blood was aroused. His one thought then was to see the end of the magnificent struggle he knew was to follow. So he slammed the throttles shut and clipped on the power brakes.

Most of the people in the train were Canadians, and they suspected what was to do. A glance from the window confirmed their impression, and in a few moments more the whole trainful were out by the river's side watching

A THRILLING BATTLE.

It was certainly an unusual spectacle to behold a hundred or more persons standing there amid the wild scenery, silent and following breathlessly every turn of the life fight that game fish was making, seemingly in the express enjoyment. The man in the tweeds paid not the slightest apparent attention to the crowd across the river, which at this point was about 150 yards wide. He just attended to his business, and he had his hands full.

Bringing to gaff of a hard-fighting salmon has often been described, so it is not necessary to tell of the valiant struggle this Matapedia fish made to break the silken line or tear the feathered hook from his flesh. He worked as hard for his life as ever fish did, but steadily the skillful person in the tweeds reeled him in, inch at first and then foot by foot he was brought nearer to the deadly steel in the hands of the Indian.

At last the Indian fell to his knees, and, reaching out the gaff as the angler brought the fish carefully within reach, there was a flash of gleaming scales and the guide jumped to his feet, holding high a forty-pounder for the inspection of the travellers across the river. They looked at it for a moment, and then there went up a spontaneous, ringing cheer which Mr. Elliott in the tweeds upbent and taking off his cap bowed low in graceful recognition of the tribute to his skill as a taker of salmon.

Then the locomotive screeched, toot toot the conductor shouted "All aboard," and the sporting trainful were soon being hurried along toward the almost forgotten breakfast

## CEYLON AND INDIA TEA, GREEN OR BLACK. A GREAT NAME

has been made for machine-rolled Ceylon and India Tea. The purity, cleanliness and economy of this tea are responsible for its popularity. Ever decreasing consumption shows that it is only a matter of time when JAPAN teas will be a thing of the past.

"SALADA" Ceylon Teas are sold in sealed lead packets only, never in bulk. Black, Mixed or uncoloured Ceylon Green. Sample on application. Address "SALADA," Toronto.

A NEGRO BOY'S GOOD PROSPECTS.

The Emperor of Austria at a recent audience received a negro boy, fourteen years of age, who had been born in slavery, freed, and converted to Christianity in the Portuguese mission of Zambesi. He was brought to the Austrian court by a priest in the Zambesi mission.

The emperor, noting the intelligent appearance of the boy, was attracted to him at once, and graciously made inquiries.

"What languages do you understand?"

"I can speak, besides my own dialect, and that of Zambesi," replied the boy, "some Spanish, Portuguese, German and Italian."

Until he was twelve years old he had been in the possession of slave-traders. Then he was ransomed by the Portuguese mission for a sum equivalent in our money to a little more than eight dollars. The emperor's interest was excited, and through his means the lad has been sent to Portugal to be instructed in theology. Thence he will go to Africa as a missionary to his people.

Although in the last 60 years the population of Europe has only increased 33 per cent, the number of children attending school has grown in the same period by 150 per cent.

Wearily William: After all, poverty 'as its compensations. Tired Thomas: 'As 'ow! Wearily William: Well, I was readin' in the paper, 'O'cher day, 'ow a feller cotched the fever frum 'nother' infested by 'nother. Now, that couldn't 'appen to the likes of us.

## LUDELLA CEYLON TEA

Is made for all classes. It is the best product of Ceylon gardens and Canadian skill.

Leaf Packages 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60 Cents

If You Want best results BRIP all your BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, APPLES, other FRUITS and PRODUCE, to The Dawson Commission Co. Limited, Cor. West Market and Colborne St., Toronto.

## PAINTS FOR ALL



There is just one kind of paint all should have; that is the best paint. Poor paint never pays. Don't use cheap paint if you want your work to last—if you want your house to look well. Buy only a good old standard brand.

## RAMSAY'S PAINTS

are the recognized standard brands in Canada, and have been for sixty years. Don't take some other just because a dealer wants to sell you. Send in an order and ask for BOOKLET "K" FREE. It will tell you all about paint and show you how some beautiful homes are painted with Ramsay's Paint.

A. RAMSAY & SON, PAINT MAKERS, MONTREAL. Est'd 1842.

COLORS RUN MAD.

Have you seen Jack Liffington's new golf suit? No; it is gay, I imagine. Gay! He looks like a demented Easter egg.

KAWARTHA LAKES.

One of the finest of the many excellent summer outings open to the tourist on a holiday is a trip through the Kawartas Lakes. Lindsay, Cobocouk, or Lakefield, are the best points to start in from, and the scenery is well worth the time, to say nothing of the fresh air the traveller can breathe. The steamers which are running in the route, are all fast, safe craft and are well appointed. The Kawartas Lakes are the summer pleasure grounds of the continent.

TOO WILLING.

Do you think your new cook will answer? Answer! I guess so. She always has one ready.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

COULDN'T DENY IT.

No, we didn't invite her to our wedding. We heard that she had a past.

Oh, I understand; and you cared to see only people with a present.

In 1820 one child attended school in Ireland to every 1,000 of the population. In 80 years this number has increased to 105 per 1,000.

Minard's Liniment Cures Carget in Cows.

In Russia 1,600 in every 10,000 deaths are caused by consumption. In England 1,100 out of 10,000 die from this disease, and in Italy 900 only.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS. WINDOLSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic and is the best, surest remedy for all these troubles. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and get "Mrs. Windolson's Soothing Syrup."

In 1899 221,347 passengers passed through the Suez Canal, of whom 108,552 were military men. The record was in 1896, when 308,241 went through.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

One ton of steam shipping equals four of sailing shipping—that is to say, a steamer can carry four times as much cargo any given distance in a year as a sailing ship can.

AVENUE HOUSE

McGill-Collins Avenue MONTREAL. Family Hotel rates \$1.50 per day.

The National Telephone Company gives a telephone service in London for \$16. The cost of such a service in New York is \$15 to \$20. In Berlin it is \$10.35, in Stockholm only \$4.85, 10d. a year.

W P C 1077

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

For all skin ailments.

J. O. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England

Brass Band

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# Household.

## KITCHEN HINTS.

How many young housekeepers know that they will spare themselves tears if when peeling onions they hold knife and vegetable in cold water? How many understand that lettuce should always be torn or broken, because cutting bruises the tender leaves, or that in dressing a green salad the oil should be put on before the vinegar? And while speaking of salad, let me say that I had been keeping house many years before I learned that if mayonnaise dressing curdled in the making it need not on that account be thrown away, writes a correspondent. If set aside, and the dressing begun again with the yolk of another egg, the curdled dressing may be added to the good as soon as the latter has received oil and stirring to thicken it well.

Nearly all of these fragments of knowledge tend to promote true economy. Such a fragment, for instance, as that the raw yolks left over when the whites have been employed in a meringue may be kept for several days in a bowl of cold water, and will at the end of that time be as good for custard or scrambled eggs as when first broken. Lemons, too, will keep better covered with cold water than in a basket. Another irrelevant but useful piece of information is that meat that has a suspicion of taint about it need not always be thrown away, but may be saved by being first washed in a strong solution of baking soda and cold water, and then in vinegar, to restore the flavor. The fat should be cut off and cast aside, as that is generally the part most seriously affected.

In continuation of these broken fragments of instruction it may be stated that familiarity with some of the parts of a kitchen is of use. A pinch of it will keep milk or cream from curdling when boiled. In making tomato soup a bit of soda about the size of a pea should be added to the tomatoes before they are put with the hot milk. Many cook books give this hint, but few tell the directions 'soak overnight,' is given, will be soft enough for six o'clock dinner if put to soak in the morning with a tiny pinch of soda. A similar addition will keep fresh peas or beans a brighter green than when cooked without it. A little soda may also be added to soups that have any tendency to acidity.

## SOME GOOD RECIPES.

**French Fruit Salad.**—Two oranges, two bananas, 12 English walnuts, one head of lettuce, mayonnaise. Wash and put the lettuce to crisp. Peel the oranges, cut into slices, remove the seeds, then cut the slices into small pieces. Peel the bananas and cut crosswise into thin slices. Crack the nuts and break the meat into small pieces. Arrange the lettuce for individual serving; place a layer of bananas, then oranges, then bananas in each lettuce cup, and dress with mayonnaise. Garnish nuts and serve.

**Caviare Fingers.**—Cut slices of bread half inch thick; trim off the crust, and then cut slices into strips about an inch wide; butter slightly and toast in the oven; then spread each strip with caviare and sprinkle with cayenne.

**Cheese Crisps.**—Take tiny cream wafers and spread with a mixture of two tablespoonfuls of Parmesan cheese, half teaspoonful of mustard and a few drops of Tabasco sauce or dash of paprika for those who like milder seasoning. Toast these slightly in the oven and serve hot. The wafers should be spread lightly with a little softened butter.

**Celery Sandwiches.**—Celery sandwiches are best made when combined with hard-boiled eggs. The celery should be shredded very fine and mixed with finely chopped eggs. The taste is then tempered with mayonnaise dressing. Spread between thin oblongs of brown bread.

**Bonbons.**—For those who do not have to consider expense and are desirous only to obtain novelty and something out of the usual line of well known dishes there are marrons of fruit glass, chocolate, branched cherries, dipped in fondant, each in a tiny paper case. The various colored peppermints and small conies filled with liquor are generally selected. Parched almonds are dipped in a hot sirup of brown sugar that has been cooked to the brittle degree and served as bonbons. For those who want the latest thing, regardless of expense, there are dainty Sherbet-Six that blend nicely with artistic color schemes and are inexpensive.

**Grilled Almonds.**—Blanch and dry one cup of Jordan almonds. Boil one cup of granulated sugar and one-fourth cup of water until it will spin a thread from the spoon. Then toss the almonds and let them cook a few moments in the sirup, stirring them occasionally, but not deeply. When the almonds are straw colored remove them from the fire, stirring until the sirup turns to sugar. Some of the sugar will cling to the nuts like salted almonds.

**A Fruit Ice.**—One pint cream, one pint milk, one cup sugar, one half pound figs chopped fine, one half pound almonds, one half cup peaches. Mix well before putting into freezer.

**Grape Fruit Sherbet.**—Six cups dock, three cups sugar, one tablespoon gelatin, one pint water. Soak

# THE HOME DOCTOR.

The fumes of burnt camphor will relieve a cold in the head. Put a piece of camphor, the size of an egg in an old saucer, set it on fire, and after burning a few moments blow out the flames and inhale the fumes.

When you make a cold lemonade for a cold remember that glycerine instead of sugar will make the remedy more valuable.

Sage tea, or oat meal gruel, sweetened with honey, is good for chapped hands or any sort of roughness.

Oil of winter green and olive oil mixed in equal parts and applied externally have been recommended for rheumatism.

It is said that a drop or two of camphor added to the water with which the face is washed prevents the skin from becoming shiny.

A good gargle for sore throat is made of one tablespoonful of cayenne pepper, half a cup of boiling vinegar and three tablespoonfuls of salt. Mix well together and when settled strain. Gargle the throat every half hour.

As a remedy for an obstinate corn bind a piece of lemon upon it, renewing every morning for three or four days. The corn can then be removed.

For a cold hot lemonade is a household remedy. Put the juice of two lemons in a pint of hot water. Boil one minute, sweeten to taste and drink as hot as possible.

# IN CAMP AND HARBOUR.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Condensed Paragraphs of Interest to Both Military and Civilian—How Tommy Atkins Fares in Different Countries.

The places of exile for Boer captives now include, Ceylon, St. Helena, Bermuda and Bombay.

The War Office has in its hands several thousand pounds belonging to the next of kin of deceased soldiers.

Major-General Fitzroy Hart will succeed General Macdonald in the command of the 3rd Brigade in South Africa.

Over £600,000 of unclaimed army prize money has been applied towards keeping up Chelsea hospital and the grounds.

The first-class battleship "Revenge" will go to Portland to begin her coastguard duties, in succession to the "Alexandra."

The steamship Sussex has sailed from Australia with 1,000 horses, destined to reinforce Lord Kitchener's forces at the Cape.

The appeal for books for the South African Constabulary brought subscriptions amounting to over £100 and no fewer than 22 tons of literature.

There is apparently not much sympathy in Denmark for the Danes who are prisoners of war at St. Helena. It has taken several months to collect £73.

The full band of his Majesty's Irish Guards gave their first public performance at the National Sunday League's concert at the Alhambra a week ago.

Dr. Loyds has sent a fresh protest to the German Government concerning the supply of arms and guns by German firms to England for use in South Africa.

The ten British battleships bearing obsolete guns are the Ajax, Agamemnon, Temeraire, Inflexible, Superb, Alexandra, Dreadnought, Sultan, Monarch and Hercules.

Two new Yeomen of the Guard, ex-sergeant-Majors, Fegan and Foot, were enrolled at St. James' Palace recently to fill recent vacancies and bring the force to its normal strength of 100.

As H.M.S. Hood was leaving the harbour at Malta with the Mediterranean Squadron she fouled the French mail steamer Eugene Periere, which was lying at anchor. The Hood lost two of her boats.

A flotilla of torpedo boats recently were engaged making an attack upon the defenses of Portsmouth. All forts were manned, and the searchlights turned on, with the result that the attack was unsuccessful.

It has been arranged to supply beer rations instead of rum to troops en route to or from foreign stations, and a contract for 10,000 hogheads of ale for the use of soldiers returning from South Africa has just been completed.

The Admiralty have purchased the first of several large steam colliers which are to be added to the British Navy for coaling ships away from the home ports. This vessel can carry just over 6,000 tons of coal, while her triple expansion engine gives a continuous speed of 12 knots.

Ex-soldiers desirous of enlisting into the Royal Garrison Regiment, which will be employed in the Mediterranean and other non-tropical stations, must have served continuously for not less than three years; they must be of good character, and between the ages of twenty-two and forty.

## A DARK OUTLOOK.

The Czar still hopes for universal peace. He thinks the disarming of the nations would have the desired effect.

I think the Czar overlooks our suburban hostilities. So long as our neighbors have flowers and the other chickens we shall continue in the bloody reign.

# CHECKMATED.

STORY OF A SONG.

When Matthew Stoneleigh set his mind on having a thing he usually got it in the end, no matter how impossible it seemed at the outset. But the less said about the means he employed the better. He was a musician-publisher by profession, and had built up a business of enormous proportions, one, moreover, which still continued to grow. What Stoneleigh had on his mind would have kept most men awake at night, but he contrived to sleep like a top. Strange tales could have been told of certain business-like transactions in which he had had a hand. Struggling composers had received a few pounds for work which had afterwards yielded him the same figure in thousands. This fact did not prevent him from posing as their benefactor.

He was terribly ambitious and inordinately vain. His first ambition had been to get rich. Money, he told himself was power. And now he was rich, but not satisfied. Certainly he had acquired power, but hardly the sort which suited his fancy. Society's doors, open to many composers of songs he published, were closed to him. Now, he was of the opinion that there was not half so much difficulty attached to composing a song as to selling the same. Still, that was neither here nor there. He wanted to get into society. It was his supreme desire, as, indeed, it had been the ruling passion of many before him. By this time he was firmly convinced that money could not furnish the entree, but it occurred to him that ability might. What was he to do?

He made up his mind to become a composer. He was in possession of more than ordinary musical gifts, or he had not risen to the position he now occupied, but he lacked the creative faculty. However, a large number of manuscripts passed through his hands, and by these he profited. He composed songs, though how much of these productions traced their origin to his own head was a question. He chuckled to find that the composition of a single song earned him more honor than the publication of a hundred and one had done.

One morning he was seated in his private office, on the best of terms with himself, when a clerk came to him with a lady's card. Close on the clerk's heels followed the owner of the card, no less a personage than Madame Carruthers, England's premier soprano.

Stoneleigh bowed low, as much to conceal a look of exultation as to express his homage.

"I want a song," said the lady, coming immediately to the point of her visit. "Not an old one, mind. I desire to know if it is in your power to furnish me with a new one which will exactly suit my voice. You are acquainted with my style. Be sure I have not had a satisfactory ballad for ages."

"That is not surprising," said Stoneleigh, "since it is impossible to produce a melody worthy of your interpretation."

Madame laughed, but did not seem displeased.

"Just think of Constantine, the tenor," she continued. "The song he got from your house last autumn has turned the heads of half the musical world. Can you not serve me as you served him? I declare that my stock of songs is growing quite stale."

Stoneleigh appeared to be turning something over in his mind.

"May I venture to offer you a song I myself have composed?" he asked, presently.

"Oh! certainly. Charmed to try it, I am sure. Olaye you are a singer?"

"No. The fact is, it happens to be in my head at present," he said, with a covert smile. "I have not yet committed it to paper."

"When can you let me have it?"

"In five days, if that will be soon enough."

"Say five. To-day is Monday. Can you manage it by Friday night?"

"It shall be at your house by then," he replied.

She took her departure.

"The chance of a lifetime," murmured the publisher, the moment he was alone.

Presently the door reopened, and his clerk appeared a second time.

"Well, Johnson?" he queried, slightly raising his eyebrows.

"That fellow Macdonald is here again, sir," said the clerk. "Can't get rid of him anyway."

"What's his game this time?"

"Can't guess. Says he wants to see you most particularly, and has almost gone on his knees for an interview. Poor beggar! he looks as though he's got to the last straw."

"Starving?"

"Not far from it."

"Hum! Better show him up."

"What did he say, sir? I am starving, and I have not only myself to consider. There is my wife and my little lad. I beg you to help me, for their sakes."

"Why don't you turn your hand to something else, instead of wasting

your time composing songs that won't sell? Why don't you get coals in, or sweep a crossing? Either of these will prevent you from starving."

Macdonald was silent.

"I haven't time to bother with you," continued the publisher. "Take your precious song elsewhere and leave me alone."

"I have already been with it to eight publishers, and not one of them will see me."

"Hum! You've failed elsewhere, and now your only chance is to fall back on me, eh? This is what comes of being tender-hearted."

"Mr. Stoneleigh," said the man, with sudden passion, "if you send me away, do you know what I shall do?"

"No idea."

"I shall tear my song up, and then I shall go to the dogs."

"But, but. Empty words, my dear fellow. However, I suppose I shall have to look at your precious song." (He had intended to do so all along.)

"What's it about, Tennyson's 'Tears, Idle Tears'?"

"I happen to be setting the same words to music myself. But leave your manuscript, and I will consider it."

"And when may I call for your decision?"

"Oh, in about two days."

"I trust it may be favorable, sir."

"Anyhow, you will not be kept long in suspense. Good-day."

An hour's study convinced Stoneleigh that Macdonald's song was a veritable masterpiece.

"Good idea, that of mine, to say I was setting Tennyson's poem," he told himself. "Rather rough on Macdonald, I must confess, but it's entirely the beggar's own fault. Besides, he'll pull through all right, and if he turns out a stationer, more lucrative employment I shall have simply done him a kindness. When will idiots learn sense?"

Macdonald remained idle during the two following days, his state of mind putting work of importance out of the question. He was passing through deep waters. Most of the time he sat staring into the fire, his elbows supported by his knees, his chin buried in his hands. At length the hour of his appointment with the publisher drew near.

"You will not be long away, Richard," said his wife, handing him his hat. "I shall count the moments till you return."

"If it is accepted I shall be back in half an hour," he said.

"And if not?" She just managed to whisper the words.

A look shot into his eyes which terrified her.

"I—I—don't know," he stammered, "what I shall do."

He walked out of the room. Her hand flew to her heart. Oh! what—what would her husband do if his manuscript were rejected? In the hour of her direct need her eyes rested upon her son, a lad of ten summers, who was carving quaint figures out of cork with a small pocket-knife. She darted to his side, caught his arm, and cried—

"Quick, Charley! Attend to what I say. Run after your father. Don't let him know you are following him. He must not be out of your sight a single instant. You understand? Now run. Make no mistake."

A look of comprehension dawned in the boy's eyes, and grasping his cap, he hastened out of the room.

Some time later Macdonald was ushered into Stoneleigh's private office.

"Ah! take a seat," said the latter, without raising his head. He was writing a letter.

The composer did not sit. Stoneleigh finished his letter, inclosed it in an envelope, and put his pen behind his ear.

"Well, I've tried over your song, Macdonald," he said, moistening the envelope-flap with his tongue.

There was a blank pause. Stoneleigh was hoping there would not be a scene.

"And—er—I'm sorry to say it, you know, but there's absolutely no way out of it."

Madame Carruthers should disapprove of the song he was taking up. Yet the more he thought of the song, the more he regarded it as unlikely that she would be anything but charmed. This accounted for the confidence he manifested as he made his way to her house at the end of the allotted time, a confidence almost disdainful.

Yes, Madame had given orders for him to be admitted to her presence. He followed the footman like a dog in a dream, seeing but dimly the attainment of his ambition. Presently he was bending over his patron's hand, voicing the gratitude he extolled on account of the signal honour she was conferring upon him. But she regarded him coldly. Something in her attitude should have warned him of impending calamity.

"You've brought the song, I suppose?" she said.

He handed her a case. This she unfurled and withdrew the inclosure. She opened the song and ran her eyes down the first page. What was that expression dawning on her face? Surprise? Nay, bewilderment. An adroit movement caused her to stand with her back to her companion. It was well he could not see her face.

The publisher had seated himself on the edge of the chair, and was gazing round the room appreciatively. A beautiful room, very large, and artistically appointed. In one corner, quite twelve yards away from him, was a grand piano, and a piece of music lay open on its top.

He was curious to know the name of the song, the distinguished soprano had been practising, but his eyes could not span the distance.

Madame still had the manuscript in her hand, but she was not studying it. Her busy brain was formulating a scheme whereby to compass a most desirable end.

Presently she approached the piano, removed the song, and in its place put the one the publisher had brought.

"Will you be so kind as to play it for me?" she requested.

He bowed and seated himself at the piano. The next moment the room was filled with melody, to which Madame Carruthers, almost spellbound.

"Exquisite!" she murmured, when the last note had died away. "If it would not be trespassing on your generosity, there is another song I should like you to play for me."

"Delighted," he said, and she placed a song in question before him. It was Macdonald's manuscript!

Stoneleigh went white, and beads of perspiration stood on his forehead. He was a man difficult to rob of self control, but there was a limit to his endurance.

"Why don't you play it?" inquired Madame Carruthers, with simulated surprise.

What could he say? What could he do? The lady's voice was so powerful that nothing, absolutely nothing, could stand in face of it.

"Stoneleigh, the game's up," she said. "And now I know that reports which formerly I refused to credit are true."

Stoneleigh saw a picture of himself—himself as he was, and not as he would like to be. He was a man of pure women and honorable men. He sprang to his feet, a bitter curse on his lips. Madame ran to a bell and placed her hand on it.

"If you move, I ring," she said, calmly.

"He did not move."

"Don't ring yet," he said, hoarsely. Her hand fell to her side.

"What shall you do?" he asked. "Proclaim you to the whole world that you are here."

"Who will believe you?"

"Who will disbelieve me?"

He took a step forward. Her hand flew to the bell. He stopped.

"Have you a price?"

She shook her head.

"You have not spared others, and you shall not be spared. You have had your day, and the reckoning time is come. You felt sure that you had seen the last of Macdonald's manuscript, but Fate ruled otherwise."

"I could have believed anything but that he would come to you with it."

"He didn't come to me with it. Two days ago, as I was driving from the City, he blocked my way, and upon lowering the glass I perceived a crowd and a policeman emerging from their midst bearing the unconscious form of a boy, who, it transpired, had been knocked down by a passing vehicle. I offered the sufferer to the nearest hospital. Upon being informed that the boy was not really hurt, but only stunned, I decided to take him to my house instead."

"Now comes the most curious part of the affair. When I removed my patient's coat I discovered the manuscript of a song. Need I say more? Perhaps a few words may not be out of place. I tried the song and was charmed by it, and that same night I dispatched a messenger to bring the father and mother of my patient to their son, having got their address from the song. Macdonald shall receive the recognition he deserves, and as for you, what I now know others shall know before many days are past. The wrong you have done shall be redressed."

The following night the news-boys were shouting, "Mystrous disappearance of Matthew Stoneleigh," London Tit-Bits.

EASY FOR HER.

Mrs. Muggins—Mrs. Jones is very regular in her attendance at the mothers' meetings. She never misses one.

Mrs. Buggins—Why should she? She hasn't any children to keep her home.

It cannot be, sighed the maid. I respect you highly, Mr. Hunnibell, but we are incompatible. Well, I suppose it cannot be helped. The young man, replied, pecking for his change, and looking about for his cherishes. But it defeats all my cherished hopes. I had planned a house in the morning alterations, we might which I fondly imagined we might be happy. It was to be a drawing-room twice as large as the ordinary size, with a capacious wardrobe in every room in the house. Slay, Harry, she said, faltering. Perhaps I have been too hasty. Give me a day or two to think it over. It is not impossible that—that—And Harry stayed.

# CONSCRIPTION OF BRITISH

## COMPULSORY SERVICE UNDER THE UNION JACK.

The Channel Islands have adopted the Scheme for Defensive Purposes. Rifle Shooting is the Chief Recreation.

The very word "conscription" is hateful to British ears. Yet a journey of eight hours will bring the traveller to a spot where the British flag flies in all its glory, where Britons have been conscripted for years, says The London Daily Mail.

The Channel Islands have a system of compulsory service, which, although the system of training does not reach the high standard of Continental armies—has far-reaching results, without the terrible disadvantages generally accruing to compulsory service. It is purely for the defence of the islands, and the scheme is as follows. Each island is divided into districts, from each of which a regiment is recruited; these districts are sub-divided into "quarters," each furnishing a company for the regiment of the district. Within the district is a drill-shed, or arsenal, at which the men drill. A rifle-range is also to be found within the confines of this district, so that the men always drill in close proximity to their homes. Furthermore, each man, in case of alarm, has a particular post assigned to him.

The name of every male between the ages of sixteen and sixty is inscribed on a "Registre du District," showing whether he is serving, or liable to serve, exempt from service.

On arriving at the age of sixteen, the names of all youths are added to the "Registre," and should they be medically fit

COMMENCE TO DRILL.

All drills are performed during the evening, so as not to interfere with the avocation of the men. The recruit performs one or two drills weekly, each of one and a half hour's duration, until he is passed into the "active list." A minimum of seventy drills is demanded, in addition to the course of musketry prescribed for recruits of the regular army. He is now clothed and equipped, and required to perform ten drills per annum—each of two hours' duration—in addition to firing the musketry course laid down for trained soldiers of the regular army. This constitutes what is known as a "training." Ten trainings have to be completed before the man can be transferred to the 1st Reserve, in which category he remains till he reaches the age of 45. While therein he is seldom called up for drill; an annual roll call being considered sufficient.

Rifle shooting is the chief recreation of the male inhabitants of the Norman Isles. It occupies a more prominent position with them than with the people of England.

The reason is not very far to seek. Every man can become a member of a rifle club, and fire twenty-four rounds weekly, or some 600 rounds per annum, all for the insignificant sum of 4s. 6d. which is about the value of the empty cartridge cases. If he needs more practice he can become a member of two clubs by paying a trifle more. As there are ten rifle ranges in the Channel Islands, he is not confronted with the difficulty which detracts so many in England from taking up rifle shooting. The result is that these ranges are occupied throughout the year.

BY ALL CLASSES.

from the quarrymen and farm labourers to the well-to-do tradesmen and farmers, from professional men to mechanics, who fraternize on the ranges in a far different manner than do the "Gentlemen and Players" at cricket.

The fruits of this system are to be found in the fact that only three per cent. of the male adult population under sixty are unable to use the service rifle efficiently. Again, the harvest reaper at Hales must not be forgotten, for during the last two years one of these islands has succeeded in winning the Rajah of Kolar's Cup against teams picked from the Mother Country and the Colonies, capturing this year the blue ribbon in the shape of the Queen's Prize only last year.

Quite recently the opportunity was accorded the Channel Isles of doing away with conscription, with scarcely a dissentient voice they declined to have their ancient privileges withdrawn. The only dissentients were a few English settlers who did not mind having their island properly defended by the natives, but strongly objected doing their share in the defence.

The effect of this military service on the natives of these islands is at once apparent. It inculcates habits of obedience and regularity, which have their full fruit in the absence of crime.

It may not be out of place to add that "Tommy" is particularly well received in these islands, as every man prides himself on being a soldier; or if he isn't he will apologetically tell you what his ancestors back to the times of the old Dukes of Normandy were. The enthusiasm which the conscripts of the Channel Islands show in their work is remarkable; they do not regard it as a hardship but as a pleasure.

At a drawing-class the master one evening was expressing his disgust at so few commercial men being able to sketch anything on paper, and, picking up a bottle, he said:—

If you were to ask a hundred commercial men to draw that bottle, you would find 75 per cent. of them would be unable to do so. Aye, aye, replied one of his pupils, but I'll ask them to draw the cork!



THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1901.

## Aid to Railways.

It is time a change was made by the Dominion Government in the manner of giving aid to new railway enterprises, or the extension of existing lines. We cordially agree with the following from The Toronto Star:

The Dominion of Canada has granted \$88,881,537 and 89,735,190 acres of land to railways. The Canadian Pacific has received 25,000,000 acres of land, and \$2,742,816, the remainder being divided among various other railways. In addition to what the Dominion has done for railways, the various Provinces have granted \$31,310,170, and the municipalities \$15,881,542, making a grand total of \$136,077,269 of public money paid in subsidies to railways that are privately owned and controlled. That ought to be pretty near enough money and land to give away for railways on the old basis. Whatever new grants may be made, should be made with a view to ultimate ownership by the State, the subsidies applying on the purchase price when the time to buy arrives, or the money being a loan—possibly without interest for a given period—but in the end either recoverable or interest-bearing.

The best bargain ever made in Canada with a railway is that of the Ontario Government with the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway. The new ideas introduced there by Hon. G. W. Ross should set a standard below which those charged with protecting the public interests in connection with railway charters should not allow the contracts to fall.

## Bay of Quinte Conference.

The Ministerial Association of the Bay of Quinte Conference assembled at Cobourg in their annual session on June 6th. Thursday, June 7th, is the initial day of the general session. These gatherings will be preceded by a minister's conference on Tuesday evening and meetings of the stationing and statistical committees. On Thursday evening a beautiful memorial window that has been placed in the new Methodist Church in memory of the late Dr. Nelles, Chancellor of Victoria University, will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. The names of the late Prof. Kingston and Prof. Wilson are associated with the name of Dr. Nelles in this memorial. On conference Sunday the Rev. Dr. Workman, of Toronto, preaches the ordination sermon and Principal Maggs, of the Wesleyan College, of Montreal preaches in the Methodist church in the evening.

## Glen Ross.

From Our Correspondent.

Miss Ida Winter, of Stockdale, spent a few days visiting friends in this vicinity.

Jessie, youngest daughter of Mr. W. McLachlan, had the misfortune to break her arm on Thursday last.

Wm. McLachlan, Jr., had his foot crushed by a log while playing near the saw mill.

Mr. Lewis Wilson, a young man in the employ of E. W. Brooks, while catching a horse, had the end of his finger taken off. Dr. Alger dressed the wound.

## Foxboro Notes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mrs. Daniel Bradley of Ransomville, N. Y., has come to spend the summer with her son, Mr. A. Hubble, of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Simmons are visiting their son Will, in New York.

The ice cream social on the evening of the 24th of May was a decided success, in spite of disagreeable weather. A large crowd was present, and the programme was excellent. Proceeds amounted to over \$26.00.

Miss Evelyn Ashley and Mr. Allan Chown of Belleville, spent Sunday with Rev. and Mrs. Pope.

## Spring Brook.

From Our Special Correspondent.

As the Coe Hill train was coming south last Saturday, when near Bancroft a wheel of the coach broke, causing a wreck. No one was hurt.

John M. Lloyd, who had been a resident of Rawdon for the past forty-five years, passed away suddenly on the 23rd inst., at the age of sixty-eight.

The funeral took place last Saturday. The burial service was performed by the Brethren.

A good sized piece of paper was seen the other day in the neighborhood of Harold and Spring Brook, looking for a lost character. Better try the X ray, or better still, build a new character.

## Ivanhoe.

From Our Correspondent.

Rev. and Mrs. W. D. Harrison attended the district meeting in Tweed last week.

Quite a number from here took in the W. F. M. S. convention at Hazard's Corners on Tuesday last.

Miss Annie Phillips of West Huntingdon was the guest of Mrs. Russell McMullen on Saturday.

Mrs. Alex. Mitts had a very successful quilting on Friday last. Mrs. McGillivray of Madoc, and Miss Jackson of Upper Ivanhoe, and a number from Lower Ivanhoe were present.

Miss Nettie Benson spent Sunday with Miss Mary Reid.

Mr. Frank Clarke of Tufessville, spent Sunday at Mr. John Wood's.

A large crowd attended service at the Holiness Movement chapel on Sunday night and listened to an edifying discourse given by Mr. Robertson of Ridge Road.

Dame Rumer says a wedding in town soon.

Hon. William Hartley says the locomotive works will probably be removed from Kingston to Quebec if sufficient inducements are offered.

## The Bride At Last Said "Obey"

But It was Only After the Groom had Seized His Hat and Started To Leave.

In telling about "Some People I Have Married," in The Ladies' Home Journal for June, the Rev. D. M. Steele says: "Being an Episcopalian I always use the formal printed service of the Prayer-Book. In this the greatest stickler is 'obey.' One day a couple came to me, bringing as witnesses the parents of both bride and groom. Everything proceeded smoothly to the point 'love, honor and obey,' when the bride refused to say the last. I repeated it and waited. Again she refused, and I shut up my book. Then there was a scene. They talked it over, and the more seriously they argued and discussed the more stubbornly she refused. The parents became angry, the groom excited, and the bride hysterical. To humor her he joined in the request to have me leave it out. But I liked the fellow and decided that a little sternness from me in the present might be a favor to him in the future. So I told them I had no authority to change it and would not do so. I tried to show the foolishness of her objection, but it was no use. Finally, I said to him: 'Well, this household must have a head somewhere. I will leave it out for her if you will say it.' Then it was his time to refuse, which he did. He gathered up his hat and started for the door, when presto change! she sprang after him, led him back by the hand, looked meekly up at him and said it."

## Bancroft.

(From the Times.)

Police Magistrate Flint, of Belleville, was in town this week.

Mr. H. K. Smith, deputy game warden, was in town last week.

The outlook for a good hay crop in this district is very promising.

Mr. D. T. Parker, student, is now in charge of the Anglican mission at Coe Hill.

Gaoler Appleby, of Belleville, spent a couple of days fishing in this vicinity last week, and made some excellent catches.

Mr. Jas. Best took a gang of men to Egan Creek on Tuesday to open up a mine on Mr. Geo. Sutton's farm, where a valuable discovery of malachite was made recently.

The Central Ontario Railway has been granted a subsidy of \$3,000 for an extension from Bancroft to the Canada Atlantic, near Whitney, and the Toronto, Pembroke & Lindsay, from Golden Lake to Bancroft, 31 miles, will receive a bonus of \$99,200.

Frank Gilbert Lowe, the book agent, was convicted of stealing \$200 worth of books from the Book Supply Company, Toronto, and committed to gaol for thirty days. Lowe, it will be remembered, ordered the books for the Bancroft library, but failed to make returns, and about 100 volumes are still held by Mr. Best of the Bancroft House, as security for a bond bill.

At a meeting of cheese men held here on Saturday the Cheese Board was organized, with Mr. R. Dixon as president and Mr. H. L. Boldrick, secretary. The meeting was adjourned to meet again in the town hall, on Saturday, May 25th, at 1 p.m., when a constitution and a list of by-laws will be submitted. Thos. B. Carlaw, of the Eastern Dairyman's Association of Ontario, and other prominent dairymen are expected to be present. It is earnestly hoped that every president in this district will be present, as well as all interested in the cheese industry.

## The Poultry Doctor.

If you are interested in Poultry, by all means send 25 cents in Postage Stamps to the Associated Fanciers, 400 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Penna., for their new book, on the diseases of poultry. Although comparatively small, it is concise, terse, lucid as to be of great value to the fancier and the breeder of poultry. It shows how to manage and rear fowls, how to detect their different ailments, and how to treat them by either allopathic or homeopathic remedies. It is from the pen of Mr. John E. Diehl, the well known Canadian Poultry Association Journal, one of the highest authorities on poultry.

The taking of the census will cost the country in the neighborhood of \$750,000. The result will probably be made known about July 1st.

Miss Etta Somers, aged 24, book-keeper for the Rathbun Company at Lansdowne, was found drowned in a shallow pool of water.

We are approaching the anniversary of Pretoria Day, and are in the twentieth month of the war, which is still costing about a million dollars a day. But a British Africa from the Cape to Cairo will abundantly repay the outlay.

The Ontario Government has inaugurated its annual spring campaign against the tramp, and is sending out a force of six detectives to be sent out to arrest all tramps as vagrants. This policy in the past has resulted in a decrease of burglaries.

The State of Arkansas has adopted the policy of licensing dram drinkers, and the fee is \$5 per annum. Every licensee must wear a badge bearing the number of his license. The punishment for drinking without a license is \$15 fine or 30 days in jail for each offence.

A fire, resulting in the loss of two lives, and possibly, a third, occurred at Oak Lake, north of Havelock, Saturday night. Jas. Post, his mother and his nephew who live in a log house, retired early. Between 11 and 12 o'clock the mother, an elderly woman, discovered the flames and to alarm the others. The man and boy appear to have been suffocated. The charred bodies were recovered from the ruins. The mother is terribly burned, and may not recover. The origin of the fire is unknown.

## Where Medical Science Fails

To cure rheumatism, and all the time you suffer dreadfully, why don't you get a bottle of Polson's Nerve-line and try that? Rub it into your stiff joints, sore arms, lame back, bent shoulders—wherever the pain is. Nerve-line has cured plenty of people in this way, and that ought to be proof enough that it will cure you too. It is an instantly strong liniment that cures rheumatism in unusually quick time. Best household liniment known. 25 cents.

## MIRAGE ON LAKE HURON.

Surface of Lake Elevated at Angle of Twenty Degrees.

There was a very curious and beautiful mirage on Lake Huron on a recent Saturday. The surface of the lake appeared to be elevated at an angle of about twenty degrees, so that from front street in Sarnia the ice covered surface of Lake Huron was visible over the top of the buildings in Point Edward. The contour of the shore was plainly visible for many miles, and the uneven surface of the ice fields broken here and there by streaks of open water could be seen stretching away till lost in the distance of the northern horizon. The most singular feature of the phenomenon was the singular manner in which the surface of the lake appeared at intervals to rise and fall. At one time the ice-covered surface of the lake would be barely visible above the lower intervening buildings, and presently, like the raising of a drop scene in a theatre, the landscape would appear to rise till the shore of the lake and the steamers imprisoned in the ice field would be plainly visible high over the summit of Fort Gratiot light-house, as if suspended in mid air. The singular phenomenon lasted for several hours, and was viewed with an immense amount of interest by the townspeople of Sarnia.

## Why Men Lift Their Hats.

Some Ontario editors are discussing whether or not a self-respecting British subject could kiss the hand of the King. It all depends on the point of view, says The Woodstock Express. No self-respecting citizen could kiss anybody's hand as a token of self-abasement; yet if he looked upon the ceremony merely as an acknowledgment of his allegiance, there is no reason why his self-respect should suffer. Old ceremonies may be retained long after their original significance has departed. Why should a man take off his hat to a lady? According to the original significance of the custom he offers her an insult, for by removing his hat he presumes that she is carrying a club or some other murderous weapon concealed in the folds of her draperies. When he takes off his hat he says to her in effect: "There is my naked head; smash it if you want to." But who ever thinks of the origin of the custom?

## Plant With Venomous Spikes.

The pest of British Columbia forests is a plant called the devil's club. It has spikes which, when they enter the flesh, break off and produce poisoned wounds, which festers.

While the struggle in South Africa is still going on, other parts of the dark continent are being opened up. Work on the Uganda Railway will be finished it is expected, by this time next year, 489 miles having already been built. When completed, the shores of Victoria Nyanza will be connected by steamboat and rail with the outside world, virtually opening up the whole of Central Africa. What would Livingstone have thought to hear the railway conductor shout: "All aboard for Ujiji?"

## 57-62 The Critical Age.

Height of vigor past—nature's power slowing down, vitality less, recuperative power less, endurance less. Stop the progress of decay, tone up the weakened nerves, impart vigor to the tiring brain, prepare for the crisis. A means of remarkable potency in the renewal of decreasing vigor is found in Ferrozone. It brightens up the whole being, imparts a sense of power and strength. By the use of Ferrozone, old age is pushed back twenty years. Ferrozone gives strength, vigor, endurance, vim. Mr. C. E. Parker, druggist, has it. Get a box to-day.

## Farmers, Attention!

E. W. Brooks has secured the noted Yorkshire Coach Horse, AMBASSADOR, No. 1661, imported by F. Row, Belmont, Ont.

Farmers and breeders would do well to see this horse, he has not been defeated in the prize ring, and his stock are also noted prize winners. For further particulars and terms see bills.

## Executor's Sale.

In the matter of the Estate of MARTHA AMELIA TURNER, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, deceased.

There will be sold by Public Auction on the premises hereinafter described, on

Saturday, the 15th day of JUNE,

1901, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the real estate of the above named Martha Amelia Turner, deceased, consisting of the following land—

Being village lots number 17 and 18, on the west side of Henry Street, in the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings. On the premises is a good two-story brick house, wood shed and other outbuildings. These lots are in good state of cultivation and are situated conveniently to the business part of the Village of Stirling.

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent. of purchase money to be paid on day of sale, balance in ten days thereafter.

JOHN LINDSAY, Executor.  
G. G. THIRASHER, his Solicitor.  
WM. RODGERS, Esq., Auctioneer.

## Prof. Barnard Johnston

the Celebrated Specialist and Expert Optician, will visit Stirling, June 10.

Has had fourteen years experience in treatment of the eyes. He makes a specialty of cataracts and other eye troubles. Will be at the Stirling House parlors four times in the year. Those who have weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult him. Consultation free. Watch for dates.

## MOVING BUILDINGS.

Have now new trucks and all the necessary apparatus for moving buildings, and everything in this line promptly attended to, on reasonable terms. Also, jacks to hire.

ALEX. CONLEY.

The Cooper Shop is in full operation again a little to the south of where the old shop stood. A good supply of coopers always on hand. Give me a call.

JEROME CONLEY.

## Carpet Bargains.

We are offering some splendid Bargains in Fine Carpets. We have some ends of Best Brussels, regular \$1.25 and \$1.35 goods that we are clearing at \$1.00 a yard. Many of these have enough in them to cover good sized rooms.

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In Tapestry Carpets we have a large range of patterns in two special lines at 50c. and 65c. a yard. These are from the best Tapestry makers in England, and you will find them extra special value at these prices.

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## Bob McCready.

Above is a splendid portrait of Bob McCready, one of the best football players in Canada. He is a member of the Ottawa University team, and has been in all of its championship matches. He is a splendid specimen of robust Canadian manhood, but, strong as he is, he has known what it is to suffer from dyspepsia. So seriously afflicted was he at the opening of the past (1899) season, that he was not able to go out with his team. Pains in the back and sides, intermittent headache, and the awful pang of an indigestion, warned him that he was in no condition to play football, the hardest of all games. Besides, he lacked the energy to carry him through a campaign. He consulted his physician, but that gentleman gave him no relief. "At this stage," he writes, "I was advised to try Dr. Petty's Pills, the new remedy that one of my friends assured me was wonderful in its effects. I was skeptical, but he sounded his praises so persistently that I was at length induced to try them. The very first dose drove the pains away, and at the end of a week I rejoined my team, and I have come through one of our hardest seasons in the best form that I have ever been in. Dr. Petty's Pills are alone to thank for my fine condition. They are the best medicine I have ever taken. They make one so strong and so full of energy. I, for one, shall never take any others when I feel in need of a strengthening. Such is the recommendation of this well-known athlete, and such will be the experience of everyone who tries this wonderful remedy. If your druggist cannot supply you, write to us, enclosing price 50 cents a bottle, six bottles for \$2.50. Address The Dr. Petty Medicine Co., Ottawa, Canada.

## PATENTS

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All calls promptly attended day and  
night.

**VANCOUVER.**  
Sketch of the Dauntless Navigator Who  
Took the Island Over.

The noble island and flourishing  
city of British Columbia which bear  
the name of Vancouver are testi-  
mony to the debt of our western sea-  
coast to that dauntless navigator  
and explorer. Born in 1758, Van-  
couver was only thirteen years old  
when he entered the British navy,  
serving almost immediately after as  
midshipman in the second and third  
voyages of Captain Cook to the  
southern seas. His connection with  
the northwest coast of America,  
however, did not begin until 1789,  
when, having risen rapidly in his  
profession during the meantime, he  
was despatched at the head of a  
small squadron to receive the sur-  
render of Nootka, on the island now  
known by his name, from the Span-  
ish Government. He was also to  
make a survey of the coast north-  
ward, to ascertain whether the  
Strait of Juan de Fuca was really a  
strait, and whether some means of  
communication did not exist by wa-  
ter between the Pacific and the great  
lakes of Western Canada. Four  
years were spent by Vancouver in his  
operations, during which he wintered  
in the Sandwich Isles and returned  
to the American coast with the  
spring. In 1795, his mission com-  
pleted, he returned to England. With  
characteristic zeal and energy he at  
once plunged into the work of pre-  
paring an elaborate report of his  
operations and discoveries, but he  
died before he could do so, when on  
May 10, 1798, he died at Falmouth,  
in Surrey, his end doubtless  
hastened by the active spirit which  
led him to bear more perhaps than  
his full share of the hardships neces-  
sarily incidental to his stirring  
career.

**HON. ROBERT BOND.**  
Sketch of the Premier and Colonial Sec-  
retary of Newfoundland.

Hon. Robert Bond, Premier and  
Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland,  
is returning to England, after  
settling with the Colonial Secretary  
the French shore question, so far as it  
can be settled in dealings between the  
colony and the British Government  
without consulting France. Though  
born in St. John's, in 1857, Mr.  
Bond was educated at Queen's Col-  
lege, Toronto, England. His father,  
Mr. John Bond, was a native of  
Torquay, Devonshire, who conducted  
an extensive business at St. John's  
as a branch of a Bridport establish-  
ment. The present Premier studied  
law, but before being called to the  
bar entered politics. In 1880, in  
1885 he was chosen Speaker of the  
Assembly, and on the retirement of  
Sir William Whiteway in 1886 Mr.  
Bond became leader of his party. On  
Sir William Whiteway's return to  
his Cabinet in 1889 Mr. Bond entered  
which post he held almost contin-  
uously until 1897. In 1890 he was  
the French shore question, and the  
same year was appointed by both  
the Colonial and British Govern-  
ments to visit Washington to ar-  
range a reciprocity treaty. In 1892  
he was sent to Halifax to consider  
the fisheries and other matters with  
representatives of our own Govern-  
ment. In 1895 he was at the Ottawa  
Conference, Mr. C. A. Dana  
young man, but his tact and ability  
entirely him to rank with the lead-  
ing statesmen of the day.

## GROWING OLD.

Old—we are growing old,  
Going up where the beautiful road,  
Finding earth a more blessed abode,  
Noble work by our hands be wrought,  
Freer paths for our hope and our thought,  
Because of the glory the years unfold  
We are cheerfully growing old!

Old—we are growing old,  
Going up where the sunshine is clear,  
Watching grander horizons appear  
Out of clouds that enveloped our youth,  
Standing firm on the mountains of truth,  
Because of the glory the years unfold  
We are joyfully growing old!

Old—we are growing old,  
Going to the garden of rest  
That glows through the gold of the west,  
Where the rose and the amaranth blend  
And each path is the way to a friend,  
Because of the peace that the years unfold  
We are thankfully growing old!

Old—we are growing old,  
Life blooms as we travel on;  
Life blooms as we travel on;  
We are children, who do but begin  
The sweetness of living to win,  
Because heaven is in us, to bud and unfold,  
We are younger for growing old!

—Lucy Lacom.

## A WIDOW'S BID.

By M. QUAD.

Copyright, 1901, by C. B. Lewis.

As a sailorman, holding a certificate  
as chief mate, though at the time out  
of a berth, I was in the Maritime Ex-  
change, San Francisco, when the ship  
Good Intent and cargo were put up at  
auction for the benefit of the under-  
writers. I had heard something about  
the queer voyage of the ship. She was  
from China and Japan, laden with  
teas, silks and fancy goods, and, being  
blown to the south among the islands  
by a typhoon, she had struck on a  
reef off one of the Necker Islands. The  
shock dismasted her, and she was  
breaking up when her crew took to the  
boats and were picked up after sev-  
eral days of suffering. When this had  
been properly sworn to by master and  
crew, it was for the insurance com-  
panies to come down, and when they had  
handed over the cash the programme  
was to put the wreck up at auction  
and hope to get a bid large enough to  
cover the cost of making out the pa-  
pers.

There was just one bidder, and to  
everybody's surprise, it was a woman.  
I soon heard it said that she was a  
widow and kept a boarding house for  
people of the better class. She bid  
\$100 for the wreck as it stood, whether  
still hanging on the coral reef or at  
the bottom of the sea, and there was a



THE WRECK LAY THERE ON THE REEF.

general laugh as her bid was accepted.  
She had recognized me as a sailor  
while waiting to bid and had asked me  
the distance to the islands and if I  
had ever been there. When she had  
bid in the wreck and was ready to go,  
she gave me her address and asked me  
to call. Just what she was up to I  
couldn't figure out, but the fact of a  
woman bidding in a wreck was suffi-  
cient to satisfy a sailor that she was  
acting upon some information not pos-  
sessed by the underwriters. I was on  
hand at the hour named, and I soon  
discovered that she was a woman of  
business. When she had made many  
inquiries about me and was evidently  
satisfied that I was all right, she told  
me that she had discovered through  
one of her boarders that the cargo of  
the ship was far more valuable than  
appeared by the manifest. It seemed  
that some one had a private specula-  
tion in opium, the captain and mate  
standing in, and it was this knowl-  
edge that had caused the Widow Jack-  
son to bid for the wreck. The secret  
had been let out by the mate while ill  
of fever and out of his head.

What the widow wanted of me was,  
first, to ask if there was a possible  
chance that the wreck was still on the  
reef and if any part of her cargo could  
be got at; second, the cost of fitting out  
a craft to visit the scene, and, third, if  
I would take command on a percentage  
of what might be recovered and could  
scare up a crew to do the same. The  
Widow Jackson was a brisk spoken,  
decisive woman. She had been left  
money. The adventure would be a big  
risk, but if the wreck was found the  
profit would be enormous. All I had to  
risk in it was my time, and I soon de-  
cided to do that. The next morning  
I looked about for a craft to  
charter and after a little lighted up  
on a brig which filled the bill. I also  
routed out among the sailor crowd a  
mate, cook and six men who would  
take all other chances if paid a month's  
wages in advance. I got figures on the  
necessary stores, and the widow took  
a day to look them over. I expected  
the sum total would frighten her, as  
the figure was pretty steep in spite of  
all I could do, but when I called again  
she said:  
"I have got that amount of money  
and a little over. I am going to sub-  
lease this house for six months and go

with you on this voyage. I see you  
have figured on a cook. Strike him off  
the list. I shall be cook myself. If I  
can cook and work here, I can do the  
same aboard of a brig, and we want no  
idlers. I have fully made up my mind  
to carry out my ideas, and you will go  
ahead as fast as possible."

I was pushing things along to get  
away at the earliest hour, when I  
heard that the captain of the late Good  
Intent was secretly seeking a craft for  
charter. This satisfied me as to the  
value of the wreck if it was still intact  
and also made me hustle the harder.  
When we finally got away, there was  
no talk about it, and I was the only  
man aboard who knew our real destina-  
tion. That we should be followed with-  
in a week or ten days was certain, and  
we were no sooner clear of the "heads"  
than orders were given to crack on  
and keep the heels locked together for  
all aid was worth. We were in ballast  
only, having cleared for Japan, and I  
had picked up a good sailer in charter-  
ing the Duchess.

There is a wide stretch of salt water  
and weeks of sailing between the Cali-  
fornia coast and the Necker Islands,  
which lie in a southwest direction and  
number 12, great and small. Only the  
largest two are inhabited, but I knew  
that residents of them roved among the  
whole group and that shell gatherers  
and traders would be frequently met  
there. Among our outfit was a 6 pound  
cannon and 10 muskets, bought of a  
junk dealer in San Francisco. If we  
found the wreck, we might have to  
hold it by force and do some sharp  
fighting. From the first day of sailing  
until the morning we sighted Nigger  
Island, one of the Necker group and the  
one where the Good Intent had left her  
bones, she appeared to be certain that  
our adventure would turn out all right.

The wreck lay there on the reef as  
she had been abandoned, and a yell  
came from every throat. We had sim-  
ply to feel our way down to her as near  
as possible and then take the yawl and  
board her. She looked a sad wreck, but  
we found her in fairly good shape  
when we got aboard, having the widow  
with us. The reef was half a mile  
from the beach, and the ship had driven  
on to it stem first, run about half  
her length and then made a cradle for  
herself. At high tide there were two  
feet of water in her lower hold; at low  
tide she was drained of every drop.

Now, see how queer are the ways of  
fortune. We had not been on the wreck  
an hour before two native catamarans,  
each carrying 15 islanders, hove in  
sight and came down to us. The fol-  
lows at once demanded a share of the  
loot, and we had to resort to the big  
gun to drive them away. They return-  
ed under a white flag before night and  
offered their services for pay, and 20  
of them were engaged to assist us.

It would have been a great find with-  
out the opium, but the stuff was aboard  
all right. The value of the tin cases  
packed in one of the staterooms was  
not far from \$20,000, and of general  
cargo we took in a load which sank the  
brig to her plimsol mark. In a week  
we were through with the wreck and  
ready to turn her over to the islanders  
who they could get out of her. We  
up anchor and headed for the Pacific  
coast at noon one day, and within  
three hours we rose a bark which was  
heading straight for the spot we had  
left. It was the captain of the lost  
Good Intent, but he had come too late.

We made port after an uneventful  
voyage, the cargo was landed and dis-  
posed of with only a few days' delay,  
and one morning we were all paid off,  
said goodby to the widow, and I never  
saw her again.

## Heathens and Believers.

To the question, often asked, "Are  
there more heathens in the world than  
believers in recognized religions?" a  
positive answer can be given in the af-  
firmative. Statistics show that there  
are 143,000,000 Protestants, 98,000,000  
Greek Catholics, 230,000,000 Roman  
Catholics and 176,000,000 Mohammed-  
ans. As it is estimated that there  
are about 1,500,000,000 persons on the  
earth and that the numerous sects out-  
side of the four great religions do not  
contain more than 53,000,000 members,  
it will be seen that there are 800,000,  
000 persons who may be classed as  
heathens. Most of these, it is claimed,  
are unquestionably believers in some  
form of religion. Nevertheless, they  
are idolaters, and to convert them to  
Christianity has for centuries been the  
aim of missionaries throughout the  
world. A faint conception of the great-  
ness of the task which they have un-  
dertaken may be obtained from the  
fact, shown by the statistics, that the  
so called heathens still outnumber the  
Christians and Mohammedans combin-  
ed by 100,000,000.—New York Herald.

## Learned a Language in Twenty-four Hours.

Of Cardinal Mezzofanti, who could  
speak 65 dialects and languages, it is  
related that while he was at the Vati-  
can a traveler arrived in Rome from  
Asia to be confessed whose language  
no one who met him could understand.  
Cardinal Mezzofanti was sent for and  
found that even he had never heard it  
spoken. By means of signs he learned  
the stranger's errand and that he had  
with him a dictionary of his native  
tongue.

This cardinal took and, informing  
the pope that he would be prepared in  
24 hours to confess the man, retired to  
his room. When at the end of the time  
named he appeared and announced that  
he was ready to proceed. It was found  
that he had mastered the language suf-  
ficiently to converse quite freely with the  
traveler.

## It Is Queer.

Briggs—It's past understanding how  
some people live.  
Griggs—Especially those persons who  
tell you there is no money in their  
business, but who keep on working at  
it with all their might just the same  
as if it were paying them 100 per cent  
profit.—Boston Transcript.

## TORONTO'S LOCAL HISTORIAN

Notable Figure in the Early Life  
of That City Passes Away.

### SKETCH OF REV. DR. SCADDING

End of a Useful Life—He Was Nearly 90  
Years Old When He Died—Career of  
a Famous Canadian and Veteran  
Clergyman Whose Life Was  
as a Benediction  
to Many.

One of the most notable figures in  
the early life of Toronto and the oldest  
Anglican clergyman in the diocese  
passed away recently in the person of  
Rev. Henry Scadding, D.D., who died  
at his residence, 6 Trinity square.  
Dr. Scadding, who would have been  
88 years old had he lived until July,  
had been confined to his room since  
the middle of January, the trouble  
being a gradual decay owing to ex-  
treme old age. He was sleeping quiet-  
ly when those who were watching in  
the room were aroused by the ex-  
treme stillness, and upon going to  
the bedside it was found that the  
aged minister of the Gospel, and his-  
torian, had finished his course and  
had peacefully passed away. Mrs.  
Scadding died in 1843, and one  
daughter, Mrs. Sullivan, and several  
grandchildren survive.

John Scadding, the father of the  
late Rev. Dr. Scadding, came to  
York in 1793 with Major-General  
(afterwards Governor) Simcoe, hav-  
ing been factor to the latter on his  
Devonshire estates. In 1796 John  
Scadding obtained from the Govern-  
ment a grant of the whole of Lot  
No. 15, on the east bank of the Don,  
consisting of about 250 acres, with a  
broken front on the lake. In the  
same year he returned to England  
with Governor Simcoe. The late Dr.  
Scadding was born at Dunkswell,  
Devonshire, in 1813, and early  
joined his parents, who had returned  
to York. His father died in 1824  
from injuries inflicted by the falling  
of a tree.

Dr. Scadding received his early ed-  
ucation at Upper Canada College, be-  
ing the head boy of the institution  
in the first year of its existence,  
1830. In 1832 he was appointed a  
King's scholar, which entitled him to  
a free course at an English univer-  
sity. He proceeded to St. John's  
College, Cambridge, where he took a  
deep interest in the religious and ed-  
ucational movements which were then  
stirring the best thought of England.  
Graduating B.A. in 1837, he returned  
to Canada in 1838, and at once  
entered into the activities of his  
country. He became classical master  
in Upper Canada College, and was  
the first incumbent of Holy  
Trinity Church, holding these im-  
portant posts for over a quarter of  
a century, until ill-health compelled  
him to relinquish them. In the mean-  
time (1840) he had proceeded to his  
M.A. degree. In 1852 he revisited  
Cambridge and received the degree of  
D.D. (honorary causa) at Oxford.

Dr. Scadding was rightly termed  
the historiographer of York, and his  
labors in that respect have been in-  
valuable. While editor of the Jour-  
nal of the Canadian Institute he con-  
tributed in serial form his "Toronto  
of Old, or Collections and Recollections,  
Illustrative of the Early Settle-  
ment of Canadian Life in Ontario."  
To this class of work he de-  
voted himself with rare industry and  
enthusiasm. His "Four Decades of  
York, Upper Canada," formed the  
first part of Dent's memorial volume,  
entitled "Toronto, Past and Present"  
(1884). He also edited, with  
G. M. Adam, another memorial vol-  
ume in 1891, entitled "Toronto, Old  
and New—Historical, Descriptive and  
Pictorial," designed to mark the  
100th anniversary of the passing by  
the British Parliament of the Consti-  
tutional Act of 1791. Of his other  
writings, the best known are:  
"Shakespeare and the Secer—the Inter-  
preter" (1864); "Truth's Resurrections"  
(1865); "The First Bishop of Tor-  
onto, a Review and a Study" (1868);  
"A Memoir of King's Coll.,  
Toronto" (1867); "Early Pioneer  
Life in Canada" (1887); "Some  
Lapsed Names in Canadian Local  
Nomenclature" (1897); "Seneca's  
Prophecy and Its Fulfillment; a Mem-  
orial of A.D. 1897, the 400th An-  
niversary of the sighting of the  
northeast coast of North America by  
John and Sebastian Cabot, sailing  
under a commission from Henry  
VII, King of England."

Dr. Scadding from 1870 to 1876  
held the presidency of the Canadian  
Institute. He was the first pres-  
ident of the York Pioneers, and one  
of the founders of that body. In  
1885, in acknowledgment of his lit-  
erary services, he was awarded the  
Confederation medal by the Govern-  
ment-General-in-Council.  
In his introduction to the volume,  
"Toronto, Old and New," Dr. Scad-  
ding said:  
"There ought to be in every coun-  
ty of the province a pioneer and his-  
torical society, formed for the pur-  
pose of collecting and preserving  
characteristic sayings, dress, and  
demeanor of the first founders of  
the lands and communities amongst  
us. Such societies will occasionally  
be found convenient supplements to  
the ordinary registry office. While  
the latter preserves its minute record  
of the division and sub-division of  
the soil and of the transfer of por-  
tions of its surface from hand to  
hand, the former will often preserve  
the memory of men who, by the  
sweat of their brow, earned the first  
title of market value for the  
soil, and who sometimes at an early  
period became ornaments of the acres  
which they tilled, gracing their re-  
spective neighborhoods with charac-  
ters of high moral excellence and  
unselfishness, and augmenting the  
pride of the community at large."

It is needless to add that Dr. Scad-  
ding, by these researches, which were

to him a labor of love, provided the  
value of his own advice.  
The long evening of his life was  
spent in peaceful retirement. With  
unimpaired mental faculties, he con-  
tinued to take an active interest in  
affairs, and to pursue his congenial  
study to the last. In his quaint  
old home he had a large and historical  
collection of literary and historical  
bric-a-brac, including rare specimens  
of early topography, paintings, en-  
gravings, etc. He also had a fine  
numismatic collection. He was a pa-  
triot of the highest type, among other  
things his name is coupled with those  
expressions of admiration and respect  
due to one who, through long years,  
has worked indefatigably for the  
glory and good of the land of the  
maple leaf.

## NICK-NAMES FOR CITIES.

Terminology of a Few of Them Gathered  
in Canada From East to West—  
Some Typical Names.

Many of our towns have adopted  
typical names, or have had such  
forced upon them by a generous and  
observant public. Most of these re-  
ceive explanation. A few of the  
cities and towns, with their supple-  
mentary titles, are as follows:  
Toronto—The Queen City.  
Ottawa—The Capital City.  
Hamilton—The Ambitious City.  
London—The Forest City.  
Kingston—The Limestone City.  
Brantford—The Telephone City.  
Windsor—The Frontier City.  
St. Thomas—The Railway City.  
Chatham—The Maple City.  
St. Catharines—The Garden City.  
Guelph—The Royal City.  
Stratford—The Classic City.  
Belleville—The Bay City.  
Woodstock—The Century City.  
Peterboro—The Electric City.  
Galt—Little Manchester.  
Berlin—The German Town.  
Cornwall—The Factory Town.  
Goderich—The Salt Town.  
Brookville—The Island Town.  
Thorold—The Hill Town.  
Going further east we have of  
course:

Montreal—The Royal City.  
Quebec—The Rock City and also  
the Ancient City.  
Halifax—The Garrison City.  
Annapolis—The Bluenose City.  
Charlottetown—The Island City.  
Manitoba presents:  
Winnipeg—The Prairie City.  
Brandon—The Wheat City.  
In the Territories:  
Calgary—The Cattle City.  
Vancouver—The Pacific City, and  
also the Western Liverpool.  
Victoria—The Capital City.  
New Westminster—The Royal City.  
Nanaimo—The Coal City.  
Kamloops—The Indian City.  
Nelson—The City of Destiny.  
Rossland—The Mining City.  
Greewood—The Smelter City.  
New Denver—The American Lu-  
cerne.  
Slocan—The Baby City.  
Sandon—The Canyon City.  
Skabo—The Lake City.  
Revelstoke—The Railway City.  
To this list a dozen other ambi-  
tious towns might, with propriety  
be added, while the list for Canada  
would certainly be incomplete did  
it fail to include the northernmost  
centre of population under the flag  
of Britain:  
Dawson—The Klondike Capital, or  
City of Gold.

## THE BEST HE EVER SAW.

A Missourian on the Farming Possibilities  
of Western Canada.

Just at present considerable inter-  
est is being aroused in the fact that  
a few new districts (of limited acre-  
age) are being opened out by the  
Canadian Government in Saskatch-  
ewan and Assiniboia (Western Can-  
ada), and any information concern-  
ing this country is eagerly sought.  
Mr. W. R. Corser, of Higginsville,  
Lafayette Co., Mo., was a delegate  
there during last summer, and writ-  
ing of his impressions he says:

"I found surprising yields of grain  
of all descriptions. One farmer I  
visited threshed of 175 acres:  
"600 bushels of wheat from 15  
acres, 40 bushels to acre."  
"600 bushels of barley from 10  
acres, 60 bushels to acre."  
"15 bushels of oats from 150  
acres, 100 bushels to acre."  
"The samples were all No. 1."  
"I also saw a considerable number  
of stock. Swine do well and there  
is no disease amongst them. They  
are a good source of income to the  
farmer. The cattle on the range  
beat anything I ever saw. Fat and  
lean, for beef, fully matured and  
ripened on the nutritious grasses of  
the prairie. I am firmly convinced  
that this country offers better facili-  
ties for a poor man than any I have  
ever seen."

## Good Words From Yanketoom.

The following is from The Phila-  
delphia Record, and will be read  
with interest: "That Canada is de-  
veloping at a rate which well de-  
serves the attention of the manufac-  
turing interests of this country is  
set forth in a recent report from  
Consul-General Bittering at Mont-  
real, who calls especial attention to  
Canadian progress in railway build-  
ing. Canada began railway build-  
ing about the same time that this  
country did, and, considering her  
comparatively meagre population,  
has made almost as rapid progress.  
The United States, with approxi-  
mately eighty million population,  
have, in round numbers, 180,000  
miles of railroad, while Canada,  
with five million people, has 17,000  
miles. The comparison it will be  
seen, is one of which our northern  
neighbor has no reason to be ashamed.  
There is every reason to rejoice  
at this evidence of Canadian pres-  
perity. In all that pertains to rail-  
way equipment, from fish-plates to  
rails and vestibule coaches, our Cana-  
dian cousins (except in a few minor  
instances) must at present look to  
the United States as the base of sup-  
plies. It is, therefore, with a re-  
doubled fervor, founded upon self-in-  
terest, as well as upon neighborly  
feeling, that this country will wish  
Canada continued success in the  
same direction."

## A PAPER FOR THE MOHAWKS

The New Weekly Will Be Printed  
in Their Own Tongue.

### N AND K THE EDITOR'S TROUBLE

An Ottawa Civil Servant Will Be the Pub-  
lisher—He Is Charles A. Cooke, a Full-  
Blooded Indian in the Employ of  
the Indian Department—  
An Enthusiastic  
People.

The Mohawks of Canada and New  
York State are to have a newspa-  
per. It will be edited by Charles A.  
Cooke, a full-blooded Indian em-  
ployed in the Department of Indian  
affairs at Ottawa.

Some time ago Cooke began pub-  
lishing the Ojibwekwew, a semi-  
monthly magazine, printed in the  
Mohawk language, and it was so  
successful that he has decided to turn  
it into a newspaper, the first of its  
kind in Canada and the second in  
America. There are other Indian  
publications not newspapers, but the  
majority of them are issued by mis-  
sionary societies and they are edited  
by white men. The Cherokee Advoca-  
te, published in Indian Territory, is  
the only Indian newspaper in  
North America.

The Ojibwekwew will publish some  
telegraphic news from different parts  
of the world, market news and re-  
ports of prices of furs, skins, fish,  
etc., and will have an inquiry de-  
partment, which will be one of its  
leading features. Editor Cooke is  
the son of a Mohawk chief and was  
educated at Government schools and  
afterwards took a course in a Cana-  
dian college. When he had been  
graduated he got a clerkship in the  
Indian Department. He is a dark-  
skinned young man, with pronounced  
Indian features. He is a good  
singer and a member of the choir  
of the leading Methodist Church in  
Ottawa. Two other Mohawk In-  
dians, Miss Maracle and Joseph De-  
lisle, are employed in the same room  
with Mr. Cooke. All are well edu-  
cated.

## The Editor's Difficulties.

Few of the Indians can read Eng-  
lish, but about 10,000 are able to  
read anything printed in the Mo-  
hawk dialect. The Mohawk alpha-  
bet consists of twelve letters, and  
n and k are used much oftener than  
any of the others. An ordinary  
eight-page issue of the Ojibwekwew  
contains about one-quarter n's and  
k's. For this reason the editor has  
had some difficulty in getting his  
copy set up, as the printer soon  
runs out of n's and k's. English  
characters are used. Here is a spec-  
imen paragraph from the Ojibwe-  
kwew:

## Kononkwé Actirawonnia.

Iakonnawata iakakoske enska ne-  
tens taken "minit" jinkariakes onon-  
warejeterkerie tioneontekies enska me  
jiaiaiakera tenwatisersen senah  
jienwakatstake jienontien.

When the first of the old chiefs objected  
to it, "The Great Spirit, Gitchee  
Manitou, the Mighty, says good In-  
dians never read newspapers," said  
they to the younger braves, but the  
paper became popular. Indians like  
to learn about the doings of the  
white men. When Editor Cooke  
started the paper he published inci-  
dents about the Indians, and some  
letters were sent to him from his  
fellow-braves, saying, "Stop pub-  
lishing news about the Indians; tell  
us about Laurier and others."

They did not object to the name  
Ojibwekwew, which means in the Mo-  
hawk tongue, "the only human being,"  
or "the real human being," in  
contradistinction to others who are  
looked upon as being less worthy of  
the name of man, as lacking in  
qualities of manhood. "Ojibwe"  
means a human being, and would be  
applied to a paleface or to an In-  
dian of another tribe. The addition  
of "onwé" is Mohawk for "the  
real thing."

## An Inquisitive People.

The Mohawks are inquisitive.  
Among the questions Editor Cooke  
has had to answer are the following:  
"Why does the Government try to  
control Indians?" "What is electri-  
city?" "Who was Papineau, and  
what did he do?" "What is an In-  
dian?" To the last question Mr.  
Cooke answered: "An Indian is an  
Indian who has native blood in his  
veins, and who is on the reserved  
lands under the protection of the  
Government."

The Ojibwekwew recently published  
the following story about an Indian  
living near Evanville, not many  
miles from Ottawa:

"Indian John, a celebrated Mo-  
hawk guide, who is now 80 years  
old, has been sleeping in his coffin  
for many months. John, although  
still a vigorous man, knows that he  
must soon leave for the happy hunt-  
ing grounds, so some time ago he  
made himself a coffin and began  
sleeping in it.  
"Since then he has used no other  
bed, and he has told his family that  
if death comes to him while he is  
lying in his coffin, they are to put on  
the lid and bury him. And now  
comes John will continue to hunt in  
the land of the Mississauga."  
"Sixty years ago he entered the  
land, and began to hunt near Egan-  
ville, which was then a wilderness.  
The Mississauga warriors have no  
settlers in their territory, and one  
day eight of them set out after Mo-  
hawk John. They came upon him  
when he was sleeping, and made him  
a prisoner."

"Placing him in a canoe, the Miss-



## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Votes of the Proceedings in the Canadian House of Commons.

### MR. DEVLIN'S LETTER.

On motion to go into supply Mr. Wilson, Lennox, drew attention to a letter by Mr. Charles R. Devlin, Immigration Agent in Ireland, printed in the Montreal Herald, in which the writer harshly criticized members of the House. Mr. Wilson submitted that if Mr. Devlin had the right to criticize members of the House, every civil servant in the country had the same right.

Mr. Cowan—Did he tell the truth? Mr. Wilson—No, sir; he did not tell the truth.

The time, Mr. Wilson said, was too short to deal with the subject now, but he would bring it up next session, to show that either the report of the Interior Department, or the statements of Mr. Devlin were incorrect. For the present he would only say that Mr. Devlin's letter was unfair and untruthful.

Mr. Sifton would say nothing further for the present, than to repeat his statement of the other day is supply, that he would see to it that no official in his department would transgress in that way again.

THE CANAL ESTIMATES.

The House then went into committee on supplementary estimates for canals.

On the item of \$300,000 for improvements at Port Colborne entrance Mr. Blair explained it was intended to build two large projecting piers to contain two elevators, the contract for which had not been let. The channel would be 22 feet deep, and would allow steamers to proceed straight to the dock without turning.

During the discussion of the item of \$500,000 for the new Lachine canal lock at Montreal, Mr. Haggart expressed the hope that it would be made a sufficient width to accommodate the class of vessels to be provided for by the Georgian Bay canal.

Mr. Blair—it will be 60 feet wide. Mr. Haggart—That is exactly the width, but I would advise another six inches in the depth of the metre sill.

PLEA FOR BOBCAYGEON.

Mr. Vrooman put in a plea for the improvement of the Bobcaygeon dam which, he said, was absolutely necessary, if the dredging work now being done in the river was to be of any use.

Mr. Tarte—I admit it. Mr. Blair said it might be that on looking into the matter he would come to the conclusion it deserved attention. He was of the opinion that the expenditure could be met out of the front canal vote.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

On the item of \$50,000 "to defray expenses in gathering information and otherwise with reference to a Railway Commission," Mr. Blair explained that it would be necessary also to employ distinguished counsel to draft a bill.

NEW ROOMS.

On the vote for new rooms to the House of Commons building, Mr. Haggart said he had hoped to see a proposal brought down to add a new wing to the Parliament building. Better accommodation should be given to the Speaker and also to the members. The members should be brought closer together. It would improve their morals. Great laughter. Well, at any rate, it would improve the morale of the House.

Mr. Tarte said he would look into the whole question during the recess.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL MUSEUM.

In connection with the item of \$50,000 for commencing the construction of the Victoria memorial museum, Mr. Clarke asked what would be the ultimate cost of the building, and whether competition had been invited in the furnishing of plans?

Mr. Tarte replied that the plans thus far had been furnished by the chief engineer of the department, but were merely tentative. If a museum were to be built for a million alone, it would cost about half a million, but if the structure were to include a Supreme Court, an Exchange Court, a national art gallery, and a national fishery exhibit, it would cost about \$1,000,000. He assured the House that none of the \$50,000 voted would be expended until all the plans had been settled.

FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

During the discussion of the steamship subsidies in the House, Dr. Sprague enquired whether the Government had entirely lost sight of the desirability of the fast Atlantic service.

Sir Richard Cartwright replied that the time had been inopportune for entering into a contract for such a service. There had been an enormous increase in the cost of vessels with a few years ago. The Government, however, had kept the subject in mind, and it might be that in the course of two or three months they would be in a position to offer some reasonable offers on the subject.

It was remembered that it was the Imperial Government in making such a contract, and the negotiations were now going on.

ON THEFT OF MIST.

The bill to provide land bounties and to put best root sugar on the free list were read a third time.

After some delay had been spent in concurrences, a motion was made to go into supply. Mr. Kaulbach brought up the question of the Bond-Blair treaty, dwelling at some length on the injury it would do to Canada fishing interests. He suggested that the Minister of Marine should appeal to the Secretary of State at home and Government, with a view to having them understand that England cannot allow the American flag to be planted in Porto Rico unless there

was an arrangement between them that there shall be no hostile tariff between the United States and Great Britain, and her colonies respecting the trade in fish.

PRIVATE BILLS PASSED.

The last of the private bills was disposed of at the evening session to-day, when the following were passed:—

Respecting the Montreal & South-ern Counties Railway Company—Mr. Carroll.

To amend an act passed during the present session entitled "An act to incorporate the Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company—Mr. Douglas.

To confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of Endora Sibbald—Mr. Cowan.

BOER GENERAL CAUGHT.

Enemy Driven into the Hills—Many Captured.

A despatch from Durban says—Col. Bullock's column, when coming from Volksrust, was subjected to severe sniping and rear guard actions. The Johannesburg Rifles took part in these actions. They acted capably. The Boers were driven into the hills, and later eleven of them were cleverly captured, including Commandant Schreiner.

The Boers are said to be deploring the loss of large quantities of stock and numerous wagons.

The seriousness of the looting by Zulus is denied. Natives in the Transvaal, who were harrying Boer stock, were attacked by them and a thousand head of cattle were captured.

FIRED ON THE MOB.

Russians Stone Police and Troops Are Called Out.

A despatch from London says—A despatch from St. Petersburg, dated May 21, says—"The strikers at the Obuchoff Iron Works, at Alexandrovsky, in this vicinity, had a collision with the authorities yesterday. Some 3,500 rioters stoned the police, injuring twelve of them. The police were reinforced by soldiers, who fired three volleys, killing two men and wounding seven. One hundred and twenty persons were arrested."

REFUGEES IN DISTRESS.

The Portuguese Government Will Assist Them.

A despatch from Durban says—The last of the British refugees from the Transvaal have left Lorenzo Marques. Many of the Portuguese refugees will be forced to leave owing to the fact that the local aid is inadequate to relieve their distress. It is probable that the Portuguese Government will have to assist in getting these refugees away from Lorenzo Marques.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Quaker and Interesting Items Gathered From Many Sources.

A cup of hot coffee is an unfailing barometer, if you allow a lump of sugar to drop to the bottom of the cup and watch the air bubbles arise without disturbing the coffee. If the bubbles collect in the middle the weather will be fine; if they adhere to the cup, forming a ring, it will either rain or snow; and if the bubbles separate without assuming any fixed position, changeable weather may be expected.

The German Postoffice threatens an innovation which will affect correspondence. It is proposed to make it compulsory to use envelopes of a special size. The variety of sizes causes loss of time to the German postal authorities in the stamping of postmarks, and they intend to put an end to it.

It has been ascertained by experiments that persons who use the telephone habitually hear better with the left ear than with the right. The common practice of the telephone companies is to place the telephone so that it will be applied to the left ear.

A curious criminal law exists in Greece. A man who is there sentenced to death waits two years before the execution of the sentence.

A sanitary Bible for use in the administration of oaths has been put on the market. It is bound with white cloth, instead of leather, and it can, therefore, be washed and disinfected from time to time.

A TERRIBLE MISTAKE.

The other day a lady called on an oculist to have her eyes fitted with glasses, saying:

"Have you magnifying glasses to make things look large?"

Yes, ma'am.

Then, I will take a pair, for the other day I made a terrible blunder. How's that? asked the oculist.

The lady replied:

I mistook a bumble bee for a blackberry.

THE CURRENT DISCUSSION.

Dr. Yungun—No, sir; I do not approve of admitting others than the physician to the sick room. If the physician understands his business he can prepare the patient for the hereafter.

Dr. Oldum—You mean, if he doesn't understand his business.

STABILITY OF WOODEN CHURCHES.

Some of the wooden churches of Norway are fully 700 years old, and are still in an excellent state of preservation. Their timbers have successfully resisted the frosty and almost Arctic winters because they have been repeatedly coated with tar.

## MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Cattle, Cheese, Grain, &c. in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, May 28.—Wheat—The wheat market was quiet to-day, with little change in prices. No. 2 white and red sold to millers at 68c, on a 5-cent freight, and it is quoted at 67 1/2 to 68c, middle freight to Montreal. No. 1 goose, 67 1/2 to 68c, on low rate to New York; spring, 70 to 71c; Manitoba wheat is firm, with No. 1 hard, 92 1/2c; Montreal freight, 61c; No. 2 hard, 88c; and No. 3 hard, 86c.

Milled—Market unchanged. Bran, in car lots, \$12 west, and shorts, \$14 west.

Corn—Market is quiet, with Canadian yellow, 41 1/2c; and mixed, 41c west. On track here, 47 1/2c.

Rye—The market is quiet, with prices steady at 50 to 51c middle freights.

Buckwheat—Market dull at 53c east, and 50c middle freights.

Peas—Market is firm, with sales west at 68c; and middle freights, at 66 1/2c.

Barley—Market rules quiet; No. 2 sold at 60c lake ports; and at 44 to 45c, middle freights; No. 3 extra, 42c, middle freights.

Oats—Market rules firm, with sales of No. 1 white at 33c west, and No. 2 at 31 1/2 to 32c west.

Flour—The demand is fair, and prices firm; 90 cent patents, buyers say, at \$3.25; middle grades, 80c. Choice lots, 15 to 20c more. Manitoba patents, \$4.25; and strong bakers, \$3.95.

Oatmeal—Market unchanged; car lots, at 63.65, in bags; and at \$3.75 in wood; small lots, 20c extra.

THE STREET MARKET.

The wet and unfavorable weather prevented farmers coming in to-day, with grain and produce, and prices consequently are nominal in most cases. One load of white wheat sold at 73c, and one load of oats at 37 1/2c.

Following is the range of quotations:

Apples, choice, per bbl.	400	500
Apples, choice, per case	400	500
Apples, per pair	0.60	0.85
Onions, per doz.	0.71-2	0.81-2
Rye, per doz.	0.51-2	0.51-2
Wheat, white	\$0.72-2	\$0.73
Wheat, red	0.00	0.72-2
Wheat, goose	0.08-2	0.69
Wheat, spring	0.72	0.72-2
Peas, per doz.	0.00	0.66
Barley, per doz.	0.00	0.47
Oats, per doz.	0.37-2	0.38-2
Hay, per ton	12.00	13.50
Straw, per ton	8.50	9.00
Dressed hogs	8.75	9.10
Butter, in lb. rolls	0.14	0.18
Chickens, per pair	0.60	0.85
Doe, spring	1.00	1.25
Eggs, per doz.	0.12	0.12-2
Potatoes, per bag	0.32	0.40
Apples, choice per bbl.	4.00	5.00
Beef, fore quarters	4.50	5.50
Beef, hind quarters	8.00	9.50
Beef, carcass	7.00	8.00
Calf, each	7.00	8.00
Lamb, yearlings	9.00	10.00
Swine, hams	4.00	5.00
Mutton	7.00	8.00
Veal, choice	7.50	8.50

DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—supplies are moderate, and prices unchanged. Point rolls, 11c at 13 to 14c, and large rolls at 12 to 13c; poor to medium qualities, 10 to 11c; creamery, boxes, 17 1/2 to 18c; and pounds, 18 1/2 to 19c.

Eggs—Trade is fairly active, and offerings moderate. Quotations, 10 1/2 to 11c, in case lots; No. 2 chips, 8 1/2 to 9c.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs in moderate offer, and prices rule firm. Quotations, \$7.75 to \$9.10 for small lots. Provisions firm. Quotations are as follows: Bacon, long clear, loose, in car lots, 10c; and in case lots, 10 1/2 to 11c; short cut, 10c to 10 1/2c; heavy mess, \$15.00; pork, 10c to 10 1/2c; hams, heavy, 12c; medium, 13c; light, 13 1/2c; rolls, 11c; and shoulders, 10 1/2c.

Lard—Pails, 11c; tubs, 10 1/2c; tins, 10 1/4 to 10 1/2c.

Buffalo, May 28.—Flour—Quiet but firm. No. 1 Northern, old spot, earlows, 83 3/4c; do, round lots, 82 1/2c. Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 76 1/2c to 77c; No. 1 white, 76 to 76 1/2c; bid, track, Buffalo. Corn—Strong; spot, No. 2 yellow, 48c; No. 3 do offered at 47 1/2c to 47 3/4c; No. 2 corn, 47 1/4c; No. 3 do, 47c; do, white, mess, 51c.

Firm; No. 2 white, 33 1/4c; No. 3 do, 32 1/2c; No. 2 mixed quoted at 30 1/2c; No. 3 do, 29 3/4c, through billed, Barley—20,000 bushels sold in small lots at 58 to 60c. Rye—Nothing doing. May 28. Wheat, mixed easy to-day, despite higher cables. July closed 1-8c higher. July corn, 1-8 to 1-4c, lower, and provisions 5 to 2 1/2c lower. Twenty-seven leads for export were reported. Seaboard clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 626,000 bush. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 202 cars, against 152 last week, and 243 a year ago.

Primary receipts were 433,000 bush. Local receipts were 47 cars, none of contract grade. Baking receipts for to-morrow—Wheat, 30 cars; No. 65 cars; oats, 230 cars; hogs, 29,000.

Milwaukee, May 28.—Barley—Dull; No. 2 do, sample, 40 to 54c. Toledo, May 28.—Cloverseed—Cash, prime, \$6.50; October, \$5.25.

A SPECIAL OCCASION.

First Trump—You order see Bill goin' over de fence wit' de bull after him.

Second Trump—Must have been First Trump—Say! It was de only time I ever seen him when he didn't look tired!

CRIME DECREASING.

In 1869 there were 10,314 juvenile offenders in England. Now there are 4,503 only in various reformatories.

Canada imported from the United States, last year, boots and shoes to the value of \$529,700, while Canadian boots and shoes to the value of \$30,119 were exported.

## THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

### CANADA.

A new theatre may be built at Hamilton.

The private subscriptions to Capt. Bernier's Polar expedition amount to \$15,000.

A branch of the Chicago tin goods factory is to be established at Point Edward, Ontario.

The Halifax garrison regiment is up to full strength. 500 recruits having been received.

Hon. William Mulock expects to return to Canada from Australia about August 20th.

Winnipeg is to have a horse show when the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall visit the west.

Lord Minto and his suite will pay a social official visit to the Maritime Provinces next month.

A man has been injured in Milwaukee who is believed to be Winton, wanted here for check-raising.

James Acker of Port Dover, who shot himself at the Campbell House, Caledonia, died of the wound.

An agreement has been reached between members and Senators at Ottawa to increase the indemnity to \$1,500.

According to the returns received at Ottawa the population of Centre Toronto has increased twenty per cent since 1891.

The Government has passed an order in Council restricting the export of speckled trout to one package of 25 pounds per fisherman.

The Dominion Government will probably make a grant of \$1,500 for the establishment of a biological laboratory on the Georgian Bay.

The Presbyterian Synod of Montreal and Ottawa has memorialized the Ontario and Quebec Governments to make lumber camps more sanitary.

Ottawa's Mayor and several officials have been served with writs to prevent construction of a contagious disease hospital on the rifle range site.

Lady Minto has given \$100 to be awarded in prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10 to the residents of Ottawa who have the best kept gardens about their houses.

William A. Birch has been awarded the Humane Society's medal at Hamilton for conspicuous bravery in saving Harry Bellamy from drowning at St. Mary's.

The census of Winnipeg has been completed, the last paper having been handed in to Census Commissioner Monkman on Wednesday. The population will be between 40,000 and 50,000.

The County of Hochelaga, Que., census returns as received at Ottawa, show a striking increase of 65 1/2 per cent. This would indicate a very large growth of population in the district of Montreal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The National Council of Women is in session at London.

St. Ellis Ashmead Bartlett M.P., is retiring from politics.

The British House of Commons adopted the King's civil list, first reading, by 248 to 49 votes.

The British postal authorities will not adopt the stamp-book system that is in use in the United States.

It is reported that Mr. Zimmerman, father of the Duchess of Manchester, will develop a coal mine on the Duke's Irish estate.

A manuscript Bible, recently illuminated, of about the year 1410, was sold at auction in London yesterday, for 1,200 guineas.

The Rev. Dr. Edmund Warre, headmaster of Eton College, has been decorated with the Royal Victorian Order by King Edward VII.

The officials of the Cunard line and White Star line deny the New York reports that the two lines are to consolidate in order to meet the Morgan competition.

UNITED STATES.

Billy Rice, the last of the old-time minstrels, is dying at Chicago.

Thomas Smith is dead at Rochester, N. Y., aged 101 years. He came from Glasgow, Scotland.

Rev. A. B. Simpson announces that \$261,639.45, was contributed to the Christian Alliance last year.

P. H. Morrissey, of Bloomington, Ill., has been re-elected Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

## KING EDWARD IN DANGER.

Shamrock II. Dismasted While His Majesty Was on Board.

A despatch from Southampton says:—The most dramatic incident in the history of the American cup occurred to-day, when a sudden squall on the Solent completely wrecked the new challenger and endangered the life of King Edward and several distinguished persons.

The yachts were to be sent over a triangular course similar to one of the America's cup series. The entrance into the race of the yawl Sybarite, about 95 feet over all, placed the captains of the two Shamrocks under the necessity of driving their boats at full speed in order to make any creditable showing, and promised King Edward an opportunity of witnessing the smartest race of the series. There was some delay in establishing a starting line. The wind freshened considerably and blew twelve to thirteen knots, which the prospect of magnificent racing, King Edward, desiring to take a more active part in the proceedings than was possible from the deck of the Erin, was taken on board the challenger accompanied by Sir Thomas Lipton.

While the yachts were manoeuvring for the start a squall came sweeping for the slightest warning, and the bowsprit of the challenger was carried away short. The extra strain thus thrown on the topmast proved too much for the spar. It whipped, broke and doubled off to leeward, carrying the whole weight of the jacks and gear over the side in a terrible tangle. Almost as the topmast fell, the great steel mainmast, weighing over two tons, and carrying spars and gear weighing an additional three or four tons, swayed for a moment, and then, with a great fortune plunged over the side and into the water, with the sound of breaking wire and tearing gear in the air. From the suddenness with which all the spars and canvas were ripped out of the challenger it looked as though everything had been blown out of her with one gust. The wind was fresh

at the time of the accident, and was blowing occasionally in stronger gusts, but there was nothing in the weight of it to threaten disaster.

KING EDWARD'S DANGER.

The two ladies on board had a very narrow escape. The first words the King said were, "Is anyone hurt?" He displayed great presence of mind. His first action after the debris of the wreck had been cleared away was to send a telegram to Queen Alexandra saying that he was safe.

The members of the Royal party were steamed on deck, close to the companionway. The King was showing keen pleasure, watching the flight which the Captain Sybarite was making for the advantage at the start. The yacht was racing alongside at a formidable angle, and the sloping deck, with a mere fringe of rail, seemed rather a perilous place for the accommodation of the visitors.

As the wreckage swept the deck it was most astonishing that no one was injured. For a moment or two the situation appeared to be very grave. Most of the men working forward went overboard. Within five seconds a disaster befell the Shamrock II. when she in turn was overtaken by the squall, and her gaff and topmast spars collapsed, leaving her helplessly crippled. The press tag, following the yachts, and a torpedo boat which was in the vicinity and the Sybarite sent boats to the scene. In answer to a hail Captain Sybarite sent a reassuring message that all on board had escaped without injury. As quickly as possible the King and the Royal party were transferred to the Erin, and later the King, accompanied by Sir Thomas Lipton, landed at Southampton en route to London.

King Edward left Southampton at 10.15 p.m., and arrived in London at midnight. The King drove to Marlborough House, where he was cheered by a small crowd awaiting his arrival. Numerous telegrams were awaiting him from Emperor William, the crowned heads of Europe and others congratulating him upon his escape.

An electric submarine boat is being built for the Russian Government.

At Cape Town there have been 610 cases of bubonic plague and 275 deaths.

Corea has bought from Japan 10,000 rifles and one million rounds of ammunition.

The French census returns show that the population of France has decreased by 12,883 in five years.

Russia has rejected an American offer to supply electric power for the street railways of St. Petersburg.

It is said that the decoration of a Knight of the Legion of Honour will be bestowed on Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

China will pay the first of its thirty annual indemnity instalments to the powers in July of next year. It is \$11,000,000.

Six hundred and fifty-two houses, including 190 shops, have been destroyed by fire at Brest, in the province of Warsaw, Russia, at a loss of 11,000,000 roubles.

FIVE GREAT CITIES COMPARED.

Municipal Expenses Highest in New York and Paris, Lowest in Vienna.

The five great cities whose municipal expenses are usually compared are London, the most populous city in the world, New York, the greatest city of the New World; Paris, the oldest of the European cities of the first class; Berlin, the European city which is growing most rapidly in population; and Vienna, whose affairs are administered under conditions which have changed little since medieval times.

London had, by the last census, a population of 4,500,000; New York, 3,500,000; Paris, 2,500,000; Berlin, 1,885,000; and Vienna, by the census of ten years ago, 1,365,000, which has probably been increased to 1



# THE WHITE ROSE.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.—Sir Karl Allamorne is about to wed Dolores, Lady Rhyworth. Lola Ferras has pressed her love upon him but it has been rejected and she vows vengeance on the object of his affections. Lola goes abroad. Two years pass happily.

## CHAPTER XXI.

Sir Karl had risen early. He wanted to go over to Deeping Hurst. Every day he found something on which to consult Dolores—the color of the curtains, the placing of a statue, the hanging of a picture; nothing, in his opinion, could be done without her advice. It was too early yet to go to Deeping Hurst. He thought that he would while away the intervening hours with a cigar on the terrace, from which there was a beautiful view of the surrounding country. He was walking up and down, watching the blue rings of smoke that curled upward from his cigar, and thinking with a smile of the fair lady he loved, and of the little child who had twined herself round his heart, when, turning suddenly, he saw Lola near him. He had heard footsteps, and looked round to see who it was.

"Lola!" he cried, startled more than he liked to know.

A shadow seemed to fall over everything. Recovering himself he went up to her, and held out his hand.

"This is indeed a surprise—so early in the morning! That is the title of a comic song, is it not?"

But his bright words died away when he saw the white face set as if in stone, and his countenance changed.

"Are you ill, Lola? Great Heaven, what is wrong? What is the matter? Is madame—anything wrong with madame?"

"There is something wrong," she said, slowly, "but it concerns me, not madame. It is a very simple wrong, but one which I lay at your door. My heart is broken."

"I must ask you if it is true," she continued, "I will believe it from no other lips but yours—that you are going to marry Dolores?"

"Yes, I hope so," he replied.

"What is it that you spoke to me on the night of your return?" she asked.

"Yes, it was."

"Then," she cried, raising her miserable face to the sky, "may Heaven have mercy on me! I thought you were alluding to me—I felt sure of it."

"I do not see how you could, Lola," he returned, "My friendship with you has been perfectly open. There has never been any thought of love on my part. You must remember that I told you, when you spoke of it, that your friendship with me should never interfere with your marriage."

"Yes, I remember it. It must have been my fancy, then; but I did believe you were beginning to care for me—and you would have cared for me, but for Lady Rhyworth's cruel treachery."

"You must not speak in that way, Lola. There is no woman on earth so good, so pure, so worthy of all honor, and reverence, as Lady Rhyworth. Whatever you have to say to me, say it; but leave her name out of the question."

"You love her so?" she cried, in tones of utter despair.

"Yes; and why not? I have never loved any one else. We may all love whom we please."

She came a little nearer to him and laid her hand upon his arm.

"Look at me," she said, with piteous eyes; "am I not fair to you?"

"You are one of the most beautiful of women," he answered.

"Am I not as fair as Dolores?" she asked, the old bitter jealousy rising in her heart.

"You love her so?" she cried, in tones of utter despair.

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"You love her so?" she cried, in tones of utter despair.

"Yes; and why not? I have never loved any one else. We may all love whom we please."

She came a little nearer to him and laid her hand upon his arm.

Even those few words had roused his wife's nervous anxiety.

"Karl," she whispered, "do you really think my name means a burden of sorrow?"

"The word 'Dolores' means sorrow," he replied.

"But, my darling, what sorrow can come to me?" she asked. "How strange it is! Do you know that that is what I have feared all my life? It has been hanging over me like a dark shadow, the feeling that I had in some way to work out the mystery of my name."

"It is but fancy," he replied. "One thing is certain, Dolores; while I live no sorrow shall ever reach you. Forget the fancy. The little one shall be called Gertrude."

The Squire was wonderfully happy. Sir Karl devoted himself to his wife as though he had been his own son. He knew that nothing gave his wife greater pleasure than to see her father. Very often during the summer mornings he would rise early, drive over from White Cliffe, and when Dolores came down, she would find her father at the breakfast table, and his happy laugh at the surprise was like music in her ears. Sir Karl liked to hear the old man call him "my son," for then the sweet eyes of Dolores beamed upon him with delight and gratitude, and it seemed that even the possible affection between these two, which added immeasurably to the happiness of the household. There was not one discord to mar the love and perfect harmony. The Squire loved the children; if he had a preference, it was for Gertrude rather than for Kathleen.

Scarsdale was, every one declared, the most pleasant house in the county. The new Lord Rhyworth, who had taken up his abode at Deeping Hurst, was of the same opinion, and a constant visitor there. Sir Karl and Lady Allamorne were the most popular host and hostess in the neighborhood.

News had come to Lady Fielden that Madame de Ferras was dead; she had died at Heidelberg after a long and protracted illness. She had left Lady Fielden a sum of money, which she had once admired, and Lola had sent it to her through the post. That event made people talk of the family and of Beauclieu. The house was closed now; not even a servant was left in it. It was rumored that it was to be sold, and the rumor was true. You distasteful more Beauclieu was in the market and this time it was purchased by a rich manufacturer who wished to make his entire into society. So there was an end to the history of one family, and the beginning of the history of another. No other information was received; and it seemed that even the name of De Ferras was forgotten. For some short time after madame's death there was a fear of coming danger in the heart of Dolores, but it passed with the summer days. Kathleen was now about five years old, and little Gertrude, a pretty winsome creature, was a quick one.

Sir Karl dropped over early one morning to White Cliffe.

"The day is very fine," he said to the Squire; "and I am sure Dolores will not enjoy it without you. Come over to breakfast."

The old man was only too delighted. As they were driving back to Scarsdale, Sir Karl drew off his glove from his right hand, and the Squire's attention was attracted by a ring which he wore.

"What a beautiful ring, Karl!" he said.

The young Baronet laughed pleasantly.

"It is a gift from Dolores," he answered. "I have never seen one like so beautiful! It was a large ruby, in the midst of which was a tiny white rose composed of minute diamonds. I used to call her the white rose," he added, "and she has given me this in memory of it."

To Be Continued.

## WORLD'S RICHEST PEOPLE

### LIST OF A HUNDRED OF THE GREATEST MILLIONAIRES.

People Who Do Not Have to Work Unless They Prefer Activity to Idleness—J. Beit is on Top.

Chambers' Journal for April contains a most instructive series of articles, entitled "Studies in Millionaires," by Mr. James Burnley, author of "The Romance of Modern Industry." These articles trace the effect of modern industrial development on the great fortunes of the present day, and show how many a modern Croesus has suddenly acquired his great wealth. Not the least striking feature of a most fascinating contribution is a list of a hundred of the richest millionaires now or recently living, excluding, of course, Emperors and Kings. Mr. Burnley gives this list as "an attempt to group together these men in the order of their supposed wealth, though, of course, the fortunes credited to them are, in most cases, little more than guesses."

The following is the list:—

J. Beit, Kimberley, South Africa	£100,000,000
Li Hung Chang, China	100,000,000
J. B. Robinson, South Africa	80,000,000
J. D. Rockefeller, New York	50,000,000
W. Waldorf Astor, England	40,000,000
Prince Demidoff, Russia	40,000,000
Andrew Carnegie, Pittsburgh	25,000,000
W. K. Vanderbilt, New York	20,000,000
W. Rockefeller, New York	20,000,000
J. Jacob Astor, New York	15,000,000
Lord Rothschild, England	15,000,000
Duke of Westminster	15,000,000
W. C. Whitney, New York	15,000,000
J. Pierpont Morgan, New York	15,000,000
Lord Iveagh	14,000,000
Senora Ladora Cousino, Chile	14,000,000
M. Heine, France	14,000,000
A. Rothschild, Paris	14,000,000
Baron A. Rothschild, Vienna	14,000,000

Archduke Frederick, Austria 14,000,000 |

Geo. J. Gould, New York 14,000,000 |

James J. Hill, St. Paul 14,000,000 |

Herr Mendelssohn, Berlin 12,000,000 |

Prince Lichtenstein, Austria 12,000,000 |

Mrs. Hetty H. R. Green, New York 11,000,000 |

J. H. Flagler, New York 10,000,000 |

A. Dreher, Austria 10,000,000 |

James Henry Smith, New York 10,000,000 |

Duke of Devonshire 10,000,000 |

Duke of Bedford 10,000,000 |

Duke of Buccleuch 10,000,000 |

Earl of Derby 10,000,000 |

Marquis of Bute 10,000,000 |

John Smith, Mexico 9,000,000 |

Earl Cadogan 9,000,000 |

 Krupp, Berlin | 9,000,000 || Princes Pless, Germany | 9,000,000 |
Count Harkort, Bonn	9,000,000
Marck, Germany	9,000,000
A. G. Vanderbilt, New York	9,000,000
E. Rothschild, Paris	8,000,000
Claus Spreckels, San Francisco	8,000,000
Archbishop Cohn, Austria	8,000,000
Prince Schwarzenberg, Austria	8,000,000
Prince Esterhazy, Austria	8,000,000
J. B. A. Haggin, New York	8,000,000
W. A. Clark, Montana	8,000,000
H. O. Havemeyer, New York	8,000,000
John W. Mackay, New York	8,000,000
P. D. Armour, Chicago	8,000,000
H. C. Frick, Pittsburgh	8,000,000
H. M. Flagler, New York	8,000,000
A. Rothschild, London	7,000,000
John James Magee, Guatemala	7,000,000
Duc d'Arenberg, Belgium	6,000,000
Duke of Medina-Celi, Spain	6,000,000
Duke of Northumberland	6,000,000
Count Wronzoff, Russia	6,000,000
Angelo Quinari, Italy	6,000,000
Baron Leitenberger, Austria	6,000,000
Prince Montenuovo, Austria	6,000,000
J. D. Archbold, New York	6,000,000
A. Nobel, Bakou	6,000,000
M. S. Baker, New York	6,000,000
J. R. de Lamar, New York	6,000,000
Miss Helen Gould, New York	6,000,000
Marshall Field, Chicago	6,000,000
Levi S. Leiter, Chicago	6,000,000
Prince Yusouffoff, Russia	6,000,000
W. L. Elkins, Philadelphia	6,000,000
Russell Sage, New York	6,000,000
Lord Armstrong	6,000,000
Potter Palmer, Chicago	6,000,000
Lord Masham	6,000,000
David H. Moffatt, Denver	6,000,000
Duke of Portland	6,000,000
Cecil Rhodes	6,000,000
Guzman Blanco, Paris	6,000,000
Baroness Burdett-Coutts	6,000,000
Lord Brassey	6,000,000
Sir John Ramsden	6,000,000
Chas. T. Yerkes, Chicago	6,000,000
Austin Corbin, New York	6,000,000
Sir Siriv Crocsey, New York	6,000,000
L. Hammersley, New York	6,000,000
A. Iselin, New York	6,000,000
W. S. Stratton, Cripple Creek	6,000,000
D. Ogden Mills, New York	6,000,000
W. Seward Webb, New York	6,000,000
St. Thomas Lipton	6,000,000
Duke of Norfolk	6,000,000
H. McK. Twombly, New York	6,000,000
L. Loftus Johnson, Cleveland	6,000,000
James Doyle, Victor, Colo.	6,000,000
Frederick Pabst, Milwaukee	6,000,000
John Wannamaker, Philadelphia	6,000,000
John W. Gates, Chicago	6,000,000
J. R. Keene, New York	6,000,000
Julius Wernher	6,000,000
Frank Rockefeller, Cleveland	6,000,000
Sir Francis Cook, Bart.	6,000,000

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## ON THE FARM.

### BUTTER FLAVORS.

When certain conditions exist, you will find in butter what the practical man calls a weedy flavor and the commission man a summer flavor. This is not due to the food consumed by the cow, but to a species of bacteria which is prevalent during dry weather. This germ is found in the intestines the same as other strong gas producing germs. A dry, high temperature is very favorable to the growth of this species of bacteria. These germs are largely found in dry dust and stagnant pools of water. Organic matter in the water furnishes food for these bacteria, where they rapidly multiply and are carried on cows' legs and udders to the milking vessels. One patron having milk of this kind could inoculate all the milk in the creamery where pasteurization of the milk was not used, and could also inoculate the cans of all patrons furnishing milk to a creamery. These germs are not spore producing and can easily be destroyed by a temperature of 160 degrees. Here is one of the benefits of pasteurizing the milk.

Many no doubt have observed during a real dry period that just after a shower of rain the milk would immediately change and the flavor would improve. Some have attributed this to the fresh grass coming on with the rain, but grass does not grow in a day. A more plausible reason is that rain settles the dust and prevents bacteria from being carried on the bodies and legs of cows, thus contaminating the milk.

Under a number of tests Prof. Eckles made at various times during the past year, he found that in August during a dry period, the obnoxious gas producing bacteria run as high as 1,500,000 to the cubic centimeter of milk while at other times they were scarcely noticeable. Now if these conditions do exist during the dry periods, the question arises, how are we going to overcome the difficulty as we have to combat invisible forces. This can be done by skimming exceedingly early in the morning, separating and diluting with good milk and using a heavy starter. When we use a starter we are endeavoring to use an enormous quantity of bacteria of a kind that will give us good results and will overcome the bacteria already in the cream. We have a number of commercial starters on the market put out by different firms, any of which will give good results if judiciously handled.

### PLOWING.

We have many times tried to impress it upon our readers that the object of ploughing was not merely to turn a certain part of the soil upside down, to expose a new surface to cultivation and to plant growth, but rather to pulverize the soil to such depths as we could properly enrich it, that, after planting, the fine or feeding roots of the plants could easily penetrate it and to leave it in such condition that the forces which nature enlists to help the farmer could act throughout that depth.

The best known of these forces are air and water, sunlight or heat and frost. That these may act thoroughly, the soil must be receptive of them, and that it cannot be unless it is porous. Pulverizing, disintegration or separation of its particles is expected to do this, and the ploughing and harrowing should be mechanical means to this end, but as much or more may depend upon other means of attaining the same end. Ploughing at such a time as will mix with it a certain amount of vegetable matter, which, as it decays, will not only enrich the soil, but leave open spaces which it occupied before decay, is more effective than mechanical means to properly pulverize the soil, not entirely because of leaving as open passages the space it once occupied, but in its decay there is a fermentation which by heat creates a gas that permeates the earth around it.

But this gas from decaying vegetation does more than warm and lighten the soil which it penetrates, more than furnish the elements that are set free by the decomposition of the green plants. The very gas evolved by fermentation has a powerful, but generally acknowledged, to set upon the mineral elements in the soil as to liberate and to bring to a condition where plants can draw them from the soil and in bone and in the other ingredients and separate them from their lime.

We might digress here to refer to the growth of lichens, or what farmers would call green moss upon granite, and sand plains as evidence of the power of plant roots to reduce the insoluble potash to a soluble condition, but we are contented, with merely alluding to it as an instance of the power of plants to break up the soil. The help or seaweed and rock weed grow attached to the solid rocks, although they reach out into salt water and they are plants so rich in potash that they have been gathered for the potash and in some cases for the soda which they contain. In times before potash was mined from the ground these weeds have been highly prized for the potash they contained and as furnishing it at less trouble for domestic uses than was caused by the burning ashes.

But to return to our first point. The acids generated by decaying vegetation makes these mineral matters available for plant food, and an object in ploughing should be to intermix them with the soil.

How much do they amount to in the soil, and in what part of it are these vegetable matters found, and from those that are upon the surface? We know that growing plants can be ploughed under to furnish vegetable matter, but it exists also in their roots. Prof. J. W. Sanborn is authority for the statement that in the first seven inches of soil in sward ground he found 699 pounds of roots to a given area to be in the first two inches 3,150 pounds and in the second two inches and 564 pounds in the three inches below that, or 4,313 pounds in the upper seven inches of soil, while in eight inches below that there were 106 pounds, very little being between eight and twelve inches below the surface.

It follows then, that so far as bringing to the surface the vegetable matter in the soil, there is but little use in going below eight inches and that we have a large part of the first four inches. But as plant roots exist in the greatest number between two and four inches below the surface, and as there is more moisture in the soil in these inches, it is evident that the soil should be inverted and if the soil were inverted we should need to turn it over six inches deep or if we desired to have them grow deeper, we find more moisture in the soil in these inches, we might go from seven to eight inches deep. To go deeper than that would be to bring to the surface that which would scarcely contain food enough to sustain them until they could reach farther down.

Having alluded to the effects of the fermentation of this decomposing vegetable matter on the mineral elements of the soil, it remains for us to see how and where that will take place. As we have seen, six, eight or even four inches below the surface. It is when it can have contact with both the moist earth and the air above. Decomposition is oxidation, and that does not result when the air is excluded. This leads us to the conclusion that inverting the sward ground is not as favorable for this purpose as setting the furrow partitioned edges, so that the portion containing the most of the roots shall be near the centre of the furrow slice, the green material on the surface shall be between two slices and both subject to the action of the air.

This position also best exposes the earth to the influence of those other of nature's powers to which we have alluded, the rain, the frost and the sunshine. From this we would draw the conclusion that upon the most of our sward land the best ploughing is that which goes from six to seven inches deep, and sets the furrow slice partially on edge, rather than turns it over perfectly flat.

GET AWAY FROM THE COLD.

### Microbes Manage to Live Through the Temperature of Liquid Air.

The researches of Professor Dewar on liquid air are familiar to all who take an interest in the progress of scientific research at large. At a recent Royal society meeting an interesting communication was made on behalf of Dr. A. Macfadyen and Mr. S. Rowland, on the effect of the terrifically low temperature of liquid air on microbes. The aim of the investigators was that of ascertaining whether the germs could survive cold of a degree ranging from 183 to 192 degrees centigrade.

It is, of course, known that many species of microbes can survive being packed in ice, and even higher organisms flourish in the arctic circle. Indeed, the extremes of temperature for low forms of life are widely separated, and so it becomes a matter of practical public interest, as I shall show, to determine where the limits of vitality in this respect are found, writes the correspondent.

The low temperature of liquid air offered a supreme chance to see how microbes comported themselves under exposure thereto, and so our investigators seized on the opportunity presented them.

Exposed for several hours to the liquid air temperature no injury was apparently sustained by the microbes. But in the recent experiments such germs as those of typhoid fever, diphtheria, anthrax, cholera and other ailments, along with spores and producing species were submitted to the liquid air test for seven days. In addition to the exclusively low temperature I must add the microbes in this experiment were subjected to a tremendous mechanical strain.

Then came the question of the effects of heat on the vitality of the germs. These results may be summed up in the word nil. Under the microscopes they showed no signs of mechanical injury or distortion, and they were as lively as before. The term nil is used to denote that condition of vitality—as they were previous to their chilling and cooling experiences.

I have referred to the public interest which attaches to these investigations. To know the limits of germ life is an essential item in the knowledge of the sanitarian when he undertakes to show how infectious diseases caused by microbe action can be destroyed and prevented from attacking.

It has long been known that we cannot trust to cold as a disinfecting and germ-killing agency. Cold will check germ growth certainly, a fact we see illustrated by every case of Australian mutton that is landed at the docks, but it cannot destroy the microscopic living things that are responsible for inducing disease, for causing decomposition, putrefaction, and a goodly number of other conditions, beneficial and the reverse.

The investigations I have described confirm fully the sanitary teachings about cold. They also emphasize another little bit of useful information—namely, the difference between a substance that really kills germs and one that merely "scotches" them.

Were this distinction more clearly apprehended by the public we should probably hear less frequently of mysterious outbreaks of epidemics, which probably owe their origin as much to inefficient disinfection as to any other piece of human negligence.



